

The Library
of the
University of North Carolina



Collection of North Caroliniana

Endowed by

John Sprunt Hill

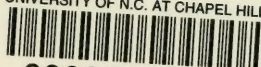
of the Class of 1889

C328.4

N87

1868-69

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL



00033985411

**This book must not
be taken from the
Library building.**

17 mi 54

FEB 29 1958

FEB 29 1958

JAN 9 1960

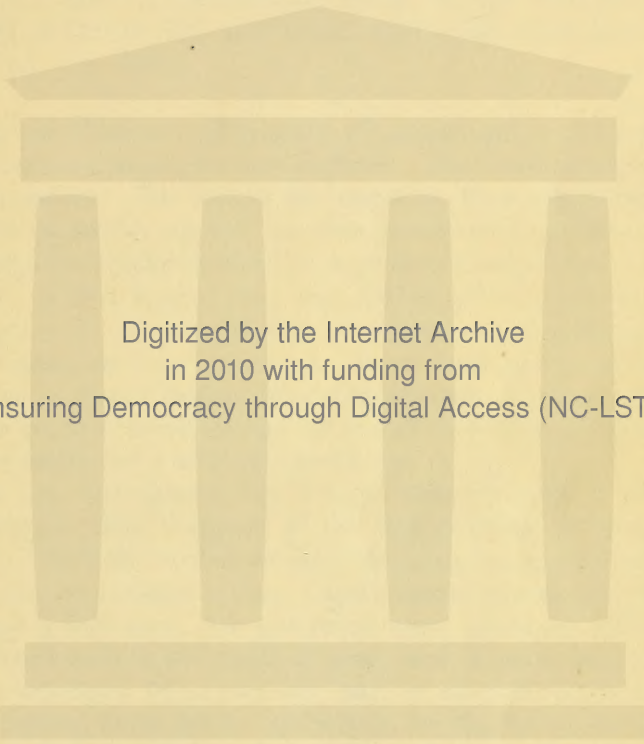
SEP 8 1960

AUG 31 1961

AUG 31 1962

SEP 9 1963

SEP 11 1964



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Ensuring Democracy through Digital Access (NC-LSTA)

Ordered to be Printed.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. W. W. HOLDEN,
DELIVERED IN CAPITOL SQUARE, RALEIGH,
JULY 4TH, 1868.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The unity of government, which constitutes us one people, has been restored. The Great Rebellion is suppressed. The will of the majority, from which there will be no further appeal, has been pronounced. Although the passions which the rebellion engendered and evoked may disturb us for a season, they can neither afflict us hereafter nor retard the progress of free principles on this continent. The Union has been preserved. It has been preserved not only on its former basis of liberty for one race, but its foundations are now broad enough for the whole people, of whatsoever origin, color or former condition.

We have assembled to day to begin anew the work of self-government. The Congress of the United States, properly charged with the reconstruction of the lately insurgent States and their restoration to their Constitutional relations to the general government, has proceeded upon principles which have their basis in the rights of man; and it has so guarded those principles by enactments, and by amendments to the Constitution, as to render them safe for the future in the hands of the people of the respective States. We believe that the work thus begun for the whole people, by the whole people of the State, will be prosecuted to fortunate results. We trust that the foundations which have been laid, and which we this day dedicate to Liberty and Union in North-Carolina, will remain solid and firm for all time to come beneath the edifice of general prosperity and happiness to be erected thereon. We feel sure that a government "of the

people, by the people, and for the people," will outlast any other form, and will confer greater benefits than any other, on those who are destined to live under it; and we are, therefore, confident that all that is valuable and perfect in whatsoever is merely human in its character, must flow from the form we have adopted.

The people of this State have formed and ratified a Constitution of Government, which contains all the great principles of liberty contended for in past ages by the wise and good of England and America. This Constitution has been considered and approved by the Congress of the United States as "republican in form," and with this approval North-Carolina has been restored to her former position and privileges in the Union.

This Constitution holds, fellow-citizens, as a self evident fact, that all men are equal in their political and civil rights.

It declares that "all government originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

It declares "that the State shall ever remain a member of the American Union"—that there is no such right as that of secession, and that any attempt at secession "ought to be resisted by the whole power of the State."

It provides for the freedom of the press, for freedom of speech, and declares that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended."

It guards every citizen's house as his castle, against general warrants not supported by proper evidence; and it guards personal liberty as of chief value to the citizen.

It declares that, "as political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualifications ought to affect the right to vote or hold office."

It secures religious freedom.

It provides for education as "a right," which it is "the duty of the State to guard and maintain."

It declares that perpetuities and monopolies, hereditary emoluments and privileges, and *ex post facto* laws are contra-

ry to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

It declares that human slavery is "forever prohibited within this State."

It provides that all property shall be taxed "according to its true value in money," thus establishing the only just system of taxation; and for the protection of both the poll and the lands, it provides that for State and County purposes the poll tax shall never exceed two dollars, and that this tax shall be "equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash,"—thus balancing the land against the poll tax, and preventing injustice or oppression to either.

It makes the most stringent provisions for maintaining State credit.

It provides for a homestead for every head of a family, and, as far as it was possible to do so, secures such homestead against all debts or obligations.

It very tenderly provides for the rights of married women, by exempting all their property from the debts of their husbands, and giving them power, with the assent of the husband, to convey such property as they may choose.

It provides for the poor, for the orphan, for the deaf and dumb and blind, for the insane, for idiots and inebriates, and, in fine, for all who are benighted, wretched and forlorn.

It separates from each other the three great departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial; and it makes them all dependent on the people as the only rightful source of power.

It provides that every male citizen shall be a voter; and every voter, with few exceptions, shall be eligible to office. Suffrage has thus been bestowed upon all. The colored man has the same right with the white man to vote and hold office. I do not inquire whether it was necessary to do this to accomplish reconstruction. It is sufficient that justice is always a necessity in founding governments that are to operate upon all, and that without it no government can be expected to endure. The ballot, thus bestowed upon our recently enfranchised people, will remain with them. There is no power that can deprive them of it, without plunging us into

a protracted and terrible civil war. Four millions of human beings who have once tasted the blessings of freedom, would not surrender these blessings without a struggle. They would find powerful friends here and elsewhere in the country.— Greater calamities and sufferings than those endured by our people in the late rebellion would come upon us with such a struggle, but the result, though long delayed, would not be doubtful. Liberty for all would again triumph. Those who had provoked such a “war of races” would disappear from the earth, and their possessions would pass from their children to the conquerors. There can be no danger of such a conflict if every one will faithfully submit to the Constitution and laws, and follow the things that make for peace and good will among the people. The friends of reconstruction will prevail hereafter, as heretofore, not only in the State but in the nation, and the colored people will, therefore, retain the right of suffrage, and exercise it as it is, in common with the white race, with no qualification save that of manhood. There is no reasonable ground to fear that it will not operate beneficially for all. The repugnance to it, which exists among many of our people, will gradually subside, when they shall be convinced by actual experience that none of the evils they anticipate have resulted from it.

This Constitution, fellow-citizens, must be administered by its friends and supporters. The people have so decided. The interests it guards are too precious to be committed to any extent to unfriendly hands. Every office and every employment under the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction and of the new State Constitution. So far as the Executive is concerned this purpose will be inflexibly maintained, not only from a sense of propriety and justice, but as indispensable to a full and fair trial of the principles contained in the Constitution. These principles are dear to the friends of liberty and of the government of the United States; and no opportunity should be afforded to those who are opposed to them to occupy official positions or to have employments, in which they would be tempted, as they cer-

tainly are disposed, to pervert, distort or misapply them. The friends of the government must conduct the government in all its departments. Yet it does not follow that others will be singled out to be wronged or oppressed. The people do not oppress or wrong any one when they say that certain persons shall not have office, on account of their political opinions. Office is a privilege, which may be bestowed or withheld without infringing any right. Every citizen of the State will be free. The laws will be made for all, and will operate equally upon all. Every citizen will enjoy, in equal measure, the protection of the Courts. There will be no social proscription. No effort will be made to blacken the names of even unrepentant rebels, as was the case with the tories of the revolution; but it will be left to history to assign to their appropriate places all the actors in the late tragedy of rebellion. In fine, those who will conduct the government are not the enemies of any portion of the people of the State. They desire to do justice to all, and, as far as may be, to be the friends of all. If the administration of public affairs shall bring peace, prosperity and happiness, all will share in these blessings; if, on the contrary, it shall produce disorder, and further suffering and misery, none will be exempt from these calamities.

The injunction of the Constitution regarding education should be faithfully observed. Colleges, high schools, Normal schools for the education of teachers, and public schools for all, should be established at the earliest practicable period, and liberally sustained from the public treasury. We should so conduct our public schools as to render them superior to all others of a similar kind in the State, and thus make it the interest, as well as the duty of parents to regard them as common to all, the rich and the middle classes as well as the poor. The first duty of a free State is to educate its children. It cannot be too often repeated that the structure and perpetuity of free institutions depend on the intelligence and virtue of the people. We must either prepare to educate thoroughly the rising generation of both races, or abandon the hope that we shall continue a free, self-governing State. It does

not follow, nor does the Constitution require, that the white and colored races shall be educated together in the same schools. It is believed to be better for both, and more satisfactory to both, that the schools should be distinct and separate. But they should be equally calculated to impart instruction, and the schools for the two, thus separate and apart, should enjoy equally the fostering care of the State.

The Constitution provides for organizing and arming the militia to "execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections and to repel invasion." The opinion of Washington, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," and that a well organized militia "is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important now than it was then. The militia should be organized at once. It is the duty of the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed and to preserve peace among the people. This duty will be performed promptly, fearlessly and firmly. Every citizen must submit to lawful authority, or refusing to do so, must expect the penalties of the violated law. In the language of our great General, second only to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen,"—"LET US HAVE PEACE!" The sword, which would not have been drawn but for the criminal folly of the recently insurgent States, should never again be wielded by Americans against Americans. Every interest that is dear to us, and every hope that we may indulge for the future, is indissolubly bound up with peace and tranquility among ourselves. But there can be no peace without law, and there can be no efficacy in law without obedience. The law is over all. The poor and the humble should be protected to as full an extent as others. They need more than others this protection. Every one must be free to use what is his own, not trespassing on the rights of others; to follow his particular calling or employment; to labor, and to enjoy the fruits of his labor; to speak freely his sentiments and to vote as he pleases, and not to be injured or questioned

by any for doing any of these things. The people of North-Carolina are proverbial for their law-abiding disposition. It is not apprehended that disturbances will arise, or that combinations will be formed to resist the laws; yet it is known that many hold the opinion that the reconstruction laws of the United States are unconstitutional, and therefore null and void; and it may be that this may lead, if not to open resistance, to a forcible denial in some localities of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, formed and adopted in pursuance of said laws. It is also known that a disposition exists, among no inconsiderable portion of our population, to oppress the poor whites and the colored race, on account of their political opinions. The magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State, in such action as may be deemed necessary to protect those who may be thus wronged or oppressed; and the magistrates and the Courts will be sustained by the whole power of the State in giving effect to the Constitution itself, as having been fairly, justly and properly adopted, and as binding in all respects on every citizen until changed or modified in the mode prescribed in the instrument itself. Differences in political sentiment are to be expected, and are not calculated in themselves to endanger the State; but a purpose to subvert the government, on the assumption that it is not properly derived, has not been constitutionally adopted, and is illegitimate and not binding, should be narrowly watched and promptly checked, on the first manifestation of any overt act on the part of those cherishing such purpose. The Constitution of this State is, under the Constitution of the United States, the supreme organic law. The government which it establishes, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, will be maintained and enforced. To render resistance, therefore, impracticable, if not impossible, and to maintain the peace by executing the laws in a spirit of justice to all, it is deemed essential that a portion of the militia should be well disciplined and armed, and should be thus ready at any moment, under the orders of the commander-in-chief, for active duty.

It is not proposed, nor is it required by the Constitution,

that the two races should be mustered and drilled in the same companies and regiments. Following the example of the government of the United States, they may be divided into separate companies and regiments ; but it is due to the colored race that they should have, whenever they desire it, officers of their own color for their own companies and regiments. In this, as in all other things concerning our white and colored fellow-citizens, absolute civil and political equality should be maintained. The public burdens should fall equally on both, and there should be no distinction between them in their political and civil rights.

The Constitution provides that "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable, and never be questioned." It would be difficult to overstate the value of character to individuals or to States. A State which deliberately says, "this is my seal—the debt is just, but I will not pay it," proclaims that there is no virtue in moral obligation, and sinks at once to the level of savage races whom no treaty or obligation can bind. States flourish and prosper, and are respected, in proportion as they adhere to the eternal principles of justice. North-Carolina, when fully herself, uninfluenced by the passions of the rebellion, would have felt any stain upon her credit as a wound, and would have submitted to any sacrifice to avert even the suspicion that her honor could be sullied by any act of her own. North-Carolina is again a State, in the full sense in which she was before she rebelled, and her obligations and duties are as binding as they formerly were. These obligations and duties can not be evaded or avoided. The payment of the interest on her debt, as provided for in the Constitution, would at once place her credit on a secure footing. A debt ceases to affect credit injuriously when the interest is promptly paid, and when it is seen that an accumulation of valuable property and general prosperity is the result of the indebtedness. The credit of England is equal to that of any country, yet the English debt is the result of the accumulations of ages, and is of enormous magnitude. The secret of

the credit of England is the unvarying punctuality with which her interest is paid, and the fact that she is constantly adding to her wealth and power by the use of what she has borrowed.

I do not doubt that the General Assembly, responding to the general wish of our people, will make prompt and ample provision for meeting the interest on the State debt.

By meeting promptly the interest on her debt the State will be enabled to borrow money to prosecute internal improvements, which are essential to the development of her resources. Money thus expended, and money expended for education, will constitute the very best investment the State could make. A vigorous and well-directed system of internal improvements, from the seashore to the Tennessee line, thus placing us in direct communication with the Mississippi valley, with cheap rates of freight and travel, would stimulate agriculture and the mechanic arts, build up our seaports, increase our commerce both foreign and coastwise, draw thither immigrants from the Northern States and from Europe, arrest emigration from the State, give employment to thousands of our people, and thus place us at no very distant day in the front rank of American States. No State in the Union has superior advantages to North-Carolina, whether we consider the extent of her seacoast, the value of her harbors, her geographical situation, the salubrity of her climate, or the nature and variety of her resources and productions. She is exempted on the one hand from the protracted and rigorous winters of the North, and on the other from the blasting heats of the South. Favored thus with climate and soil, extending from Currituck to Cherokee five hundred miles, and one hundred and eighty miles in width at one point, with fifty thousand square miles of territory, and a population of not more than twenty to the square mile, it is obvious that a great and prosperous future is before her, if her people should prove true to themselves. What we need is capital and mind, to bring out these resources—to render them convenient, and useful and available for wealth and power. We need skilled labor. We need educated, thinking, investigating, enterprising mind, on our

farms, in our workshops and manufactories, in our mines, on our railroads, at the head of our schools and presses, and indeed in every industrial enterprise or pursuit.

Fellow-citizens, let us come out of the caverns of the past, and forgetting whatever is not worthy to be remembered, let us resolve to do our duty in our day and time, as North-Carolinians, as Americans. In a climate and with a soil for which Providence has done so much, let us resolve to do something for ourselves and our children. Let us devote ourselves to the arts of peace. Let us improve this great inheritance. Let our children and our children's children, when they shall come to take our places, say of us, "Our ancestors remembered and did what was wise, and what was good for us. Behold, the beautiful country they have left to us!—the just and equal laws that are over us, and the hope that their work has made strong in us that we can do even more for our children than they have done for us." Let us at least unite upon the one great object of improving and building up the State. Let us welcome capital and immigration, furnishing as they will the indispensable means to our progress and prosperity. Prejudices growing out of nativity, or out of the rebellion, are not worthy to be cherished. Let us discard such prejudices. We are once more Americans all. Let us receive with courtesy and kindness every citizen of the Northern or Eastern States who may cast his lot among us, and measure him as we measure others, according to his personal and moral worth. We cannot hope to improve our condition if we repel capital and immigration, either by so acting as to produce the belief that it is not safe to settle among us on account of the want of law and order, or unpleasant, because of rude or uncivil treatment to the immigrant. It should be remembered that our ancestors were, originally, as much "adventurers" as others. Of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence for this State neither was a native. Richard Caswell, one of our greatest Governors, and sometimes called the WASHINGTON of North-Carolina, was not a native; nor was Joseph Caldwell, who built up our University and led the way with Murphey, Yancey, Stanly,

Saunders and others in internal improvements and public instruction.

We want the best people from Europe, and from all parts of the United States, to settle among us. It is *men* that make a State. Let them come, with their enterprise and money, their muscle and intelligence; and when they get here let the only rivalry be as to who shall do most for the good and the glory of our beloved State.

The government of the United States, in the prosecution of the war to suppress the rebellion, and in the measures it has adopted to reconstruct the Union, has exhibited extraordinary clemency and magnanimity. It has taken no vengeance for the past, but has required only security for the future. It has deprived no man of his property save for war purposes during the progress of the war; it has exiled no man; it has punished no man for the crime of rebellion. It has simply required that those who have been in rebellion should renew their allegiance, and that such guards should be placed in the organic laws of the States and the nation as to prevent future rebellion. Instead of defining or restricting suffrage permanently, it has left it with the respective States, to be determined and settled as they may choose; and this State, following in full measure the example of the national government, has made suffrage free to all.

But the war to suppress the rebellion has, in its results, necessarily changed as it has settled the theory of construction previously held by a large portion of the people. Our liberties have been consolidated, and the Union can, in no event, be dissolved. It is to endure always. It must increase, but never decrease. For all great national purposes the government of the United States is over the States, and paramount to the States, and the allegiance of the citizen is first due to it. There is no appeal from the will of the nation, expressed by a majority. Armed resistance to the national authority, whether by individuals of their own accord, or by individuals acting under supposed State authority or command, is *treason*, and must be so held and treated. The doctrine of State's rights, as held by Mr. Calhoun and his fol-

lowers, has ceased to have validity or vitality ; and the teachings and doctrines of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, WEBSTER, JACKSON, CLAY and LINCOLN now constitute the true, and the only safe theory of construction. This has been settled, under Providence, by the result of a solemn appeal to arms among brethren ; and he who would unsettle this theory, thereby rendering it possible that secession should ever again be attempted, is no friend to his species, to his State, or to the general government of his country. The government of the United States is no longer a feeble luminary, receiving and dispensing light to surrounding planets ; but it is a full sun, burning with superior splendor, pervading and holding up to itself the entire system, and kindling new planets into life and motion. How beneficent, how glorious, how far-reaching will be the light it will dispense when it reaches its meridian, we shall not live to see, but the generations to come after us will walk in that light, and be contented, prosperous and happy. In the fullness of their gratitude they will thank God, as we do, that the government of the United States, delivered from the perils of rebellion, and reconstructed on the basis of the equal rights of all, is as indestructible as the earth itself, and as secure in its position and in the exercise of all its great powers, as

“ The Northern star,
Of whose true, fixed and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the firmament.”

I have thus, fellow-citizens, stated briefly and plainly the great principles contained in our State Constitution, and I have frankly announced the policy which will characterize my administration. Cherishing neither malice nor resentment for any thing that has occurred in the past, I shall endeavor to do my duty. I shall keep constantly in view the welfare of North-Carolina. I love the Union, because it is the first, the last, the only hope of my State ; and I love my State, because her people have been good and kind to me, and because her sky is above my home, as it will be above my grave. If I have enemies, that does not make me an enemy to my State, nor move me to a course of action based on re-

sentment or revenge. I follow the principles of WASHINGTON, who founded, and of LINCOLN, who saved the Republic; and when these principles cease to lead, I shall cease to follow.— May the God of our fathers have us in His holy keeping; may He govern, and not we; and may the future of our beloved State be as bright and as glorious as the last seven years have been disastrous and unhappy.

ADDRESS OF HON. E. G. READE, JUDGE OF THE
SUPREME COURT, DELIVERED ON THE SAME
OCCASION.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—There are three departments of your Government—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislative is represented by the large body of intelligent gentlemen who are seated in your midst. They will speak to you in wholesome legislation. The Executive is represented by Governor Holden. He has just spoken his Inaugural. The Judicial is represented by the learned Judges who sit near me. Will you hear a word from them? They do not speak in the interest of party, but in the interest of the Government.

It is much to be desired at any time that all the departments of the government should be in accord. It is indispensable that they should be so now. We have suffered until we are exhausted. We must recuperate or die. Passion must subside; prejudices must yield; reason must resume her sway. The Government which is this day inaugurated must have your support. The alternative to all this is so apparent that even the blind may know it; another attempt at revolution; other floods of blood; other fields of carnage. And yet not like any other the world has ever seen. Heed us, our countrymen, heed us! We have not deceived you before. We earnestly warn you now. Give us your confidence and aid. Come up to the support of the Government which you have entrusted to our hands. And, God helping, we will make it

your shield and buckler. If it be weak, strengthen it. If it be wrong, change it. But let it be still the object of your care and devotion. Let it be your Government, and make it what it has been denied to be—the best Government in the world. Honor this day—the day of Liberty. Be proud of that flag. Love it. Call it your flag. Walk under it. Gather its folds about you. Make it larger. Spread it out. Add other stars. In the face of any enemy raise it high. Advance it, support it by your united powers, and make the world respect it as much as you love it.

On the part of the Judiciary, we offer to the co-ordinate Departments a friendly hand, and to the people we pledge a firm adherence to the Constitution and laws of the State and of the United States.

ADDRESS OF LT. GOV. TOD R. CALDWELL, DELIVERED ON THE SAME OCCASION.

FRIENDS, FELLOW-CITIZENS, NORTH-CAROLINIANS, AMERICANS:—You have, to-day, been edified, instructed and delighted by eloquent addresses from the Executive and Judicial Departments of North-Carolina. The hearts of all true patriots have been cheered up and made to rejoice with “joy unspeakable” by the utterances which have fallen from the lips of the distinguished representatives of those co-ordinate branches of our State Government. It is deemed meet and proper that the Legislative Department shall not be silent on this interesting occasion. Desiring, my friends, not to mar the harmony and beauty of what has been said, with so much fitness, by the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me, I shall content myself by simply notifying this vast concourse of patriotic citizens that the Legislative Department of North-Carolina is in full accord with the other branches of the State Government; that it approves and endorses every word uttered and every sentiment conceived in behalf of the Constitution and laws of our common country, and I feel fully warranted in declaring that the General Assembly of North-

Carolina is filled with the enthusiasm and spirit which pervades this happy and well-pleased people.

What, my friends, produces this glow of excitement—this glorious political revival in our midst? What has caused this large concourse of people, of freemen, to come together with such happy faces and such joyous smiles? Oh my countrymen! it is not alone to celebrate this the natal day of American Independence, but it is also because this glorious “Fourth of July” witnesses the resurrection of our good “Old North State” from the political tomb to which she consigned herself seven long years ago; it is because we can again claim the protection of the unsullied flag which now floats above us; because we can walk in the light of the undimmed stars which illuminate the highways and the byeways of this grand Republic. Oh happy day! fortunate people!! Let us all rejoice that the prodigal has been received, forgiven and welcomed into the old family mansion; that the fatted calf has been killed and all are invited to the feast, and that there is great rejoicing around the domestic board. This is no private entertainment; it is spread for all who may feel inclined to come and partake with us.

And now, my friends, while we are thus in the midst of the loved spots of earth, knowing that we can claim our inheritance, let us thank God and be glad, and swear by the memory of our sires, and by the love we bear for our sons, that from this day, henceforward and forever, we will stand by, defend, and, if necessary, die for this, the best Government which has ever been vouchsafed to any people on the face of the globe.

Ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 10th, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Reports of the President of the Board of Directors, Principal and Treasurer of the “North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.”

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
Raleigh, July 10th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina :

DEAR SIR:—I send you herewith the Reports of the President of the Board of Directors, Principal and Treasurer of this Institution, also the list of Pupils.

Please transmit these to the Legislature, at your earliest convenience, and you will very much oblige,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina :*

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, respectfully present to the General Assembly their biennial report.

In the report of the Principal herewith presented, who has these matters under his immediate supervision, the facts in detail of the operations of the Institution during the past two years and its present condition and prospects are so clearly and fully set forth, that the Board of Directors endorse this document as expressing their views on the various subjects therein discussed.

From that report it will be seen that during the session ending September 1st, 1867, ninety-three pupils were in attendance. Of this number sixty-seven were deaf and dumb, and twenty-six were blind. During the session ending July 1st, 1868, one hundred and four pupils were in attendance. Of this number seventy-six were deaf and dumb, and twenty-eight were blind, and the whole number of pupils in attendance during the entire period of twenty-two months was one hundred and seventeen, a much larger number than has ever been connected with the Institution during a similar period since its foundation. Twelve of these were paying pupils, and the remaining one hundred and five were supported by the bounty of the State.

To meet the expenditures of the Institution, the General Assembly made an appropriation of \$25,000 for the session of 1866-'67, and for the session of 1867-'68, appropriated \$29,650. By referring to the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that the sum of \$61,099 74 has been received from the Public Treasurer, the Mechanical departments, pay pupils and other sources, and the sum of \$57,785 23 has been expended during that time.

During the past year it became necessary to erect a Laundry Building and Servant's House. This was done of brick, at a cost of \$2,600, of which sum \$1,850 has been paid, and the balance will be paid as soon as the building is completed. The sum of \$644 was expended, in addition, in fitting up Laundry with the necessary fixtures for conveying water from a well in the yard, to the Laundry. It was essential that two bathing rooms should be fitted up for the Institution, one for the male and one for the female department, and that the necessary pipes, fixtures, &c., should be secured for conveying water through the building, which was done at a cost of \$1,061 48. Without this improvement the Hygienic condition of the Institution would have suffered.

In the culinary department a range for cooking was purchased at a cost of \$290 50, to facilitate the cooking for so large a number, and to save time and labor; and the sum of \$937 80 for such other improvements as were absolutely required for the preservation of the buildings, &c. All of these additional expenditures were made and paid for out of the annual appropriation, with the additional income of the Institution, from other sources connected with it.

The last appropriation made by the General Assembly, only provided for seventy pupils, and it will be seen that the Principal reports that one hundred and four pupils were cared for during that period. From this exhibit, the Board feel that they have accomplished more than would have been expected with the amount expended.

From the increased number of pupils, and the numerous applications made for others to enter the Institution, who could not be accommodated, it will be necessary to enlarge the building, if it is the intention of the General Assembly to extend the facilities for educating this class of our population.

We are at this time carrying on the duties of two distinct institutions; for the blind, and the deaf and dumb. The experience in either institution has long since shown that they should be separate; as the manners and customs of the two classes of persons are so dissimilar. In this opinion, the Board fully concur.

Application was made to the Board during the past session to receive colored deaf and dumb and blind pupils into the Institution. The correspondence upon that subject with General Nelson A. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will be found embodied in the report of the Principal.

The Board respectfully recommends this correspondence to your special consideration.

The blind department of the Institution has been the recipient of a beautiful Parlor Organ. This generous gift was made through Miss D. L. Dix, who is so well known for her noble and self-denying labors in behalf of the insane in this State. Miss Dix states that Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. J. Harris Fahnestock, of New York, aided her in the donation. Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New York City, and the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, contributed valuable books to the library of the Institution. Suitable acknowledgments were made in return through the Principal, for such generous gifts.

The next session commences on the first September next, and as the appropriation for the last session is almost expended, it will require that the usual provision should be made before that time to enable the officers to carry it on. The accompanying reports of the Principal, Auditor and Treasurer are so full and complete, the Board can but refer you to them for a more full and thorough understanding of the detailed operations of the Institution for the past two years, with the hope and belief, that the General Assembly will continue to foster this benevolent institution, which has done so much good for the unfortunate and afflicted of our race.

To the Principal, with his corps of teachers and assistants, too much praise cannot be accorded for the success which has attended this labor, and it is with much pleasure that the Board can endorse their valuable services.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. McKEE,

President of the Board of Directors.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1868.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the President and Board of Directors of the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to submit the following report, showing the operations of the Institution from September 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868 :

During the year ending September 1st, 1867, ninety three pupils were in attendance. Of this number sixty-seven were Deaf and Dumb, forty-three male and twenty-four female ; and twenty-six were Blind, thirteen male and thirteen female.

During the session ending July 1st, 1868, one hundred and four pupils were in attendance. Of this number seventy-six were Deaf and Dumb, forty-four male and thirty two female ; and twenty-eight were Blind, fourteen male and fourteen female.

The whole number of pupils in attendance during the entire period of twenty-two months, was one hundred and seventeen, a much larger number than has ever been connected with the Institution during a similar period since its foundation. Of this number only twelve were pay pupils, the remaining one hundred and five having been supported by the bounty of the State. We have been compelled to decline receiving a number of pupils who have applied for admission, as our buildings have been crowded to their utmost capacity.

We have great cause to be thankful to the "Giver of all good" for the general good health of our pupils. Not a single death has occurred at the Institution during this period. One of our deaf-mute pupils, William C. Abernathy, of Chat ham County, contracted a fever, during the last vacation, from which he died September 26th, 1867. We are informed by his parents that his death was a triumphant one, and he gave abundant evidence that he was prepared.

Miss Sarah A. Pegram, of Guilford County, one of our

blind pupils, left the Institution on account of ill-health, and died at home of consumption in February, 1867. We are informed by a letter from her mother, that her death was a peaceful and happy one. At this time Minerva A. Walker, a deaf-mute girl, from Caswell County, is quite ill, and cannot possibly recover. Her disease also is consumption.

Our Physician, Dr. W. H. McKee, has been, as ever, assiduous in his attentions to the sick. He is universally beloved by the pupils on account of kind and gentle demeanor towards them at all times.

The progress of the pupils in their studies in the intellectual department of the Institution has been such as to give me great satisfaction. Most of them have been quite anxious to learn, and in several instances among the smaller pupils, their success has been quite wonderful.

In the Mechanical Department the results attained have not been so satisfactory as during some previous years in the history of the Institution. I am more than ever convinced that we should bestow more care and attention upon the mechanical instruction of those entrusted to our care. For my views in full on this subject, I beg leave to refer you to a paper accompanying this report, on the mechanical instruction of the deaf and dumb, which I presented at the recent Conference of the Principals of Deaf Mute Institutions, held in Washington, D. C.

In the Shoe Shop and Printing Office very little work of a profitable nature has been done. The publication of the *Deaf Mute Casket*, besides furnishing a large number of valuable exchanges, gives employment to several of the deaf and dumb boys, who are becoming good compositors. In addition to this the publication of the Book of Psalms in raised letters for the Blind, has been completed; and we have also printed one hundred copies of Scott's *Lady of the Lake* for the Blind.

In the Book Bindery a large amount of work has been done with profit to the Institution. By order of the last Legislature the State binding has been done in the bindery connected with the Institution. Some work has been done by

the blind in the Broom Shop, but the high price of materials, and the dullness in the broom trade has prevented us from accomplishing much in this department.

Out of school hours the female pupils have been as before under the care of the Matron. The deaf and dumb girls have done a great deal of the sewing necessary for the Institution while the blind girls have been engaged in sewing, knitting and bead work.

I would earnestly recommend that in addition to the trades already taught the deaf and dumb, arrangements be made to introduce Cabinet-making, and that the Blind be instructed in Cane-seating chairs and mat and carpet weaving. Until we give increased efficiency to our mechanical departments, we cannot expect successfully to accomplish the charitable object for which our Institution was designed. For a statement of the financial operations of the Mechanical departments, I beg leave to refer you to the Auditor's report.

For a statement of the amount received and expended in support of the Institution during the period embraced in this report, I refer you to the report of the Treasurer, and you will find a detailed statement of the expenditures in the Auditors' report. You will perceive that the sum of \$4,493.78 was expended during the session just closed for repairs and improvements. Of this amount \$1,850.00 was expended in the erection of a neat and substantial brick building for a Laundry and servant's house, in place of the small wooden building heretofore used for this purpose. The sum of \$644.50 was expended in fitting up the Laundry with tubs, boilers, a force and lift pump, and the necessary fixtures for conveying water from a well in the yard to the Laundry. The sum of \$1,061.48 was expended in lining the tank, purchasing a boiler, furnishing the necessary pipe for conveying water into the kitchen, bath-rooms and dining room, and purchasing bath-tubs, kitchen and pantry, sinks, &c. It being found almost impossible to do the amount of cooking necessary to be done in our Institution by the use of stoves, according to your direction I purchased from Messrs. Bramhall, Deane & Co., of New York, a first rate range called the "In-

ternational Kitchen, No. 10," with the necessary fixtures, costing \$290.50 which amount is included under the head of furniture. This has been found a great convenience, for besides doing our necessary cooking with a great saving of time and labor, we are enabled by the means of a water back attached to the range to supply the kitchen, dining room and bath-rooms with hot water. In addition to these amounts, we have expended \$937.80 for such other repairs and improvements as were absolutely required for the proper preservation of the buildings and the health and comfort of the pupils.

While the repairs already made have proven highly advantageous, there are some others which are very much needed. The dining rooms are too small to accommodate the number of pupils now in attendance. The roofs and enclosures need painting. In some places new tin is needed. A proper system of sewerage and drainage should be perfected to carry off the filth which necessarily accumulates on the premises. This can be done with small expenditure, as there is sufficient fall from the grounds to a branch about three hundred yards distant.

A great deal of the furniture is old and very much out of repair. It will be necessary, as far as possible, to repair all that will admit of it, and to purchase new furniture where it is absolutely required.

The present crowded condition of our buildings, and the numerous applications received for the admission of new pupils, render it necessary to consider what means shall be used for the purpose of enabling all the deaf and dumb and the blind in the State to enjoy the advantages afforded by the Institution. I could not recommend the erection of additional buildings on our premises, already too much crowded. When the financial condition of the State will justify an appropriation to be made for this purpose, I would recommend the purchase of the vacant square immediately in front of the Institution, and the erection of suitable buildings for the Mechanical Departments. This would enable us to enlarge our gardens, now too small, and the buildings at present occupied

by the Mechanical Departments could be used for sleeping and school rooms.

There is one subject to which I have given a great deal of thought, and I have come to the conclusion that the establishment of separate Institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind would prove highly beneficial to both classes. I do not deem it necessary now to give the reasons in full why this should be done, but would merely state that the Principals of all Institutions with whom I have conversed heartily concur in this opinion.

It will be necessary to make suitable provision for the education of the colored deaf and dumb and blind in the State. The following correspondence will show that we have not been unmindful of their interests, but have used every means in our power to provide for their instruction. In compliance with your direction, I addressed the following letter to General Nelson A. Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for North Carolina :

N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
RALEIGH, October 7th, 1867.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES,

Commissioner of Freedmen, &c., for N. C., Raleigh :

GENERAL—We have received several applications for the admission of colored deaf and dumb and blind persons as pupils in this Institution. You are well aware that in our present crowded condition, no arrangement can be made for their accommodation ; and besides the State Legislature has only made an appropriation sufficient for the support of those now connected with the Institution.

I learn from a report now on file in your office, that the ascertained number of colored deaf and dumb in the State is one hundred and ninety, and of blind ninety-five ; and of this number nineteen deaf and dumb and thirty-one blind, are under the age of twenty-one years. This report, I learn, em-

braces only a portion of the State, as no report was received from many of the Counties, and it is reasonable to suppose that the number of colored deaf and dumb and blind children in the State is greater than the above estimate.

As ample provision has been made for the education of the other colored children, it is obvious that some steps should be taken to educate these unfortunate ones. I brought this subject to the attention of the Board of Directors of this Institution at their last meeting, and they authorized me to make the following proposition: If you can, through the agency of the Freedman's Bureau, make arrangements for the accommodation and support of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind, the Board will furnish competent teachers, and supervise their instruction. I think that an expenditure of between three and four thousand dollars, would purchase and furnish a suitable building on the square adjoining the Institution, and you could issue the necessary rations for their support.

Hoping that some plan may be speedily devised for accomplishing the desired object,

I am, very respectfully yours,

W. J. PALMER, *Principal.*

[ENDORSEMENT.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, F. & A. L'DS.
HEADQUART'S ASST. COM'R NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., October 7th, 1867.

Respectfully forwarded to Major General O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner, with the recommendation that the Assistant Commissioner be authorized to assist in providing accommodation for the colored deaf mutes and blind, and that an order be issued allowing rations to be furnished for those admitted to the Institution.

[Signed,]

NELSON A. MILES,
Col. & Brev't Maj. Gen'l,
Assistant Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, &C.,

Washington, October 10th, 1867.

Respectfully returned for a more specific recommendation as to the amount of expenditure and accommodations.

By order of Maj. General O. O. HOWARD,

E. WHITTLESEY,

A. A. A. General.

N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE D. & D. AND THE BLIND.

Raleigh, October 30th, 1867.

Lieut. Col. JACOB F. CHUR,

Act'g. Ass't. Adj't Gen'l, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th instant, came to hand in due time, and would have received attention sooner but for my absence from home. I beg leave to State in reply, that a building can be secured by purchase on the square adjoining the Institution for (\$3.000) three thousand dollars. The building contains eight rooms, with kitchen, two rooms, and about one-half acre of ground, and would accommodate from twenty-five to thirty pupils. It would cost about two thousand dollars to make the necessary repairs and furnish the building. The board, clothing, &c., of each pupil would cost about twenty-five dollars per month, and the necessary attendants, housekeeper, cook and dining room help could be secured at from fifty to sixty dollars per month. Should the number of pupils be greater than above estimated, provision could be made for their accommodation by the removal of one of the buildings owned by the Government to the premises.

In making the above estimate, I have been guided by the cost of supporting the pupils now in the Institution. I have made no estimate for the cost of instruction, as the necessary

teachers would be furnished by the Board of Directors of this Institution.

It will give me pleasure to furnish any other information that may be desired; and if the Bureau should decide to make provision for the education and support of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind, I can assure you that I will do all in my power for their improvement.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

W. J. PALMER,

Principal.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

BUREAU REFUGEES, F. AND A. L.

HEADQUARTERS ASST. COM. N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., November 12th, 1867.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner with items of expense as calculated by the Superintendent of the Asylum.

(Signed)

NELSON A. MILES,

Col. and Brev't Maj. General,

Assistant Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

Washington, December 2d, 1867.

Respectfully returned. The Commissioner does not feel justified in expending so large a sum as that requested by Dr. Palmer. If the Trustees will purchase the property, this

Bureau can assist in repairing the building, and can furnish rations to the colored pupils who are indigent.

By order of Maj. Gen. HOWARD,

(Signed)

E. WHITTLESEY.

A. A. A. General.

BUREAU REFUGEES, F. & A. L.,
HEADQUARTERS ASSIST. COMMISSIONER N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., December 4th, 1867.

Respectfully returned to W. J. Palmer, Principal North Carolina Institution for Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, inviting attention to endorsement from Bureau Headquarters, December 2d, 1867.

By order of Col. & Brev't Maj. Gen. N. A. MILES,

Assistant Commissioner.

(Signed)

JACOB F. CHUR,

Brev't Lieut. Col. A. A. A. General.

It will be seen from the final endorsement of General Howard that he did not feel justified in expending so large a sum as that requested for making provision for the education and support of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind of the entire State. A greater sum than would have been required for this purpose has been expended in this City alone for school purposes. As we had no means to expend in the purchase of a building and the necessary furniture, we could take no further steps in the matter at that time, but wait for legislative action. I have no doubt that the Legislature now in session will give their attention to this matter, and that provision will be made for the establishment of a separate school for the education of the colored deaf and dumb and the blind, under the supervision of the Board of Directors of this Institution. I deem it proper to state in this connection that

General Miles was very much interested in carrying out your suggestions.

By your direction in October last, in company with Mr. John A. Simpson, one of our graduates, now a teacher in the Institution, I visited several institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind in the Northern Cities, for the purpose of noticing the changes and improvements made in the system of instruction, management, &c., during the past few years. Mr. Simpson spent most of his time in the Institutions for the Blind in Philadelphia and New York. We were cordially received in all the institutions we visited, and every facility was afforded for accomplishing the object of our visit.

On Tuesday the 12th of May, a Conference of the Principals of Deaf Mute Institutions of the United States, was held in Washington, D. C. By your appointment I attended this Conference to represent our Institution. The Conference remained in session nearly four days, and the papers read and the subjects discussed were highly important to our profession. The subject of teaching deaf mutes articulation was fully and ably discussed during the sessions of the Conference. It is claimed by some that the system of instruction by signs, so long and successfully pursued in this country, is not the best system for imparting instruction to deaf and dumb, but that they should be taught articulation. The experiment of teaching articulation is now being tested at the Institution for Deaf Mutes recently established in Northampton, Massachusetts, and the results are looked for with great interest. After a full and free discussion of the subject, the following resolution was almost unanimously adopted by the Conference:

“Resolved, That the American system of deaf mute education, as practiced and developed in the Institutions of this country for the last fifty years, commends itself by the best of all tests, that of prolonged, careful and successful experiment, is in a pre-eminent degree adapted to relieve the peculiar misfortune of deaf mutes as a class, and restore them to the blessings of society.”

It was further agreed that it is the duty of all deaf mute

Institutions to provide for imparting instruction in articulation to semi-mutes, (those who spoke before they lost their hearing,) and all others who develop a talent to receive this kind of instruction. We have for some time past had a class of semi-mutes who have been instructed an hour each day in reading, &c. The class is composed of those whose hearing and speech are imperfect, and who, on this account, could not be taught in other schools. Our success in improving their articulation has, so far, been quite gratifying. I would recommend the continuance of this class, and that more attention be given to the instruction of those whose articulation can be improved.

The Conference recommended the establishment of high classes in all institutions where they do not now exist. The design of the class is to give an opportunity for those who evince decided talents to prosecute their studies to a greater extent than can be done during the time they are allowed to remain in the Institution; and it was recommended that the course of studies in these high classes be, as far as possible, in harmony with a course required for admission to the National Deaf Mute College, at Washington, D. C.

The Blind department of our Institution has recently been the recipient of a beautiful and finely toned Parlor Organ, with ten stops, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Carhart & Needham, of New York. This valuable gift was made through the agency of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, who is so well known on account of her noble and self-denying labors in behalf of the Insane of our State and country. Miss Dix informs me that Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Mr. J. Harris Fahnestock, of New York, aided her in this donation; and I have, in connection with the Blind pupils, forwarded a suitable acknowledgment for their kindness and liberality. This donation supplies a want long felt by our Blind pupils, and will add much to their musical enjoyment.

Permit me, in this connection, to call your attention to a recommendation made in previous reports, that provision be made for the instruction of the male pupils in the Blind De-

partment on other instruments than the piano. I think that arrangements might be made to accomplish this result without much additional expense to the Institution.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Scribner & Co., of New York, for a donation of valuable books for our library; also to the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, for a complete set of Congressional Documents from the commencement of the 36th Congress, and a set of the Annals of Congress in 42 volumes; also to the publishers of books, magazines and newspapers for their kindness in sending their publications in exchange for the "Casket."

We take this occasion to return our thanks to the officers of the Rail Roads in this State, and of the Piedmont, Richmond and Danville, and Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Roads of Virginia, for their kindness in granting free passes to our pupils to and from home, and to Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, for giving our pupils a free excursion to his residence, and for the use of his entire premises during our stay.

Governor Worth and the officers of the State associated with him, have manifested great interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Institution, and the many courtesies received from them will long be remembered and appreciated.

It gives me pleasure to state that the officers and teachers of the Institution have given me valuable aid by the efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties. A spirit of harmony and good feeling have prevailed among our inmates during the past two years, which I consider the most pleasant period since my connection with the Institution.

Before concluding this report, I beg leave to tender to you, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, my grateful acknowledgments for the cordial and hearty support you have always given me in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties incident to the management of this Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER, *Principal.*

THE MECHANICAL INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

During the past year a greater interest has been awakened in the cause of deaf mute instruction in this country, than at any previous period. The system of intellectual instruction pursued by the fathers of our profession, those who have devoted their lives to devising the best method of imparting knowledge to this unfortunate class, has been attacked, and other plans and systems recommended by those who have had but limited, if any, actual experience in the education of the deaf and dumb.

In the controversy which has been recently carried on, only the subject of the intellectual education and improvement of the deaf and dumb has been considered, and one might be led to suppose that our chief object was to make accomplished scholars, without sufficient regard to the future welfare of those entrusted to our charge. When we consider the fact that a very large proportion of the pupils admitted into our institution are poor, and have no means of obtaining a livelihood after completing their education, should we not give more attention to the consideration of the question, how they shall be taught to use practically, in after life, the knowledge they have acquired during their connection with an institution.

While we think that this subject has not received that attention to which it is entitled, yet it has not altogether been neglected. It has received some attention in the annual reports of most of our institutions. The late venerable Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in his last report previous to his resignation of that important position which he had so ably filled for many years, in alluding to a report of the examination of the High Class, says:

“We cannot read the report of the great advances in all the branches of a good education, including, in some cases, Ancient and Modern Languages, made by the members of this class, without a painful degree of solicitude for their future.

The range of remunerative occupations, for which education is required, open to a deaf mute, is restricted; and those situations for which they are best qualified, are beset with a crowd of hearing and speaking competitors." After alluding to the fact that some of his former pupils had obtained clerkships in the public service, and the difficulty they generally have of obtaining positions for which they are qualified, on account of their inability to hear and speak, he says further: "I look forward to the time so long hoped for when we shall have the means of adding to our very restricted choice of trades, those more attractive to deaf mutes of superior talents and mental cultivation—such as printing, drawing and wood engraving—all of which we have tried in former years with encouraging results, though on a small scale."

An examination of the practical working of most institutions for the deaf and dumb in the United States, gives evidence that the attention has not been paid to their industrial training which its importance to their future welfare demands. The difference between the amount appropriated for their intellectual and mechanical training shows clearly the importance attached to each respectively, and proves the necessity of some change in our present system. We should not, as heretofore, so greatly undervalue the mechanical instruction of the deaf and dumb, in comparison with the care bestowed on their intellectual culture and advancement.

Fully admitting the prime importance of a good, solid English education to every deaf mute capable of acquiring it, we can see no just reason why their practical training should not be fostered and encouraged in a degree commensurate with its importance in enabling them, instead of being a burden to their families and friends, to become self-reliant and valuable citizens.

Mr. Jacobs, Principal of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, who has spent almost a half century in the instruction of deaf mutes, in a recent report, says: "Intellectual education, whether of deaf mutes or speaking persons, unless accompanied with industrial training and qualification to obtain a livelihood, is not a benefaction." If this be true,

and we think the assertion cannot be successfully contradicted, do not we assume a great responsibility if we develop the intellectual faculties of those committed to our charge, thus emancipating them from mental darkness, and neglect to make the education we have imparted a source of lasting good.

As before remarked, a very large proportion of the pupils in our institutions are from the humbler walks of life, and are supported by the State during the period of their education. After their education is completed, their only reliance for self-support and independence will be the trades or occupations taught them while at school. They cannot enter any of the learned professions, and in only a few instances do they develop and cultivate sufficient talent for the fine arts to enable them to engage in painting, drawing, engraving or kindred pursuits as a means of support. There are many, also, whose capacity for acquiring an education is extremely limited, but who evince considerable mechanical talent. With these it is very important that they should be instructed in some useful handicraft which will prepare them for the struggle of life. Indeed, we think that in such cases it is eminently wise and proper that the larger portion of their time should be devoted to receiving mechanical instruction. In fact, the importance to every pupil of obtaining a knowledge of some good trade, cannot be over-estimated.

Competent instructors should be secured, and a certain portion of time allotted each day to mechanical instruction. If this is neglected during the period of their education, it has been found that very few persons are willing to undertake their instruction in mechanical or other pursuits, owing to the difficulty of communicating with them. It may be said that the time which could be devoted to their mechanical instruction during the period of their connection with an institution, is too limited to enable them to learn any trade, but experience has shown that those who, after their education is completed, apply themselves diligently to the trade they have learned, always earn a competent livelihood.

We are satisfied from our own, as well as from the experience of others, that if the deaf and dumb are properly in-

structed in mechanical pursuits, as large a proportion will succeed in after life, as among the same number of speaking persons, taken promiscuously from the population.

The question is sometimes asked, can deaf mutes acquire a trade as easily as speaking persons? The following extract from an article in relation to the deaf and dumb, recently published in the "English Cyclopædia," fully answers this question :

"One Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made the following inquiries in relation to former pupils :

1st. In what occupation has A. B. been engaged since he left school?

2d. Is it found that he has acquired that business with the same facility, or nearly so, as those who hear and speak?

In response it was found that 174 boys had been put to the following trades : 22 shoemakers, boot-closers, cord wainers ; 28 laborers or farm servants ; 16 tailors ; 12 employed in mills, factories and clothing trades ; 10 cutlery and Sheffield's ; 9 joiners, cabinet makers, carvers, turners, French polishers ; 8 letter press printers or compositors ; 8 engravers, or wood engravers ; 7 engineers, mechanics, moulders, pattern makers ; 5 farmers ; 4 lithographers, or lithographic printers ; 4 pattern designers ; 4 quarrymen ; 3 book-binders ; 3 gardeners ; 2 clerks ; 2 painters and decorators ; 2 bakers ; 2 artists ; 2 nail-makers ; 11 at sundry occupations, viz : 1 assistant at Institution ; 1 stenciller ; 1 hawker ; 1 brick maker ; 1 modeller ; 1 type founder ; 1 collier ; 1 miller ; 1 watch-maker ; 1 porter ; 1 hair-dresser.

The next important object was to ascertain the facility with which the pupils who had been put to trades, acquired them in comparison with young people not deaf and dumb. Of 132 boys it is found that 80 acquired their business as well as others, 28 nearly as well as others, 9 more readily than those not deaf and dumb, and 10 not so well as those who hear and speak ; 5 cases are doubtful.

A conclusion very favorable to the pupils may therefore be formed ; they are, to say the least, equal to young people endowed with all their faculties. * * * * And it must be

borne in mind that in nearly all cases these children were under the disadvantages (referred to by their employers) of associating with parties not accustomed to the deaf and dumb, who found it difficult to explain their precise meaning, or give directions with any accuracy. On the other hand, several of the employers are so thoroughly satisfied that they express their willingness to take other pupils from the institution. Enough has been ascertained with regard to the facility of the pupils in acquiring trades, to force this conclusion upon the public mind, namely: "*That the deaf and dumb as a body, acquire trades quite as well as those who hear and speak.*"

The importance of mechanical instruction being acknowledged, the question then arises, what trades are best suited to the deaf and dumb? The following list will show the estimation in which the trades are held in the several institutions in the United States. The trades are taught as follows:

American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb.—Cabinet making, shoe making and tailoring.

New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Cabinet making, shoe making and tailoring.

Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb.—Shoe making and tailoring.

Wisconsin Institution for Deaf and Dumb.—Shoe making and cabinet making.

Indiana Institution for Deaf and Dumb.—Cabinet making, shoe making and tailoring.

Illinois Institution for Deaf and Dumb.—Cabinet making and shoe making.

Lousiana Institution for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.—Printing and photography.

Alabama Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Shoe making.

California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.—Shoe making.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Cabinet making.

Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Printing, book-binding and tailoring.

Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Gardening.

Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Printing, book binding and shoe making.

North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Printing, book binding and shoe making.

Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Shoe making.

In Iowa, Michigan, Tennessee, Minnesota and Missouri, no trades are taught at this time.

From this it will be seen that eleven institutions teach shoe making; six cabinet making; five tailoring; four printing; three binding, and one each photography and gardening, neither of which can be considered as a trade.

In our opinion shoe making, cabinet making and tailoring, are the trades best suited to the deaf and dumb. They can be pursued in almost any locality with success and profit.

A printing office and book bindery are useful adjuncts to an institution, and the trades of printing and book binding are well suited to such deaf mutes as live in localities where they can be prosecuted successfully.

We think that as far as possible, facilities should be afforded to vary the number of trades taught in an institution, so that the pupils may be assigned to the trade for which he has an aptitude or inclination. If this is done, and the acquisition is made pleasant, he will engage in it with interest, and will be apt to succeed in its acquisition.

One great error has existed in the management of the mechanical departments of our institutions. It has been generally expected that they should be a source of profit, or at least be self-sustaining; and in the anxiety to make them profitable in a pecuniary point of view, the permanent benefit of the pupil has been too often over-looked. This error should be corrected, and such care and attention should be given to the mechanical instruction of our deaf mute pupils, as will enable them when their education is completed, to enter the "world's broad field of battle," and contend successfully with those

who are blessed with the possession of the faculties of hearing and speech.

In our own Institution we have been much encouraged by the success of some of our pupils, who learned a trade during the period of their education. Instead of being in part a burden to their friends, and eking out a bare subsistence by the cultivation of the soil, they are now earning a competent livelihood, and have become valuable and useful citizens. And although the success of those who have acquired trades, has not been so great as we could have wished, yet the fact that some have succeeded under our present imperfect system of mechanical training, and under the many great disadvantages they have had to contend against in entering upon the busy stage of life, is a strong argument in favor of increasing the efficiency of our mechanical departments.

The importance of the subject discussed must be acknowledged by all, and if the writer has succeeded in awakening a more lively interest in the present and future welfare of the deaf and dumb of our country, he will feel that his labor has not been in vain..

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors of the N. C. Institute
for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:*

GENTLEMEN:—As Treasurer of your Board I beg leave to submit the following as my report of the receipts and expenditures of the Institution from September 1st, 1866, to September 1st, 1867, and also from 1st of September, 1867, to July 1st, 1868:

Dr.			
To cash in hand of Treasurer September 1st, 1866.	\$ 1,322	48	
To cash received from Public Treasurer.	25,000		
“ “ from Mechanical Departm't,	240	13	
“ “ “ Dr. Lacy for rent,	78	00	
“ “ “ Pay Pupils,	714	00	
“ “ for old shavings,	34	50	
“ Interest received from Kelly fund,	160	00	
			\$ 27,549 11
Cr.			
By cash paid out as per vouchers from No. 1 to 451, passed by Executive Committee,	\$ 27,471	67	
To balance in hand,	77	44	
			\$ 27,549 11
To cash in hand Sept. 1st, 1867,	\$ 77	44	
“ “ received from Pub. Treas'r,	29,650	00	
“ “ from Mechanical Departm't,	2,797	49	
“ “ board and tuition,	755	70	
“ Interest on Kelly fund,	240	00	
“ cash from Dr. Lacy for rent,	30	00	
			\$ 33,550 63

TREASURER'S REPORT.—(CONTINUED.)

Cr.			
By vouchers from No. 1 to 444, examined and passed by Executive Committee,	\$ 30,313	56	
To balance cash in hand,	3,237	07	
To balance in hand July 1st, 1868.	\$ 3,237	07	\$ 33,550 63

Respectfully,

SAMUEL H. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*

Raleigh, July 1st, 1868.

N. B. There are some few bills yet unpaid, and there will necessarily be some additional expenses before the close of the regular session, a report of which will be duly made.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Showing, in detail, the expenditures of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, from September 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868.

	1866-'67.	1867-'68.
Butter,	770 67	648 9
Bacon,	1,990 41	2,269 88
Beef,	1,219 8	740 81
Coffee,	300 61	176 77
Eggs,	141 66	127 86
Flour.	2,257 5	2,026 14
Fowls,	148 65	155 75
Groceries, Assorted,	51 48	10 43
Lard,	423 91	369 17
Meal,	430 82	510 65
Molasses,	112 35	128 54
Meat and Fish,	133 10	217 16
Rice,	114 98	125 13
Sugar,	672 66	624
Salt,	28 53	16
Tea,	85 13	35 5
Vegetables and Fruits,	561 50	542 86
Cheese,	14 90	19 81
Books, Stationery, Postage and School Furniture,	297 34	527 65
Clothing for Pupils,	1,122 92	1,219 89
Crockery and Table ware,	71 57	72 83
Furniture and Bedding,	1,145 78	856 70
Lights and Gas,	450 5	394 15
Coal,	140	336 85
Wood,	1,155 72	773 92
Freight and Drayage,	277 22	510 57
Provender,	420 62	426 73
Sundries, Provisions,	152 28	249 76
Washing and Soap,	158 60	186 60
Wages and Labor,	168 22	106 70
Traveling Expenses,	59 90	246 50

AUDITOR'S REPORT.—CONTINUED.

	1866-'67.	1867-'68.
Medical Attendance,	180	210
Medicine,	89 73	92 64
Salaries,	6,850	7,007 83
Servants Hire,	901 65	935 5
Cattle,	197 50	65
Repairs and Improvements,	894 12	4,493 78
Miscellaneous, (including amount paid for piano, 1867,)	104 50	403 81
Book Bindery,	1,611 17	1,332 35
Printing Office,	461 62	628 98
Broom Shop,	374 61	150 69
Shoe Shop,	46 91	40 40
ACCOUNTS DUE SESSION 1866-'67.		
Salaries,	250	
Servant's Hire,	210	
Book Bindery,	55 72	
Pupils' Clothing,	154 80	
Bill due for Corn purchased previ- ous session,		295 80
Amount drawn for Current Ex- penses, in hands of Steward,	11 63	4 38
	27,471 67	30,313 56
		27,471 67
Total Expenditures from Septem- ber 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868.		\$57,785 23

A STATEMENT

Showing the operations of the Mechanical Departments connected with the North-Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind from September 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868.

BOOK BINDERY REPORT.			
To amount cash paid Treasurer for work done.	\$	2,391 94	
To amount cash on hand July 1st.,		657 38	
To amount due for work done,		292 09	
To amount work done for Institution,		236 75	
To amount work done for Printing Office.		37	
			\$ 3,615 16
By amount of expenditures for Materials, labor, &c.,			2,943 52
Balance in favor of Book Bindery,			\$ 671 64

PRINTING OFFICE REPORT.			
To amount cash paid Treasurer,	\$	537 15	
“ “ due for work,		158 50	
“ “ work done for Institution,		185 50	
To amount books printed in raised letters for Blind,		325	
To amount work done for Book Bindery,		4	
			\$ 1,210 15
By amount expenditures for materials, labor, &c.			1,090 60
Balance in favor of Printing Office.			\$ 119 55

STATEMENT.—(CONTINUED.)

BROOM SHOP REPORT.			
Expenditures for materials &c.,		\$	525 30
To amount cash paid Treasurer for Brooms sold,	\$ 156 73		
To amount Brooms furnished Institution,	111 25		
To amount due for Brooms,	151 25		
To amount materials on hand,	77 73		
			496 93
Balance <i>vs.</i> Broom Shop,		\$	28 34

SHOE SHOP REPORT.

The sum of \$87,31 has been expended for Leather, &c., which has been used in making and repairing shoes for the pupils.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

In attendance from September 1st, 1866, to July 1st, 1868.

DEAF MUTE DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.
Abernathy, William C.	Haywood,	Chatham.
Allen, Amanda	East Bend,	Yadkin.
Allen, Manuel	" "	"
Allen, Mary	" "	"
Andrews, Albert J.	Raleigh,	Wake.
Belk, William S.	Monroe,	Union.
Belk, Harvey	"	"
Belk, Julius	"	"
Benton, Mary S.	"	"
Blanchard, Nancy J.	Warsaw,	Duplin.
Bunker, Louisa E.	Mount Airy,	Surry.
Carlile, John W.	Ringwood,	Halifax.
Carlile, Elizabeth E.	"	"
Carter, Mary	Kinston,	Lenoir.
Carter, Nancy	"	"
Carter, Jonas	"	"
Clark, William S.	Oak Ridge,	Guilford.
Clements, Rowena F.	Morrisville,	Wake.
Clontz, Mary A.	French Broad,	Buncombe.
Crisp, Sarah E.	Greenville,	Pitt.
DeLoatch, Caroline	Jackson,	Northampton.
Edwards, Emily W.	Crawford,	Ogelthorpe, Ga.
Flow, William W.	Mint Hill,	Mecklenburg.
Flow, David	" "	"
Flow, Margaret J.	" "	"
Fraley, Erastus D.	Thomasville,	Davidson.
Gardner, Uriah L.	Friendship,	Guilford.
Hardison, Florence E.	Washington,	Beaufort.
Hardison, Charlotte A.	"	"
Harward, George B.	Raleigh,	Wake.
Haynes, Zachariah W.	Hamptonville,	Yadkin.
Hays, Elizabeth J.	Houstonville,	Iredell.
Hays, James M.	"	"
Hogward, John W.		Wake.
Holt, William	Summerville.	Harnett.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.
Holt, James Q.	Summerville,	Harnett,
Honeycutt, Sarah J.	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.
Isley, Emily E.	Gibsonville,	Guilford.
Jamison, Jasper A.	Marion,	McDowell.
Johnson, Ellen C.	Harrell's Store,	Duplin.
Kennedy, Solomon F.	High Point,	Davidson.
Lane, James C.		Perquimans,
Lassiter, Fannie G.	Gatesville,	Gates.
Low, George C.	Eufaula,	Alabama.
Luper, John W. C.	Rocky Mount,	Edgecombe.
Mallett, Joseph M.	Beaufort,	Carteret.
McCorquodale, John	Fayetteville,	Cumberland.
McCorquodale, Mary C.	"	"
McCorquodale, Angus	"	"
Menasco, James N.	Buena Vista,	Mississippi.
Mitchell, John W.	Chapel Hill,	Chatham.
Moore, Henry A.	Greensboro',	Greene, Ga.
Moore, Sarah A.	Morganton,	Burke.
Osborn, William E.	Centre,	Guilford.
Parker, Samuel C.	Jackson,	Northampton.
Parrish, Louisa A.	Leachburg,	Johnston.
Partin, George B.	Chapel Hill,	Chatham.
Prigge, William G. T.	Wilmington,	New Hanover.
Ruscoe, Jennie	Wadesboro',	Anson.
Sanders, Frank L.	Albemarle,	Stanly.
Severs, Christopher	Charlotte,	Mecklenburg.
Shore, William A.	Old Town,	Forsyth.
Sloop, Sarah J.	China Grove,	Rowan.
Sloop, Laura A.	" "	"
Snipes, Ann E.	Snipe's Store,	Chatham.
Stephenson, Dennis J.	Leachburg,	Johnston.
Sumerlin, John L.	Newton Grove,	Wayne.
Sumerlin, Henry P.	" "	"
Sumerlin, Sarah J.	" "	"
Sumerlin, Needham B.	" "	"
Sumerlin, David M.	" "	"
Tinnin, John I.	Hillsboro',	Orange.
Vaughan, Lewis W.	Murfreesboro',	Hertford.
Walker, Minerva A.	Yanceyville,	Caswell.
Warren, Campbell	Blackman's Mills,	Sampson.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.
Warren, Ashley	Blackman's Mills,	Sampson.
Webb, Delila J.	Moore'sboro',	Cleveland.
Wilkins, Walter W.	Cerro Gordo,	Columbus.
Wilson, William	Thomasville,	Davidson.
Williamson, Elias A.	Cerro Gordo,	Columbus.
Williams, Thomas A.	Warrenton,	Warren.
Williams, Walter	"	"
Younts, Louisa	Trinity College,	Randolph.
Total No. of Deaf and Dumb, 83.		

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.
Allison, Rebecca E.	Marion,	McDowell.
Bridgers, Elizabeth V.	Brookville,	Granville.
Bromley, Margaret A.	Concord,	Cabarrus.
Chaplain, Mathias L.	Beaufort,	Carteret.
Costner, Jonas M.	Brevard Station,	Gaston.
DeLoatch, Elizabeth T.	Jackson,	Northampton.
Francis, Daniel	Weldon,	Halifax.
Flowers, Zion	Swan Quarter,	Hyde.
Forest, Calvin	Hookerton,	Greene.
Gorham, Thomas A.		Pitt.
Gay, James W.		Franklin.
Gaither, Emily E. I.	County Line,	Iredell.
Hall, Elizabeth	Blockersville,	Sampson.
Hartie, George W.		Cumberland.
Jackson, Emma	Elizabeth City,	Pasquotank.
Massey, Jackson M.	Wood Lawn,	Gaston.
McLean, Flora C.	Summerville,	Harnett.
McCurry, Alney	Marion,	McDowell.
McCurry, Thomas W.	"	"
McCurry, Harriet	"	"
Moore, David J.	Moore's Creek,	New Hanover.
Orrell, Enoch	Fulton,	Davie.
Owens, Mary	Wilson,	Wilson.
Owens, Bettie	"	

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES.	POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.
Page, Alfred M.		Wake,
Pegram, Sarah A.		Guilford.
Pegram, Isabella	Castalia,	Nash.
Pegram, Zilphia	"	"
Porter, Charles W.		Halifax,
Shank, Mary A.	Concord,	Cabarrus.
Sumerlin, Henry B.	Kingsboro',	Edgecombe.
Taylor, Mary I.		Northampton.
Ware, Silas		Caswell.
Wilburn, Cornelius W.	Hyco, Va.,	Person.

Total No. of Blind, 83.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Board of Directors.

W. H. McKEE, M. D., *President.*
 JOHN C. PALMER, W. W. VASS,
 SAMUEL H. YOUNG, JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
 QUENTIN BUSBEE, RUFUS S. TUCKER, A. M.
 SAMUEL H. YOUNG, *Treasurer.*
 W. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

Intellectual Department.

W. J. PALMER, A. M., *Principal.*
 JAMES A. LEACH, *Vice Principal.*
 W. J. YOUNG, A. M., *Teacher in the Blind Department.*
 JOHN SIMPSON, “ “ “
 NARCISSA J. DUPREE, “ “ “
 CHARLES M. GROW, *Teacher in Deaf Mute Department.*
 MRS. L. E. GROW, “ “ “ “
 C. H. HILL, “ “ “ “
 MRS. S. E. YOUNG, *Teacher of Music.*

Domestic Department.

W. H. McKEE, M. D., *Physician.*
 MRS. E. A. GORMAN, *Matron*
 MRS. E. J. TAYLOR, *Housekeeper.*
 JAMES A. LEACH, *Steward.*

Mechanical Department.

JNO. J. CHAPLIN, *Foreman of Book Bindery & Broom Shop.*
 THOMAS B. BERRY, *Foreman of Printing Office.*
 ————, *Foreman of Shoe Shop.*

Ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH July 8th, 1868.

To the Hon. TOD R. CALDWELL, President of the Senate :

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution :

“ *Resolved*, That his Excellency W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina be requested to furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the Constitution of North Carolina, the Ordinances of the Constitutional Convention, and all orders of General Canby, bearing upon the late elections and the organization of the present State Government.”

In reply, I ask leave to state that the Constitution and Ordinances of the Convention have been furnished, and I herewith transmit such Orders of General Canby as are in my possession. Any other documents bearing upon the subject will be furnished as soon as received.

Very Respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 30th, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 53. }

I. Representations have been made that the proper muni-

cipal authorities have, in some instances, refused or failed to make an impartial application of the means under their control for the relief of the poor ; It is ordered,

That all District, County, or other municipal officers, having the care of the poor or the disbursement of public moneys appropriated to the benefit of the poor, shall provide for all proper objects of public charity, without regard to color or race, to the extent of the means under their control or of the authority with which they are invested ; and, to the end that the means of relief provided by municipal laws, or by military orders, or by the government, may be more immediately and efficiently applied, this subject is placed under the general supervision of Post Commanders, to whom the reports required by General Orders from these Headquarters, No. 164, 1867, (paragraph III, section 7,) will hereafter be made by the commissioners, overseers or wardens of the poor.

II. On the application of the Governor of North Carolina for a modification of so much of General Orders No. 164 as directs that the proceeds of licenses for the sale of liquors, &c., be devoted to the support of the poor, it is ordered, that whenever the wardens or other authorities charged with the care of the poor in any city, county or town, in the State of North Carolina, shall certify that ample provision for their support has been made, and that the proceeds of the licenses as aforesaid are not needed, it shall be the duty of the Post Commander to direct that the proceeds of licenses granted by the State for the retail of spirituous liquors, within the jurisdiction of the said wardens, be paid into the treasury of the State to the credit of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

III. In like manner, Post Commanders throughout this Military District, upon satisfactory evidence that the poor in any city or town within the limits of their posts have been properly provided for, will authorize the proceeds of license for the retail of spirituous liquors granted by said city or town to be paid into the city or town treasury ; but in all cases the proceeds of fines, except the amounts adjudged to informers,

and the forfeitures imposed, will still be devoted as directed by said General Orders 164, to the support of the poor.

IV. To secure a more perfect enforcement of the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders No. 164, (1867,) and to remove some doubts as to the construction of the sixth section of that paragraph, the civil courts of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina are invested with jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of that paragraph, as well for the violation of military orders as of the local police regulations; and upon conviction, to enforce the summary remedies therein provided for.

By Command of Bvt. Maj. General ED. R. S. CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aid-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 26, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 117. }

The following law of the United States is published for general information:

AN ACT TO ADMIT THE STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida have, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the Acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State Government which are republican, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes

cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: that the Constitution of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitution may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition: that the first and third subdivisions of section 17, of the fifth Article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the day fixed for the first meeting of the Legislature of either of said States, by the Constitution or Ordinance thereof, shall have passed, or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this Act, that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this Act takes effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this Act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia

when such State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify Article Fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition hereinbefore imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State, by section 3 of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment. And it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact. (*Passed June 25, 1868.*)

The provisions of the second and third sections of the foregoing law, authorizing and requiring the Legislatures of the several States embraced in its operation to "convene at the end of twenty days from the time this Act takes effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same," and directing that when any State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify Article Fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, the officers of such State, "duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay," are regarded as dispensing with the oath of office prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, so far as it concerns the members elect of the Legislature who are not disqualified by the constitutional amendment known as Article Fourteen. Accordingly, so much of the provisions of General Orders No. 79, of May 2, 1868, and No. 83, of May 12, 1868, as requires the members elect of the General Assembly of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively to take the oath of office prescribed by the Act of

July 2, 1862, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their offices, is hereby revoked.

By Command of Bvt. Maj. General ED. R. S. CANBY :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC.

Aid-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29th, 1867.

[TELEGRAM.]

HON. W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor elect of North Carolina,

Raleigh, N. C.

SIR :—The Chief Justice elect of the Supreme Court, will take and subscribe his oath of office at once before the United States Commissioner at Raleigh.

The Chief Justice will then administer the oath of office to the Associate Justices, and also at the inauguration, to the State Executive Officers elect.

(Signed,)

ED. R. S. CANEY,

*Bvt. Major General
Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 120. }

In conformity with the law of the United States passed June 25, 1868, entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," all offices of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, duly elected and qualified under the Constitutions thereof, and not prohibited from holding office in said States by the third section of the

proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen, will, upon the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature, be inaugurated without delay ; taking the oath of office prescribed by the Constitutions of the States in which they have been elected, and otherwise qualifying, in conformity with the laws of the said States.

1. So much of the provisions of General Orders No. 79, of May 2, and No. 83, of May 12, 1868, from these Headquarters, as designates the time for the officers elected under the new Constitution to enter upon their duties, and requires them to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, being superceded by the law above cited, is hereby revoked.

2. The third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as Article Fourteen, is republished for the information and government of those whom it may concern :

ARTICLE XIV.

*

*

*

*

*

“SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.”

*

*

*

*

*

Should the disabilities of any of the officers elect not have been removed, or if they should from any other cause be unable to qualify, the fact will be immediately reported to the Governor of the State, and the present incumbent, if they

are charged with any active administrative duties, or with the care of public records, or with the custody of public money or public property, will, in conformity with the law, hold over until their successors be duly qualified.

3. To facilitate the organization of the new State governments, the following appointments are made :

To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, Governor elect, *vice* Jonathan Worth, removed.

To be Lieutenant-Governor of North-Carolina, Tod R. Caldwell, Lieutenant-Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy.

To take effect July 1, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

2. To be Governor of South Carolina, Robert K. Scott, Governor elect, *vice* James L. Orr, removed.

To be Lieutenant-Governor, Lemuel Boozer, Lieutenant-Governor elect, to fill a vacancy.

To take effect July 6, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

4. The County Courts of North Carolina and the District Courts of South Carolina having been abolished, the records of all such Courts will be transferred to the custody of the Clerks of the Courts of the respective Counties, and all unexecuted processes or other unfinished business of the said Courts will be returned, in the former State to the Superior Court, and in the latter to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, at the first ensuing session held in such County ; and in like manner the records, papers and public property in the custody of the Clerks of said County and District Courts, as well as in the hands of Clerks and Masters in Equity in North Carolina, shall be turned over to the incoming Clerks of said Superior Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.

5. Unless or until otherwise directed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, the duty of approving the bonds of public officers of Counties will be devolved upon the County Commissioners elected under the new Constitution.

6. For the purpose of organization, the County Commissioners elect of each County in the State of North Carolina shall, on the day provided by the Constitution for them to enter upon their duties, or as soon thereafter as practicable, assemble together at the court house in each County, and elect one of their number chairman, who shall thereupon request the chairman of the retiring County Court to administer the oath of office to the said Commissioners; and the said chairman of the retiring County Court is hereby empowered and required immediately to administer to the said Commissioners, severally, the oath prescribed by said Constitution; which oath having been by them then and there taken and subscribed, said Board of County Commissioners shall be deemed duly qualified and inducted into office.

The County Commissioners elect in South Carolina will organize in like manner, the retiring Ordinary in each County administering the oath.

7. Until the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina shall expressly prescribe by law the duties of the Sheriffs, Coroners and Clerks of Courts chosen or authorized to be chosen at the election held in said State on the 2d and 3d of June, 1868, the officers so elected shall, after qualification, perform the duties prescribed for said officers by law under the existing provisional government of the State.

8. Until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of Probate elected in South Carolina shall perform the duties heretofore performed by Ordinaries; and in respect to business appertaining to minors, and the allotment of dower, and in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons *non compos mentis*, shall conduct their proceedings as far as possible in conformity with the rules and regulations governing the practice in like cases in the Courts of the provisional government now authorized by law to take jurisdiction of such business: and records and public property in the hands of Ordinaries will be transferred to the Probate Judges.

9. In like manner, until otherwise provided by law, the powers and duties of County Commissioners in South Carolina, shall include the powers and duties heretofore pertaining

to Commissioners of the Poor, Commissioners of Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Cuts, Commissioners of Public Buildings, and Commissioners to Approve the Bonds of Public Officers, and in discharge thereof, said County Commissioners will be governed as far as practicable by the laws and usages regulating the functions of the offices, the powers and duties of which are hereby conferred upon them.

10. It shall be the duty of each of the Boards of County Commissioners in South Carolina, immediately after their organization, to appoint a Treasurer to act until otherwise provided by law, who shall be required, before entering upon his duties, to enter into bond to the Board, with sureties to be approved by the Board, and in amount to be fixed by the Board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties which bond shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court for the County; and such Treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all funds belonging to the Board; and for his services shall be allowed a commission, to be fixed by the Board, on all sums received and paid away, but no commission or other fee shall be allowed on the transfer of funds to the Treasurer from his predecessor, nor from the Treasurer to his successor, nor shall the commission allowed to the Treasurer exceed the rate of two per cent. on moneys received, and two per cent. on moneys paid away.

11. The Circuit Judges, who shall be chosen by the General Assembly, shall, until otherwise provided by law, be authorized to exercise in suits in equity hereafter commenced all the powers heretofore pertaining to Chancellors, subject to rules of procedure to be fixed by Justices of the Supreme Court; and until the adoption of such rules, the existing rules of chancery practice shall be followed.

By Command of Bvt. Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 125. }

The following appointments of directors and proxies for Railroads on the part of the State of North Carolina, made by his Excellency Jonathan Worth, late Provisional Governor of North Carolina, on the 30th June, ultimo, are hereby disapproved and annulled, as in violation of the spirit and intent of General Orders No. 84, of May 16th, 1868, from these Headquarters :

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Directors—Lewis C. Desmond, John D. Whitford, James M. Parrott, John D. Flanner, Alonzo T. Jerkins, William Murdock, John L. Morehead, Isaac Ramsey ; *Proxy*—George W. Dill.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.

Directors—Thomas D. Hogg, John Norfleet, Edward Kidder ; *Proxy*—A. A. McKay.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Directors—O. G. Parsley, Josiah Turner, Jr., James M. Leach, R. Y. McAden, William C. Mears, R. B. Haywood, Peter Adams, J. M. Coffin ; *Proxy*—John Berry.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Directors—A. S. Merrimon, Andrew J. Cowles, G. F. Davidson, F. E. Shoher, A. M. Erwin, S. McD. Tate, R. S. Paterson, A. M. Powell ; *Proxy*—O. G. Foard.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

Directors—Peyton E. Henry, D. D. Ferebee, Thomas J. Jarvis ; *Proxy*—Charles Latham.

By Command of Bvt. Maj. General ED. R. S. CANBY :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aid-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 126. }

At the election held in the State of North Carolina on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of April, 1868, pursuant to General Orders No. 45, from these Headquarters, dated March 23, 1868, and under the authority of the law of the United States of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws supplementary thereto, at which election was submitted, under the authority of the second section of the law of the United States of March 11, 1868, amendatory of the aforecited laws, the election of the officers of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments, and County Officers of the State of North Carolina provided for by said Constitution and made elective by the people ; and also, under the same authority, of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States ; and the returns for Camden County, made by the election officers as required by law, having been withheld upon the publication of General Orders No. 83, in order to afford an opportunity to contestants to furnish proofs in relation thereto ; and no sufficient ground appearing for further withholding said returns, it is hereby declared that the following named persons have received a majority of the votes

cast for the several officers hereinafter mentioned, and are duly elected to said offices, respectively :

House of Representatives, Wilson B. Ferebee ; *Sheriff*, Thomas Palmer ; *Coroner*, John L. Chamberlain ; *Treasurer*, Joseph C. Ferebee ; *County Clerk of Superior Court*, Philip G. Morisett ; *Register of Deeds*, Thos. B. Boushall ; *Surveyor*, Baily B. Barco ; *Commissioners*, Robert H. Berry, Frank R. Gregory, Wm. W. Sawyer, Samuel F. Pearce, Wm. G. Forbes.

By Command of Bvt. Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC.

Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON S. C., July 3, 1868.

[TELEGRAM.]

His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor N. C., Raleigh.

Your telegram announcing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of North Carolina, has been received, and instructions will be sent to-day to the Military Commanders in North Carolina to abstain from the exercise of any authority under the Reconstruction Laws except to close up unfinished business, and not to interfere in any civil matters unless the execution of the law of June 25th, 1868, should be obstructed by unlawful or forcible opposition to the inauguration of the new State Government.

The Railroad appointments made by Governor WORTH have been annulled.

(Signed)

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Major General Commanding.

Ordered to be Printed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, July 10th, 1868.

To the Hon. TOD R. CALDWELL, President of the Senate :

SIR:—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Senate on the 6th instant, I herewith transmit a copy of General Orders, No. 131, just received at this Department.

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 131. }

In view of the approaching termination of the military authority derived from and exercised by virtue of the Act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the Acts supplementary thereto, which laws are about to become inoperative by reason of the fulfilment of the conditions and limitations prescribed by the provisions thereof: And the State of North Carolina having, by its Legislature, ratified the constitutional amendment known as Article Fourteen, the following instructions are promulgated for the information

and guidance of the officers of this command serving in the said State :

1. Upon the issue of the proclamation of the President of the United States prescribed by section 3 of the Act of June 25, 1868, announcing the ratification of the said constitutional amendment, the Commanding officers of Posts in said State, will cease to exercise any and all authority conferred under said reconstruction Acts of Congress, except so far as necessary for the inauguration of the new State government and to close up unfinished business.

2. The terms of office and all official functions of Registrars Inspectors, Managers or Judges of Election, Military Commissioners, or other military agents in North Carolina, appointed under the authority of the reconstruction laws of the United States, will end at the date of the proclamation of the President, referred to in the preceding section, and all such officers or agents will, without delay, forward to these Headquarters, any books or records relating to their official duties that may be in their possession. They will also transmit a list of the property purchased with public funds, and exhibit the disposition made of it.

3. The Provost Courts now existing in North Carolina are abolished, and the records will be transmitted without delay to these Headquarters.

4. The tenure of all appointees to civil office in the State of North Carolina under the authority of the reconstruction laws of the United States will terminate when their successors, elected or appointed under the Constitution and laws of the said State, shall be duly qualified.

5. All citizens who, at the date of the proclamation above referred to, may be in the custody of the military authorities, and held for trial for acts in violation of the reconstruction laws of the United States, or in violation of military orders issued under the authority of said laws, will be discharged from custody, and the military prosecution dismissed.

6. At the same time all prisoners (citizens) held by military authority for trial, whether in confinement or on bail, for crimes or offenses cognizable under the laws of the provi-

sional government of said State, will be turned over to the custody of the proper civil authorities; and all bonds, undertakings, deposits or other security for appearance of persons charged with crimes or offenses as above, taken by military authority in this District, in pursuance of the provisions of General Orders No. 105, series 1867, from these Headquarters, will be turned over to the Attorney-General of the State with authority to enforce the same.

The Judge Advocate of the District will communicate to the Attorney-General of the State the history of each case so transferred, together with the depositions or other evidence or information upon which the parties accused have been arrested and held for trial. In like manner, the Provost Marshal General will transfer to the Attorney-General all depositions, complaints or other information on file in his office in relation to persons accused who have avoided arrest or have escaped from confinement.

7. All prisoners (citizens) who, when the aforesaid Act of March 2, 1867, becomes inoperative under the conditions and limitations prescribed by the fifth section thereof, may be in confinement or custody by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a Military Commission or other military tribunal authorized by the said laws, will be continued in the said custody until entitled to discharge by expiration of sentence, or until their cases are otherwise disposed of by proper authority. Upon a writ of *habeas corpus* or other process issuing from a Court of the United States in the case of any prisoner so held, the writ will be promptly responded to, and the officer in making his return will set forth the material facts of the case. If such writ be issued from a State Court, the officer having the custody of any prisoner will make a respectful return to the writ, setting forth the fact that the prisoner is held by virtue of the final judgment and sentence of a Court of competent jurisdiction, held under the authority of the laws of the United States, and that the jurisdiction is exclusively in the Courts of the United States.

The division between United States and State jurisdiction is not always distinctly marked; but officers will be guided

in their action by the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Ableman vs. Booth*, (21 Howard R., 506.)

8. At all forts, arsenals, light houses, custom houses and other public establishments, whether held by original cession or by capture and occupation, the jurisdiction will be held to be in the United States, regulated in the former case by the terms of the cession, and in the latter exclusive, until otherwise directed by law or other proper authority. Commanding officers are required to see that such places are not allowed to become asylums for criminals and that no persons not in the service of the United States are allowed to establish themselves within the limits of any ceded or reserved jurisdiction.

9. The canvass returns, poll lists and ballots for the several elections held in said State, under the authority of the laws of the United States, will as soon as practicable, be arranged and inventoried according to the several election districts, securely packed and transmitted to the Secretary of State at Raleigh for deposit and safe-keeping.

10. Authenticated copies of the registration in each County of the said State will be prepared as soon as possible, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

11. Unauthenticated copies of all General and Special Orders, regulations and instructions issued by the District Commander, or by Post Commanders under authority duly delegated, will be prepared; one set to be deposited in the office of the Governor of the said State, and the other in the office of the Secretary of State.

12. Authenticated copies of all decisions affecting rights of property will be prepared and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

13. Commanders of Posts in said State will immediately transmit to District Headquarters all records, correspondence, &c., that relate to the duties performed by them under the reconstruction laws—retaining only the military records.

By Command of Brev't Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY :

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aid-de Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. General.

Ordered to be Printed.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

ON PROPOSITION AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. S. P. Smith,
C. H. Brogden,
C. Melchor,
A. H. Galloway,

Messrs. S. W. Etheridge,
L. A. Mason,
P. T. Beeman.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. W. H. S. Sweet,
P. A. Long,
Henry Eppes,
O. S. Hayes,

Messrs. J. W. Purdie,
James Blythe,
J. W. Beasley.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. C. S. Winstead,
Wm. Barrow,
Wm. Robbins,
W. H. S. Sweet,

Messrs. R. W. Lassiter,
R. I. Wynne,
J. B. Cook.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Messrs. F. G. Martindale,
J. B. Eaves,
Joshua Barnes,
C. S. Winstead,

Messrs. J. M. Lindsay,
A. H. Galloway,
S. P. Smith.

ON AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS AND MINING.

Messrs. W. D. Jones,
J. S. Harrington,
J. W. Purdie,
L. D. Hall,

Messrs. W. B. Richardson,
W. M. Moore,
J. W. Beasley.

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. G. W. Welker,
R. W. Lassiter,
D. D. Colgrove,
J. A. Hyman,

Messrs. J. B. Eaves,
E. A. White,
N. B. Bellamy.

ON PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Messrs. G. W. Welker,
W. A. Moore,
O. S. Hayes,

Messrs. W. L. Love,
J. B. Respass.

ON STATE PRISON AND PENITENTIARY.

1st Congressional District,
2d " "
3d " "
4th " "
5th " "
6th " "
7th " "

Wm. Barrow,
D. J. Rich,
A. H. Galloway,
Silas Burns,
G. W. Welker,
C. Melchor,
James Blythe.

ON IMMIGRATION.

Messrs. J. B. Cook,
J. W. Etheridge,
Henry Eppes,

Messrs. D. J. Rich,
J. H. McLaughlin.

ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Messrs. R. W. Lassiter,
G. W. Welker,
W. M. Robbins,
J. W. Beasley,

Messrs. T. M. Sohffner,
J. W. Etheridge,
W. L. Love.

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. J. M. Lindsay,
S. J. Forkner,
W. L. Love,
J. A. Hyman,

Messrs. D. D. Holgrove,
J. B. Respass,
J. H. Davis.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. D. J. Rich,	Messrs. Silas Burns,
R. W. Lassiter,	F. G. Martindale,
J. B. Eaves,	S. J. Forkner.
James Blythe,	

ON FINANCE.

Messrs. C. H. Brogden,	Messrs. Jno. B. Respass,
J. S. Harrington,	P. T. Beeman,
W. M. Robbins,	E. Legg.
W. L. Love,	

ON CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. W. M. Robbins,	Messrs. P. A. Wilson,
D. J. Rich,	Lawson Mason,
W. A. Moore,	T. M. Shoffner.
Henry Eppes,	

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Harris, of Wake,
Hodnett,
Sweet,
Vestal,
Williams,
Snipes,

Messrs. Ames,
Parker,
Rea,
Clayton, of Chowan,
Morris,

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Dixon,
Hendricks,
Rhodes,
Mayo,
Justice, of Henderson,
Green.

Messrs. Vest,
Jarvis,
Ellis,
Armstrong.
Harris, of Franklin.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Seymour,
Pou,
Durham,
Candler,
Harris, of Wake,

Messrs. Bowman,
Barnett,
Argo,
Ellington,

ON CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Barnett,
Leary,
Hutchings,
Whitley,
Robbins,
Morrill,

Messrs. Horney,
Jarvis,
Matheson,
Banner,
Brown,

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Ashworth,
Estes,
Price,
Moore,
Hayes,
Farrow.

Messrs. Laffin,
Justice, of Rutherford,
Gatlin,
Ragland,
Renfrow,

ON AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS AND MINING.

Messrs. Stevens,
Pearson,
Proctor,
Gunter,
Davis,
Kelley, of Moore.

Messrs. Kinney,
Williamson,
Wilkie,
Hoffman,
Reynolds.

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Bowman,
Mendenhall,
Stevens,
Wiswall,
Foster,

Messrs. Abbott,
Harris, of Wake,
Hodgin,
Cawthorn,
Shaver.

ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Messrs. Graham,
Hinnant,
Crawford,
Boddie,
Long, of Chatham,
Clayton, of Chowan,
Whitley,
Banner,

Messrs. Blair,
Cherry,
Carson,
Ferebee,
White,
Horney,
Ellington.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Downing,
Sinclair,
High,
Hutchings,
Humphries,
Hawkins,

Messrs. Hicks,
Gilbert,
Kelly, of Moore,
Forkner,
Ellington.

ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Messrs. Rhodes,
Hinnant,
White,

Messrs. Ferebee,
Hawkins.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Pou,
Durham,
Sykes,
Short,
Peck,
Harris, of Franklin,

Messrs. Stilly,
Smith, of Martin,
Moring,
Long, of Richmond,
Seigrist,

ON FINANCE.

Messrs. Estes,
Hodgin,
Proctor,
Kinney,
Clayton, of Transyl'a,

Messrs. Dixon,
Franklin,
Siegrist,
Cherry,
Hicks.

ON PRINTING.

Messrs. Blair,
Farrow,

Mr. Sweet.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Laffin,
Ames,
Leary,
Gunter,
Jarvis,
Gahagan,
Graham,
Smith, of Martin,

Messrs. Stilly,
Estes,
Justice, of Rutherford
Wilkie,
Renfrow,
Vest,
Barnett,
Peck.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. W. B. Richardson,
J. W. Purdie,
J. A. Hyman.

House Branch.

Messrs. Hodgins,
Moring,
Robinson,
Stanton,
Sykes.

ON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. J. B. Respass,
P. A. Wilson,
P. T. Beeman.

House Branch.

Messrs. Smith of Martin,
Laffin,
Hayes,
Davis,
Candler.

ON DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. C. S. Winstead,
W. M. Robbins,
A. H. Galloway.

House Branch.

Messrs. Mendenhall,
Moore,
Sinclair,
Short,
Leary.

ON INSANE ASYLUM.

Senate Branch.

Messrs. R. W. Lassiter,
W. L. Love,
Henry Eppes.

House Branch.

Messrs. Stilley,
Proffitt,
Armstrong,
Foster,
Waldrop.

FIRST STANDING COMMITTEE

John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown

SECOND STANDING COMMITTEE

John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown

THIRD STANDING COMMITTEE

John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown

FOURTH STANDING COMMITTEE

John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown
John A. Brown	John A. Brown

Ordered to be printed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,

RALEIGH July 17th, 1868.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I desire respectfully to call your attention to the importance of the immediate organization of the Militia, and especially to the organization of an adequate police force in each of the Counties of the State.

North Carolina is now a State of and in the Union ; and it is proper in itself, and expected by the people that provision should be made by which the Executive will be able at all times, in whatever locality, promptly and faithfully to execute the laws.

The work of reconstruction will not have been fully accomplished until every officer provided for under the new order of things shall have been installed. When the State government is in complete operation in all its departments under the Constitution, it is not apprehended that any opposition to its authority will be encountered which may not be easily met and overcome by the militia and the local police. It is the avowed purpose of the enemies of the government of the United States and of the government of this State, to disregard the authority of these governments, and to subvert the latter, on the pretext that it is not constitutional in its origin and character. It is not apprehended that any collision will

occur, or that the peace will be seriously disturbed in any quarter of the State, but, in the judgment of the Executive it is deemed important, as a measure of peace and security for the future, that he should be clothed by law with the necessary powers to maintain the authority of the State government against all assaults, to preserve the peace, to secure to the people the right of free elections, and to so act as to aid in bringing to condign punishment all who may violate the law. The government of the State should be made "a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well."

The interests of society are too precious to be put in jeopardy by allowing even grounds for apprehending that the authority of the government may be successfully resisted or questioned. By virtue of authority clearly vested in me, as I conceive by the State Constitution, I have recently appointed Justices of the Peace, Mayor and Commissioners of Towns, and Directors in various Corporations. The organization of the Militia and of an adequate Police force would enable me at once to execute the law in this respect, by installing these and other officers where resistance is offered, and in sustaining them in the performance of their duties. It is scarcely necessary that I should repeat to the General Assembly the views contained in my Inaugural Address in relation to the character of persons to be appointed to office. The people have decided that the new State Government shall not be committed to any extent, to unfriendly hands.

Every office and every employment under the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, should be filled by the known friends of the government of the United States and the government of North Carolina. It will not be safe or expedient, in my judgment, to deviate to any extent from this rule. It is my fixed purpose to maintain this rule, and to administer the Government in such manner as to secure to all their rights of life, liberty and property.

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Ordered to be Printed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 29, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication addressed to me by Gov. Worth, in relation to the condition of, and expenditures for the Executive Mansion. The information contained in this communication will be of service to the General Assembly.

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

RALEIGH, July 29th, 1868.

Gov. HOLDEN :

Dear Sir :—It is known to you and the public, that upon the occupation of this city by the military forces of the United States, the Governor's Mansion was made the Headquarters of Gen. Sherman ; and that his successors at this Military Post continued to occupy the same until the latter part of the year, 1867 ; and that during this occupation, the fencing all disappeared, and the property was otherwise very greatly damaged.

Immediately after, the General Assembly in 1867, made an appropriation of \$5,000, to repair the Mansion and supply needful furniture, nearly all of which had disappeared, and applied to General Sickles for possession of the property. After much delay it was surrendered to me in July, 1867.

The General Assembly contemplated that I would make

the Mansion my residence as soon as it could be made habitable by needful repairs, and proper furniture should be supplied. It was supposed that the Government of the United States would pay rent for its occupation, at least after the President's proclamation that peace was restored; and as the law provided that the Governor, in addition to his salary, should be supplied with a residence, the Governor was authorized to apply for such rent, and to apply the same, when received, to his own use, to reimburse him for supplying his own residence.

My efforts to get rent have been, thus far, ineffectual. The Quartermaster here, upon my application, reported what would be a reasonable rent, but the Quartermaster-General refused to pay rent for State property occupied by the Military. From this decision I appealed to the Secretary of War. This appeal was made, pending the efforts of the President to remove Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and I have had no response to the appeal. My correspondence on the subject will be found on file. I have received nothing for rent.

The repairs required consisted of the building a new barn, which had been entirely destroyed while in the possession of the Military, the re-fencing of the grounds, new roofs on the principal buildings, re-papering the interior walls, repainting, masonry, &c. I could make no discreet contract by the job, for this various work. I therefore employed M. B. Royster, of this city, a gentleman every way competent to buy material, hire labor, and execute the repairs under my direction. I agreed to pay him \$2.50 per day. He has performed his duties, as I think, with remarkable judgment, fidelity and economy; and I am now ready to exhibit his account accompanied by vouchers, to any Committee of the General Assembly appointed to examine the same. The whole appropriation has been expended in repairs, leaving nothing for the purchase of new furniture.

The wall paper was purchased at wholesale prices in New York—and H. T. Clawson of this City, employed to paper the walls. Towards the wind up of the papering, Mr. Clawson informed me there was a small deficiency of paper, which,

upon my request, he supplied, amounting, as by his bills filed with me, to \$29.10; and Mr. Royster's account, also filed with me, with accompanying vouchers, shows a balance in his hands of \$7.75, which I have directed him to pay over to Mr. Clawson, which will reduce the amount due to Mr. Clawson to \$21.35; for the payment of which I hope the General Assembly will make provision.

I collected and preserved what furniture I could find, which I will surrender to you on application.

I drew the \$5,000, as follows:

For repairs of furniture,	\$ 69 30
For purchase of wall paper,	668 86
Drafts in favor of M. B. Royster, as follows:	
September 5, 1867, -	1,000 00
October 25, 1867,	1,500 00
January 17, 1868,	1,761 84
	<hr/>
	\$5,000 00

I have the honor to be

Yours very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH.

DOCUMENT. No. 11.]

[SES. 1868

Ordered to be Printed.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, August 5th, 1868.

To the Hon. TOD R. CALDWELL, President of the Senate :

Sir :—I beg leave, respectfully, to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolutions of the Senate, viz :

Resolved 1st, That the Treasurer be respectfully requested to report to this body without delay, whether any sum or sums of money have been paid by him as Treasurer, to defray the expenses of the Republican party celebration in this City, on the 4th of July instant, and if so, what sum or sums were paid and to whom, and by what authority.

Resolved 2d, That he report if any money at any time within the last twelve months has been used for party purposes, if so, what amount.

Resolved 3d, That he report if the property of the State has been used to advance the interests of any party, if so, what property and what party.

In reply thereto, I beg leave, respectfully, to state that, by law, all original accounts against the State must be presented at the office of the Auditor of the State and passed on by him. If he approves the claim, he grants a warrant on the Treasury, which, after being signed by the Governor, is payable at the Treasury. This warrant expresses the object for which it is drawn in general terms only. After being paid and entered on the books of the Treasury Department, the warrant

is then transferred to the office of the Auditor and is there preserved.

It is apparent then, that this office cannot furnish the items of expenditures, and that specific information involving the details of such items can only be obtained from the Auditor's office.

With this preliminary explanation, I beg leave to reply to the questions contained in the foregoing resolutions, as follows :

On the 10th of July, a warrant was presented at the counter, signed by S. W. Burgin, Comptroller, and W. W. Holden, Governor, for \$268 19 in favor of Maguire and Nolan, for "building stand and superintending 4th July celebration."

It does not appear that this was for defraying the expenses of the Republican party celebration in this City. I have not seen the original account against the State, but presume this expenditure was for building a stand for the purpose of accommodating the Governor, the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the members of the General Assembly and other officers, and the citizens of the State, in inaugurating the new government, it being deemed that the Hall of the House of Representatives was too small to contain those desirous of witnessing.

While the above statement expresses my information and belief, if the Senate will indicate concerning what expenditure in particular suspicion exists, it will give me great pleasure to furnish a copy of the warrant, as preserved on my books, and throw all the light I can on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

Public Treasurer.

Ordered to be Printed.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Aug. 7, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN: I enclose herewith the Report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum up to August 6th, 1868.

I beg leave respectfully to invite the attention of the General Assembly to this Report, and to earnestly urge that the appropriations asked for in aid of the Asylum be made.

Very Respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA, ENDING AUGUST 6TH, 1868.

*To the Governor and Board of Supervisors
of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN: According to your instructions, in view of present necessities, I beg leave to submit the following report in advance of the time fixed by law, for the annual report of the operations of the Institution, at the close of each official year, ending the 31st of October. On assuming the Superin-

tendency, under your appointment, on the 7th July, ultimo, I found the number of inmates as follows:

	MALES		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
In the Asylum 7th July, 1868,	113	4	95	4	216
Admitted since 7th July, 1868,	1		3	1	5
Discharged since 7th July, 1868,	114	4	98	5	221
	3	1	1		5
Remaining 6th August, 1868,	111	3	97	5	216

On account of an epidemic of Typhoid fever and Dysentery which I found prevailing, and which has not yet entirely subsided, the duties and labors of the officers and attendants are and have been responsible and onerous. And I feel called upon as a matter of justice to bear testimony to the faithful discharge of their several obligations upon the part of all, but more especially by the Assistant Physician, Dr. Francis T. Fuller, whose skill, fidelity and untiring industry have contributed so much to the comfort of the patients, and by the Steward, Mr. J. H. Moore, whose supervision of his department, since my connection with the Institution, has been highly creditable and satisfactory.

Of the inmates now under treatment, the classification is as follows:

Pay patients,	31
County patients,	185
	<hr/>
	216

According to the existing Statute law, there is required to be paid, for the *first* class above mentioned, *into the Public*

Treasury of the State, the sum of \$300 each, and for the *second* likewise, by the respective Counties from which they are sent, the sum of \$250 each. Of these funds the institution has no control whatever.

It is supported and repaired by special appropriations made by the General Assembly from time to time, heretofore most commonly once in two years, in double annual appropriations. I am informed that the appropriation for the present year is so nearly exhausted, that it will with difficulty, if at all, be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of support for the balance of this fiscal year, ending the 30th September next; before which time, without the usual appropriations, the institution would be without a dollar. After much investigation, the present *basis* of appropriation is thought to be as simple and convenient as any that could be adopted. This consists of forty thousand dollars *annually* for 160 patients, and an average of \$250 each for every additional inmate during the year. This sum covers the estimate of all the *ordinary* expenses, including the salaries of officers and the board and wages of attendants and employees.

There are certain articles of furniture, improvements in the premises, and repairs in machinery, which have come under my observation so essentially important, either for the health, comfort and safe keeping of the patients, or the preservation of the building, and other fixtures, as will be regarded, I think, in part at least, as an absolute necessity, and will of course require, if so considered, a special additional appropriation.

For the consideration of these items in detail, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying schedule and estimate marked "A," and of the Engineer's report marked "B."

Deeply sensible of the high responsibility of those who have in charge the unfortunate class of our fellow-creatures, for whose benefit this noble charity was constructed, and invoking the blessings of Divine Providence upon all who are therewith connected, I solicit in this behalf the continuance of the anxious care of the Board, and the fostering aid of the State.

EUGENE GRISSOM,
Physician and Superintendent.

A.

STEWARD'S REPORT AND ESTIMATE.

List of Bedding, &c., of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, taken August 3d, 1868.

There are, in the two wings of the building, twelve wards—six male and six female—each ward containing twenty rooms—making in all two hundred and forty rooms. Deduct from these twelve store rooms, (one for each ward,) and there remains, to be furnished with bedding and furniture, two hundred and twenty-eight rooms. From these deduct twenty-four rooms for servants and attendants, and there remains two hundred and four rooms, capable of accommodating two hundred and four patients, by putting only one patient in a room. The increase above this number that can be accommodated, depends upon the number of patients that can be safely put *two* to a room.

From the above statement it will appear that, for the full equipment of the apartments for patients alone, there is required,

204 Bedsteads.

204 Mattresses.

The number on hand is as follows :

In the male department—

Iron bedsteads (some few defective),		92
Mattresses (in good condition),	3	
Featherbed,	1	
Mattresses half worn,	10	
Mattresses much damaged,	35	
	—	49
Straw ticks,		125

In the female department—

Iron bedsteads,		93
Mattresses in good condition,	49	
Mattresses damaged,	32	
Featherbed,	1	
	—	82
Strawticks,		119

Total number of Steads on hand,		185
“ “ Mattresses, &c., on hand, good,		52
“ “ “ “ “ damaged,		67
“ “ Featherbeds on hand,		2

In addition to the above there is required for employees outside the wards, watchmen, firemen, servants, &c., bedsteads and mattresses, each twenty. At present about ten of the employees have their own bedding.

RECAPITULATION.

Required to furnish wards and outside employees :

Beadsteads,	214
Number on hand,	185
	<hr/>
Deficit,	29
 Mattresses,	 214
Number of good on hand,	52
	<hr/>
Deficit,	162

Straw ticks are included in the ordinary expenses, and as many of these require to be changed daily, it is necessary to keep a large number on hand. They have been used to a great extent, recently, to supply the places of worn-out mattresses.

To supply the deficiencies in this department :

For 29 bedsteads at	\$8 00	\$ 232 00
For 162 mattresses at	6 00	972 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,204 00
To thoroughly furnish the Superintendent's floor with carpets, chairs, bedding, &c., &c., as it ought to be done, will require an outlay of		1,500 00
For painting the entire building, inside and out, at least		2,000 00
*For fencing in two courts or walking grounds for patients,		800 00
For two wood sheds 39 by 80 feet,		800 00
For necessary fencing on farm and out-buildings,		1,200 00
Engineer's estimate of costs for repairs on heating and water apparatus,		5,150 00
For repairs and additions to washing and cooking machinery and apparatus,		1,200 00
For locks and keys,		250 00
For repairs of icehouse and pond,		150 00
For furnishing reception parlor,		300 00
For repairs to ambulance and for two new wagons,		250 00
For removing embankment and grading grounds in front of building,		196 00
		<hr/>
		\$15,000 00

Nearly all of the above items are almost absolutely indispensable within the next twelve months, either for the comfort and safe-keeping of patients, or the preservation of the building and other fixtures of the institution.

*These courts are designed to be about 210 by 138 feet, requiring by estimation—

210 posts, 10 feet long, 6 by 6, at 50 cents each,	\$105 00
25,000 feet of plank and rails, at \$1.75 per C.	437 50
Carpenter's work and paint, moderate at	257 50
	<hr/>
	\$800 00

B.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM,

Superintendent Insane Asylum of North Carolina :

SIR :—According to your instructions I have made as careful a survey of the heating, and water apparatus of the Insane Asylum as can be made without removing the enclosing walls of the coils, &c., and make the following report :

The boilers are in tolerably fair condition, and will probably last for several years, with some slight repairs.

The main steam pipe, leading from the boilers to the centre building and thence to the wings will require thorough repairs at an early day. These repairs will consist principally in supplying expansion hangers, the insertion of some short pieces of pipe, and refelting throughout. (The cost of these repairs will be alluded to elsewhere.)

The thorough warming of the wings of the building, as well as regulating the warmth, would be much facilitated by an alteration in the coils. At present there are, under each wing, four heating coils, averaging one hundred and forty feet. These coils, divided into sections would be more effective in heating the entire wings, or graduating the temperature of the wings as circumstances might require. The cost of this change is given approximately in the estimate of costs hereto appended.

The above alterations will involve the necessity of putting in additional trap-valves or condensers, at a cost of about \$200, and also re-arranging the masonry surrounding the coils, which will cost probably \$800 more.

Should it not be deemed advisable at present to make the suggested alteration in the coils, it will still be necessary to remove a portion of the brick work to ascertain the condition of the coils and make the necessary repairs in them.

The cold and hot water pipes, as well as the boilers in the

hot water tanks, will require overhauling and repairing. The stays in the hot water tanks are nearly all broken, and the whole system of the pipes will require refelting, and in many places new pipe, and to these also expansion hangers. The cost of these repairs will be found in the estimate of costs.

The system of supplying water to the pots in the water closets ought to be almost entirely remodeled, by making it more simple and effective and by which the cleanliness of the closets would be more thoroughly secured. The materials for these alterations are estimated in the bill of costs.

In addition to the above, there are some additions and repairs necessary in the machinery of the kitchen and wash house, an estimate of which is given.

But I would respectfully suggest a change in regard to the wash house and kitchen apparatus and machinery, as follows :

To cut off the communication between the present boilers and the machinery of the kitchen and wash house, and let these be operated by a small boiler and engine entirely disconnected with all the other parts of the building, This small engine could be used to carry pure water from the well to a tank erected for it to supply water for cooking, and washing purposes, and thus save the expense of heating the large boilers for this purpose in warm weather, when there is no other use for steam. A very great saving of fuel would be effected by this change, as well as many other inconveniences obviated, such as using impure and dirty water for washing and cooking, the abatement of the steam from the large boilers in cold weather, &c. An additional argument in favor of this change is found in the fact that the present machinery of the kitchen and laundry will soon have to be replaced with new, because of its dilapidated condition caused by age and long use. One of the small engines now in use would answer the purpose, here suggested without having to purchase a new one.

Some repairs are also required in the downward ventilation of the building, and in the floors and walls of the air ducts, the expense of which would depend upon the extent, of the repairs.

I will also mention that the underground water pipes, lead-

ing from the pump on rocky branch, and the hydrants on the grounds, used for watering stock, will need repairs to some extent in a short time, but I have not been able to give these a sufficient examination to justify an estimate of the repairs needed.

The following, I think, will be the approximate cost of the foregoing alterations and repairs:

Dividing and rebuilding coils in wings,	\$ 1,200 00
Additional pipe and fittings for same.	800 00
Steam trap-valves, or condensers.	200 00
Taking down and resetting wall around the coils,	800 00
Expansion hangers for steam and hot water pipes,	200 00
Repairs on boilers, steam and hot water pipes and tanks,	400 00
Repairs on cold water pipes	200 00
*Repairs and additional machinery for laundry and kitchen.	500 00
Repairs and additions to sixteen water closets,	700 00
Hair felting and cloth for eight hundred feet of steam pipe and six hundred feet of hot water pipe,	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,150 00

The additional cost contemplated in the proposed change in the kitchen and laundry will probably be about \$1,200.

The foregoing embrace the most material alterations and repairs necessary at present, or that will become necessary in a very short time, owing to the length of time the present machinery, pipes, &c., have been in use; there are many minor repairs, which I have not enumerated, the cost of which will not materially increase the above estimate.

Respectfully,

JNO. F. CURFMAN.

July 30th, 1868.

*As at present arranged.

Ordered to be Printed.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I beg leave, respectfully, to invite your attention to the enclosed letters from my predecessor, Governor Worth, and M. L. Wiggins, Esq., of Halifax County. It seems to me to be just that those gentlemen who obeyed the order of General Sickles to aid in locating a Penitentiary, and who are understood to ask it, should have refunded to them the amount of expenses they incurred in this business.

Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

RALEIGH, JULY 28, 1868.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN,

Dear Sir :—As stated in the within letter from Mr. Wiggins, at the instance or rather by the order of Gen. Sickles, I summoned Mr. Wiggins, R. Y. McAden and J. C. Harper ; Mr. Harper being then Chairman of the House branch of the Joint Committee on Finance ; Mr. Wiggins Chairman of the Senate branch, and Mr. McAden Speaker of the House of Commons, who, together with the Public Treasurer and myself, as a board, were directed by this order, No. 114, to consider and report upon the expediency, practicability and cost

of providing a suitable temporary place of confinement for prisoners undergoing sentence for felony. We were directed "in determining the location to take into consideration the probable erection hereafter, of a permanent Penitentiary, and the employment of the prisoners in mining or other work in metals, quarrying marble, brick making, or manufacturing, whereby the Penitentiary may be self supporting, and the convicts taught some useful art."

Each of these gentlemen attended one day upon my summons. We considered that we had not the accurate personal knowledge to enable us to answer satisfactorily this wide range of enquiry; and after directing a circular to be sent to our Sheriffs to ascertain the number of felons confined in their respective jails—the length of their imprisonment, &c.; and requesting the State Geologist to examine and report to us the condition of the dams belonging to the State on Deep River, with the view to use this water power to drive the machinery needful in a Penitentiary; and the probabilities of obtaining iron and coal in the vicinity, and employing the convicts in mining for the same, &c., we adjourned. I had no authority for drawing a draft to pay these gentlemen, and they were paid nothing.

Before a report was received from the State Geologist and the Sheriffs, Gen. Sickles was removed; and as I had no authority to pay either *per diem* or expenses to the members of the Board, I did not again assemble them.

The State Geologist made a report which is on file in your office, and most of the Sheriffs, (perhaps all of them,) responded to our inquiries. These answers are also on file in your office, and contain, with the report of the State Geologist, much useful information touching the subject.

I think these gentlemen ought to be paid; and that the information we collected ought to be transmitted to the General Assembly, or at least to the Committee on the Penitentiary question.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,

JONATHAN WORTH.

ENFIELD, 18TH JULY, 1868.

J. C. HARPER, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—Sometime during the month of August, 1867, we were ordered to Raleigh by General Sickles, to locate a temporary Penitentiary. We met on being informed of the time by Governor Worth, and after discussing the matter, and for the purpose of obtaining information, we adjourned over to meet again at the call of the Chairman, Governor Worth, but before we done so, General Sickles was removed, and that was an end of it, at all events, I heard nothing more about our meeting again.

I think that we should be paid, and so stated at the time, but the Governor said that he had no authority to do so, but believed the Legislature would pay us. Our meeting was sometime during the summer, and I think in August. Governor Worth, Kemp P. Battle, Mr. McAden, yourself and myself, constituted the Board.

Will you please have a resolution passed in our favor. I do not suppose the Legislature will refuse to pass it. I am satisfied the former one, (of which we were both members and on Finance Committee,) would have paid us without any hesitancy, and I am persuaded the present Legislature will do it. We were there on our own expense, and my situation will not justify my paying out of my limited means when in the service of the State. It perhaps would be well for you to see Governor Worth and get his statement about the matter. I was absent from home four (4) days, which at the *per diem* of the members of the Legislature, would amount to \$24 00

Mileage for 220 miles at 20 cents,	44 00
------------------------------------	-------

\$68 00

I actually paid out nearly one half of the above sum, besides being absent from home four days at a very busy season.

A very different state of things exists now to what there

was when we were together in Raleigh. I am unable to arrive at any conclusion as to what this Legislature will do, but hope for the best.

Please let me hear from you.

Very kindly your obedient servant,

M. L. WIGGINS.

Ordered to be Printed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November 17th, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—It is proper that at your first regular session under the new Constitution, I should lay before you “information of the affairs of the State,” and recommend to your consideration such measures as may be deemed expedient.

The people of the State have reconstructed their government on the basis of the equal rights of all. The State is quiet and tranquil. There is no ground for apprehending that secession will again be attempted, or that the peace of the country will be disturbed.

The year now closing has been richly crowned with harvests. The seasons have been propitious. A plentiful supply of bread has been produced for our whole population, so that want in this respect will not be felt during the coming year by any who will labor for a living. Fruits of all kinds have been gathered in abundance. The staples of cotton and tobacco are affording fair profits to those who have produced them, while from timber and naval stores a considerable portion of our people are realizing good returns, as in former years. Our commerce is increasing. Our mineral resources are once more in process of development. Our Rail Roads are recovering

Y from the depression under which they formerly labored, and promising better returns than heretofore to the State and to the Stockholders ; while new lines of communication are being laid out, destined to penetrate and develop the great natural resources of portions of the State heretofore untouched by the hand of improvement. The State credit has been re-established on a solid basis, thus giving promise that at no distant day the bonds of the State will command as much in the market as those of the most favored and prosperous States.

We have great cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He is bestowing upon us ; and we can confidently look forward, under his protection and guidance, for a condition of prosperity and happiness which we have not heretofore enjoyed.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

The State debt and finances will doubtless receive the thoughtful and careful consideration of the General Assembly.

✓ The amount of the State debt on the 1st of October, 1868, was nineteen millions, two hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and forty-five dollars, (\$19,209,945.) This includes estimated amount of past due interest to be funded under act of August 20, 1868, of two millions of dollars, (\$2,000,000.) The above amount (\$19,209,945,) is inclusive of bonds issued for internal improvement purposes since May 20, 1861, and prior to the year 1866. The amount of these bonds is one million, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, (\$1,128,000,) and the estimated interest thereon due and unpaid is one hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ten dollars, (\$180,510.)

The amount of interest which has matured October 1st, 1868, and been paid in cash, is one hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and one dollars, (\$112,101.) The interest maturing at subsequent dates during the present fiscal year is as follows : January 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, (\$308,197,)

April 1st, 1869, three hundred and four thousand one hundred and one dollars, (\$304,101.) July 1st, 1869, three hundred and eight thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, (\$308,197.) Total for fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, one million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars, (\$1,032,596.) The amount of interest above stated as falling due April 1st, 1869, includes interest on bonds four millions five hundred thousand dollars, (\$4,500,000,) yet to be issued, bearing date October 1st, 1868.

The balance remaining in the hands of the Public Treasurer October 1st, 1868, was one hundred and fifty thousand thirty-four dollars eighty-four cents, (\$150,034.84.) The amount from taxes, including payments in October, is two hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and six dollars and forty-two cents, (\$226,706.42.) The taxes from several Counties remain unpaid, but we cannot expect more than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) from this source.

The estimated probable expenses of the State government during the present fiscal year, will be three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, (\$375,230.) Add interest falling due during fiscal year, of one-million thirty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-six dollars, (\$1,032,596,) will leave the amount to be provided for one million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars, (\$1,407,826.) To meet this the Treasurer will have fifty thousand thirty-four dollars and eighty-four cents, (\$50,034.84,) after paying one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000,) temporary loan; taxes received since October 1st, 1868, ninety-five thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty-seven cents, (\$95,196.37;) estimated taxes due, seventy-five thousand dollars, (\$75,000;) proceeds of sale of North Carolina Rail Road bonds, one hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred dollars, (\$117,600;) making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-one cents, (\$337,831.21.) Leaving the amount of one million and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-four

dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$1,069,994.79,) to be provided for by taxation during the present fiscal year.

The stocks and bonds held by the State in corporations, and interest due from said corporations, is as follows: Stocks, eight million, five hundred and thirty-four thousand, five hundred dollars, (\$8,534,500.) Bonds, four million two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars, (\$4,234,000.) Interest, four hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars, (\$472,500.) Making a total of thirteen million, two hundred and forty-one thousand dollars, (\$13,241,000.)

I recommend that some mode be provided to insure the payment of this interest, and of such interest as may be due the State in future from corporations.

The report of the Public Treasurer will contain full details of the public debt, with recommendations as to the best means for providing for interest. I have full confidence in that officer, and respectfully commend his statements and views to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The estimated value of all the property in the State, lands and their improvements included, is two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (\$250,000,000.) I do not regard this as an extravagant estimate, but assuming that it is, and putting it at two hundred millions (\$200,000,000,) it is clear that the people of the State are fully able to carry on their government and at the same time provide for the payment of the interest on their debt. An *ad valorem* tax of one per cent. on two hundred millions would raise two millions. At a half per cent. it would be one million. A citizen worth five thousand dollars clear of debt, would pay twenty-five dollars to the State, in order to raise the million that will be necessary—and so on in proportion. The interest on the State debt should be met promptly and in good faith, and the taxes necessary to meet it should be levied. The Constitution, which we have sworn to support, provides that the public debt “shall never be questioned.” If we hesitate to meet the interest of the debt, or if we fail from any cause to make due provision to meet it, we

thereby "question" the debt and do violence to our solemn obligation. I believe that the General Assembly will impose, and that the people of the State will cheerfully pay, whatever amount may be necessary to meet the interest on the debt. I believe it will be proper to make such provision, but whether popular or not, it should be done. The great question for a statesman is, what is right?—what does duty require under the circumstances? If the answer is, do a certain thing, do it, and leave it to time, events, and a just public judgment to vindicate and sustain the doers.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The people of the State are so fully committed to internal improvements, that I deem it necessary to say but little on the subject. Since the close of the rebellion, State aid has been extended to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road—to the Fayetteville and Western Road—to the Chatham and Coalfields Road—to the Tarborough and Wilmington Road, and to the Western North Carolina Road. The work on the latter Road is being vigorously prosecuted between Morganton and Asheville. A company has been organized, under an act of the General Assembly at its last session, for the Western Division of this Road, and it is expected that during the coming year the routes will be surveyed, and much of the work put under contract. While I would properly estimate the importance of the other improvements referred to, I could not overstate the value of the extension west of the Blue Ridge. These Roads, one to Paint Rock and the other to Ducktown, will open to immigration, and will greatly improve and benefit a region of the State which has heretofore been neglected, and which is equal to any in the world in natural resources. There is no work to which the people of the State are more fully committed, both by interest and inclination; and I have every confidence that it is in hands that will press it to speedy completion.

IMMIGRATION.

The Constitution provides that "there shall be established, in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may prescribe."

The attention of the General Assembly is especially invited to that portion of the report of the Secretary of State herewith transmitted, which refers to this subject. No State in the Union presents greater inducements than ours does to immigrants. I feel sure the General Assembly concurs with me as to the importance of encouraging immigration; and I trust that body will at once adopt such measures on the subject as it may deem practible and effective in their operation. We have a salubrious climate, a varied and fertile soil, an abundance of the most valuable minerals, inexhaustible water-power, fine grazing lands, vast forests of timber of all kinds, a long sweep of sea coast; and, in fine, every thing, material and physical, which, in a country in some respects almost new, can attract immigrants and fill the measure of their expectations. Our government is now settled on a solid basis. The laws are over all alike, and are faithfully and honestly administered. Society is peaceable and tranquil. Immigrants, therefore, will not only be welcomed by our people, but will be protected and respected, and a fair field will be opened to them, in common with those who are here, to improve their condition.

EDUCATION.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, herewith transmitted. That officer is diligently engaged in his duties. I am satisfied, from my knowledge of his character and qualifications, that he will be able to put in operation, at an early period, under the sanction of the General Assembly, a system of "schools and means of education" in all respects

better and more extensive than any heretofore in existence in the State.

The University of the State is inseparably connected with the free public schools. Both should be fostered. Education in agriculture, mechanics, mining, engineering, and in all the useful arts and sciences, should be encouraged. Normal instruction should be provided for at once, that we may have well-educated teachers of our own for our public schools.

Nearly all the State school fund, the proceeds for the most part of the funds deposited with this State by the general government in 1836, has been lost. It is unnecessary to show how it was lost, or to dilate upon the advantages thus snatched from us. Regrets are vain for what is past. Let us improve the present, and address ourselves to the future. We must have free public schools for all the children of the State, at whatever cost. This is a duty which can neither be postponed or evaded. So thoroughly am I impressed with this duty, and so earnestly am I committed to every feasible measure to render its full performance certain, that but for the assurance that it will be thus performed, I would despair of free popular government in North Carolina. "Education is the cheap defence of nations," not only from without but within. It is that light which distinguishes refined and civilized from barbarian races. It forms and compacts the only society among men which is worthy of the name. It touches the earth, and it blossoms with luxuriance; its soil yields its choicest fruits, its mines open and pour out their varied treasures, and its rivers and seas are whitened with commerce, which carries with it not only exchangeable wealth, but ideas in government, literature, science and art. It is the only sure basis of good morals, for without it the Divine Word, the fountain of all truth, would be a sealed book. It is the strongest bulwark that can be erected to protect the rights of property. Property holders are, therefore, specially interested in promoting education. Taxes for such a purpose should be cheerfully and promptly paid. The affluent and the enlightened can afford to care in this respect for the

poor and the ignorant, since it is not merely their duty, but their highest interests are thus best subserved. But little, if any, of the money expended for education is sent out of the State. It remains with us, and while our people are thus enriched with knowledge, they are not rendered poorer even in money, as the latter is collected from the citizens by one hand of the State and immediately disbursed to them by the other.

The people of the State are anxious that industrious and worthy immigrants should come hither and settle among us. It is a primary question with all such immigrants whether in the communities or States in which they are invited to settle, there are facilities for educating their children? If we do not put in operation as good public schools as there are in other portions of the country, we cannot hope to attract to the State any considerable number of immigrants. They will continue to turn their steps towards other regions, not more inviting than ours, it is true, in climate, soil and material resources, but in which they can secure for their children, at the public charge, a system of schools to fit them to become intelligent and useful citizens.

The people of North Carolina have long been a unit in favor of education. From the days of Yancey, Murphy, Stanly, Cameron, Gaston, Caldwell, and others, to the present, the enlightened statesmen of all parties have enjoined this as the first duty of the State. I am persuaded that the purpose to educate the rising generation is as firmly fixed now as at any former period. This is a subject upon which all can agree. A rivalry can exist in this respect which will be generous in its nature, which will violate no sacred rule of charity, and which, honoring those who may engage in it, will confer immeasurable benefits and blessings on this and future generations.

I recommend, in the most earnest terms, that the General Assembly during its present session provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The schools for the white and colored children should be separate, but in other respects

there should be no difference in the character of the schools, or in the provision made to support them.

The Board of Education and the Trustees of the University will doubtless make reports to the General Assembly at an early day as to the condition of the educational interests confided to them. Both these Boards are fully organized, and have transacted some important business.

PROTECTION TO LABOR.

The Constitution provides that "the General Assembly shall provide, by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject matter of their labor."

In the conflict always going on between capital and labor, the latter is more likely to suffer than the former; first, because money or capital is power; and secondly, because capital is generally controlled by a greater degree of intelligence than that which characterizes labor. Labor can not afford to combine against capital to enforce its rights, for the reason that it can not, like capital, retire within itself and await results. Both should be protected in such manner as to prevent either from encroaching on the rights of the other. Contracts in writing should be encouraged, and should be strictly enforced. The mechanic or laborer should be required to perform his contract with scrupulous fidelity; and on the other hand, no opportunity should be afforded to the contractor or employer to evade payment when the contract has thus been performed. The life of labor is steady employment at compensating wages, with the certainty of payment. The life of capital is steady enterprise and investment, unembarrassed by idleness, inattention, non-performance, or slack performance of contracts by those employed. I can perceive no difference, in a legal or moral point of view, between a contract broken by a mechanic or laborer, and an obligation disregarded by a capitalist or employer. The mechanic and laborer should be protected, but not to the detriment of the employer, when the latter has fully

complied with his obligation. The former should be assured, while laboring, that the reward of his labor will be realized ; and, to enact this, there should be a lien in every case until he is paid. The remedy should be plain, speedy and cheap. As a general rule the mechanic and laborer can not afford to engage in suits at law and pay fees.

This is a subject which excites no small interest among the people. Those especially who live by their labor will continue to press the subject upon the attention of the General Assembly until suitable laws for their protection are enacted. A working man myself, I feel a deep interest in whatever concerns the workingmen of the State. Our present and future prosperity must be based on labor. Labor should not only be honored, but it should be protected and promoted by every practicable means.

But while labor should be protected and honored, idleness should receive no countenance or favor. Every one should be required to pursue some honest calling for a living ; and the presumption should be, as it fairly and justly is, that an habitual idler, with no known or visible means of support, is in a condition to be tempted to the commission of crime. It is idlers and loungers who, for the most part, fill our jails and workhouses, as they will fill the penitentiary. There is work of some kind for all to do, and all should be employed.

STAY LAWS.

The law of creditor and debtor is of the first importance. The relations of these two classes should be plainly and carefully defined, and contracts should be promptly enforced. Our State government will not be in complete operation until every impediment to the collection of debts is removed. Stay laws which give indulgence beyond the usual dilatory plea, or beyond the ordinary stay of execution on sufficient security, are, under any circumstances, of doubtful utility. The "evil day" of payment, as it is termed, is postponed in most cases to be

felt with added force by the debtor. A sound and judicious credit system should not be discouraged, but should rather be fostered and maintained ; but such a system is impaired, if not destroyed, by general laws which may be said to place the creditor for years in the hands of the debtor, with the certainty in many cases of the loss of the debt. The debtor may plead for indulgence and lenity as long as it is reasonable to do so, or as long as there is a well-grounded assurance that he will be able to pay ; but complaint may justly proceed from the creditor, who has certainly wronged no one by first extending credit for his property or goods, and by subsequent indulgence and forbearance. Stay laws of various kinds have been in operation in this State for years. I say nothing as to their constitutionality ; but even when the unfortunate condition in which we have been placed during this period is considered, it can not be assumed that the debtor will be harshly treated if now required to meet his obligations. The losses incurred by the rebellion are not confined to particular cases. They were general, affecting the whole people of the State in every walk of society. If a debtor can not pay in the last resort, after reasonable indulgence has been extended to him, he is a bankrupt. What rendered him a bankrupt—whether the rebellion, or his own improvidence, or want of economy or foresight—is not material to the argument. We may lament his misfortunes and sympathize with him, but still the fact remains that he is still in possession of property which justly belongs to his creditors, some of whom may have been reduced to his condition by his failure to meet his obligations. The only refuge of such a person is to compromise with his creditors, or to enter a court of bankruptcy, or to make such an exhibit and disposition of his property and effects as will satisfy his creditors that he is fixed in an honest purpose to do them justice. I do not by any means concur in the opinion that an honest bankrupt has incurred any serious loss of character as a business man, or that he should be distrusted or avoided. Such a man, on the contrary, has displayed honesty, moral courage and candor,

which entitle him to the respect and confidence of his neighbors ; especially when we remember that we have just emerged from a condition in which nothing was solid, and in which nearly every one was involved in pecuniary disaster and distress. Failure in business or loss of property should but stimulate to renewed exertion. The honest, industrious and upright citizen, howsoever reduced or depressed by misfortune, will always find friends to aid him in his efforts to improve his condition.

I recommend that the stay laws be repealed, and that creditor and debtor be placed on a footing similar to that which they occupied previous to the rebellion.

The homestead exemption provided in the Constitution, even if not good against former debts, will nevertheless operate beneficially in the future. It will secure a home for the family in any event ; and it will have a salutary effect to a certain extent in checking extravagance in the credit system.

THE MILITIA.

Attention is invited to the report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted. The views and suggestions of the Adjutant General have my entire approval. The opinion of Washington, uttered in 1790, that a "free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," and that a well-organized militia "is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national security, to the satisfaction of the community, or to the preservation of order," is not less weighty or important now than it was then.

The expenditure incurred thus far on account of the militia is quite small. I did not deem it expedient or necessary to avail myself of the power conferred upon me to purchase arms. A considerable quantity of arms, with necessary equipments and ammunition, has been procured without cost, save for transportation. It is important that the militia should be enrolled, but it is not deemed essential that the entire body

should be disciplined or drilled. The recommendations of the Adjutant General on this subject seem to me to be such as should meet, as I trust they will, the approval of the General Assembly.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Adjutant General's office for the ensuing year, including his salary, will not exceed five thousand dollars, (\$5,000.) I recommend an appropriation sufficient to cover that amount.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

I can not too earnestly commend to the attention of the General Assembly the importance of enforcing economy in the public expenditures. Public officers who disburse the public moneys should be required to be as careful and economical as they would be as individuals in their business transactions. The State is in debt, the people are for the most part poor, and it is, therefore, especially important that economy should be observed. I recommend that the duties of the State Auditor be clearly and fully defined, and that it be made his duty to examine rigidly every account or claim against the State, of whatsoever character, before the Governor is required by law to issue his warrant for the same.

DUTIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that the duties of Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Attorney General, have not yet been prescribed by law. It is important that the duties of these officers be at once prescribed.

It is also recommended that just and reasonable salaries be allowed these and all other public officers. A public officer is expected to devote his whole time to his duties, and he should be well paid for his services. A government which

pays extravagant salaries set an injurious example of extravagance and waste to its citizens; but one that doles out a bare living to an officer who conscientiously and sedulously devotes himself to its service, is not only unjust to the officer and to itself, but it loses respectability in the eyes of the world, and will not long command that efficiency and peculiar fitness in its officials which is so desirable in the administration of public affairs.

PENITENTIARY.

It will be seen by the report of the Commissioners herewith transmitted, that they have located the Penitentiary near Lockville, on deep River, in Chatham County. The situation is deemed an excellent one in all respects. Arrangements are in progress to erect a stockade on the site, and convicts will be employed in grading the foundations and quarrying stone for the building. I have addressed a letter to each of the Sheriffs of the State, inquiring the number of prisoners, the crimes for which they are imprisoned, and the time for which they have been sentenced, so that, after the necessary information is obtained, such of them as should be put to hard labor in the Penitentiary may be turned over to the Superintendent.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum, is herewith transmitted. I am gratified to state that a decided improvement has been made in the management of the Asylum under Dr. Grissom, whose zeal and fidelity, with the same qualities on the part of his Assistant, Dr. F. T. Fuller, and his subordinates generally, are deserving of commendation. The recommendations of the Superintendent in relation to the institution are commended to your attention. I do not doubt that the General Assembly will adopt every

measure necessary to sustain this indispensable and noble charity.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

Attention is invited to the report of Willie J. Palmer, Esq., Principal of this institution, and to the report of W. M. Coleman, Esq., President of the Board of Directors.

This institution is in a flourishing condition under the excellent management of its Principal. The suggestions in his report in relation to further improvements and the extension of the advantages of the institution are worthy of consideration.

THE UNION INDISSOLUBLE AND PERPETUAL.

The suppression of the rebellion by the government of the United States; the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of suffrage for all in the recently insurgent States, with the prospect that in due time suffrage will be conferred upon all, in all the States; and the election to the Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant, and to the Vice-Presidency of Schuyler Colfax, have rendered the Union of the States indissoluble and perpetual. We now have, indeed, a free Republic, in which every man in nearly every State, is fully the equal of every other man in political and civil rights. We have no distinctions founded on color or race, save those which are social in their character, but every one is free under the law to make his own way in life, and to win a good name for himself and his children. The Union is over us all, States as well as people. There can be no appeal from its authority. Its action in any event, and in matters howsoever grave or vital, is irreversible and final. This will ensure stability in the government and confidence in it by the people, without which no nation can be prosperous and powerful. This stability on the one hand and confidence on the other, will render certain the payment of the national

debt, and the completion of every work of improvement which the government may project or foster. The Union extends with a vast breadth from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea. It is stretching itself out along the shores of both oceans, carrying with it the germs of free principles which will speedily spring into new States, to cluster in due time, as the old States are clustering, around one common centre. It would be impossible to set bounds either to the progress or the duration of the Republic.

We know only that it is a great, beneficent, constitutional government, stronger than it was when it was founded; that its benefits and blessings are innumerable to those who live under it; and that our children and our children's children will take a just pride in the fortitude, courage and wisdom of their ancestors, and partake in larger and fuller measure than we do of the elevating and refining influences of religion, liberty and law, which must spring from such a government. This government is in the hands of its friends, and will be administered by them. The government of North Carolina is in the hands of its friends, and of the friends of the national government, and will be administered by them. It should not be our aim to use it for proscription or oppression to any, but for the protection and benefit of all. Its very safety, without reference to the importance of maintaining and carrying out in good faith the great principles on which it is founded, absolutely requires that its friends should continue to administer its affairs. In no other way can harmony be maintained in those relations between the national and State governments, sundered for a time by rebellion, but now happily restored.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Doc. No. 2.]

[SESS. 1868-'69.]

Ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*To His Excellency, the Governor, and Board of
Supervisors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the annual report of the operations of this Institution required by law for the year ending the 31st of October, 1868, the first nine months of which, under the Superintendence of my predecessor, is obtained and compiled from official records on file.

TABLE FIRST.

Of Admissions.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Patients in the Asylum November 1st, 1867,	101	6	87	4	198
Received during the year,	33	5	31	3	72
Under treatment during the year,	134	11	118	7	270
Discharged during the year,	20	8	24	1	53
Remaining November 1st, 1868,	114	3	94	6	217

Daily average number of Male patients during the year $114\frac{198}{365}$
 " " " Female " " " " $96\frac{226}{365}$

Total daily average during the year. $211\frac{192}{365}$

TABLE SECOND.

Of Discharges.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Recovered,	7	6	5		18
Improved,			6	1	7
Stationary,	4		7		11
Died,	9	2	6		17
Total,	20	8	24	1	53

TABLE THIRD.

Showing the material circumstances of each case of "Recovery."

No.	Sex.	Civil Con- dition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.		Time in Asylum.		
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.
140	Male,	Married,	Melancholy, Mania, " " " "	Loss of property, Amenorrhoe, Unknown, Loss of children, Unknown,	5				11
217	Female,	Single,			2				6
335	Male,	Married,			1			1	2
435	Female,	" "			2			1	14
521	" "	Single,	" "	Intemperance, Masturbation, Love, " "	19				10
653	Male,	Widower,	Imbecile,		1				5
718	" "	Single,	Mania,		1				6
819	" "	" "	Imbecile,				14		19
923	" "	" "	Mania,				7	1	1
10	" "	Married,	" "	Unknown,				2	6
1132	" "	" "	" "	Emancipation,	7				8
1238	" "	Widower,	Melancholy,	The war,	1				8
1321	" "	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	2				6

TABLE THIRD.—(CONTINUED.)

No.	Sex.	Civil Con- dition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.				Time in Asylum.			
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.
1429	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	8				7	26		
1548	"	Married,	"	"	5				4	6		
16	Female,	Single,	"	Religious anxiety,			14	1	5	4		
1745	"	"	"	Remorse,					6	10		
1835	Male,	Married,	"	Unknown,					7	8		

TABLE FOURTH,

Showing material circumstances of each case discharged "improved."

No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.				Time in Asylum.			
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.
1	26	Female,	Married,				6	14		2	1		17
2	27	"	"	Mania,	Uterine disease,		1			1			
3	20	"	Single,	"	Fever,		1			4			
4		"	"	Melancholy,	Masturbation,				5	4			9
5	23	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,					4			
6	43	"	Married,	Melancholy,	"	1	1			2			
7		"	Single,	Mania,	Grief,	1				9			18
				"	Unknown,								

TABLE FIFTH,

Showing material circumstances of each case discharged "stationary or unimproved."

No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Con- dition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.			Time in Asylum.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	36	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,				6		25
2		Male,	Single,	"	Hereditary,				7		12
3		Female,	"	"	Unknown,				10		3
4	22	"	"	Melancholy,	Ill health,		1	14	2	7	9
5		"	Married,	Mania,	Death of Sister,		4		3		20
6	17	Male,	Single,	"	Unknown,		6		4		12
7	38	Female,	Married,	"	Loss of Mother,				5		21
8		"	"	Melancholy,	Unknown,				1		4
9	26	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		4		4		1
10	47	Female,	"	"	Unknown,		13		2		4
11	36	Male,	Married,	Melancholy,	Masturbation,				1		

Most of the above cases marked discharged "unimproved," are *transfers* from the "pay" to the "County or Indigent" list by order of the authorities of their respective Counties.

TABLE SIXTH,

Showing material circumstances of those who "died" in each case.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Appar'nt Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.			Time in Asylum.			Cause of Death.
						Years,	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1		Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	20			10	11		Paralysis.
2	80	"	Married,	"	"	1			1	5		"
3	47	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,	Loss of husband,	2			3		21	Apoplexy.
4	24	"	Single,	Mania,	Epilepsy,	10			2		19	Epilepsy.
5	63	Male,	Married,	Suicidal,	Fear of starvation,		8		2			Ulceration of Bowels,
6	47	"	"	Dem'ntia	Loss of property,		6		2		11	Exhaustion.
7	22	"	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	2			1			Disease of Heart.
8	20	Female,	"	"	Unkind treatment,	3			4			Typhoid Fever.
9	35	Male,	Married,	"	Hereditary,		6		3			Dysentery.
10	50	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	8			2			Consumption.
11	40	"	"	"	"				12		25	Typhoid Fever.
12	37	"	"	"	"				1		5	Chronic Diarrhoea.
13	16	"	"	"	Ill health, Fright,		1		3	11		Marasmus.

TABLE SIXTIL—(CONTINUED.)

No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil con- dition.	Appar'nt Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.				Time in Asylum.			Cause of Death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		
14	48	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown, Domestic trouble, Ill health, Puerperal,	18			1	3	25	Abstinence from food.	
15	50	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,					2	10	28	Typhoid Fever.	
16	61	"	Married,	Mania,				9		1	10		Exhaustion.
17	22	"	"	"				1		1	6		Typhoid Fever.

The number of inmates now under treatment in the Institution, as will be seen by reference to the first tabular statement, is as follows :

Males,	117
Females,	100
<hr/>	
Total,	217

TABLE SEVENTH,

Shows of these the pecuniary classification at present as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Pay patients,	14	13	27
Indigent patients,	103	87	190
<hr/>			
Total,	117	100	217

For the *first* class above mentioned, there is required to be paid by their friends the sum of three hundred dollars each into the Public Treasury of the State annually; and for the *second* class likewise into the Public Treasury, by their respective Counties from which they are sent, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each. Neither this nor any other money is used for the support of the Institution, except by special appropriation by the General Assembly.

TABLE EIGHTH,

Showing the County residence, classification, sex and number in detail of the patients now in the Institution.

COUNTIES, &c.	PAY.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alamance,				1	1
Anson,			2		2
Beaufort,			1		1
Bertie,			1	2	3
Bladen,			1		1
Brunswick,				1	1
Buncombe,				1	1
Burke,			1	1	2
Cabarrus,			1	1	2
Caswell,			2		2
Catawba,				1	1
Chatham,	1		2	7	10
Chowan,			1		1
Clay,			1		1
Cleaveland,			2		2
Columbus,	1		1		2
Craven,		1	2	4	7
Cumberland,	1		6	2	9
Davidson,			2	2	4
Davie,		1	1	1	3
Duplin,				1	1
Edgecombe,			4	1	5
Forsyth,			3	3	6
Franklin,	1		2	4	7
Gaston,			2	2	4
Gates,	1				1
Granville,	2		7	3	12
Greene,				1	1
Guilford,			2	1	3

TABLE EIGHTH, (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES, &c.	PAY.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Halifax,			1	1	2
Harnett,			1	1	2
Henderson,			2	1	3
Hertford,			1		1
Hyde,				1	1
Iredell,			1	1	2
Johnson,			1		1
Lenoir,			1	1	2
Lincoln,	1	1		1	3
Madison,			1		1
Martin,			1	1	2
McDowell,	1				1
Mecklenburg,	1	1	2	5	9
Mitchell,				1	1
Montgomery,			2	1	3
Moore,	1		1		2
Nash,		1			1
New Hanover,		1	5	3	9
Northampton,	1		1	2	4
Onslow,				1	1
Orange,			3	3	6
Pasquotank,			1	1	2
Perquimans,			1	1	2
Person,			1	1	2
Pitt,			2	1	3
Randolph,			2		2
Richmond,				1	1
Rockingham,			3	1	4
Rowan,			1	2	3
Rutherford,	1		1		2
Stokes,			3	2	5
Surry,			1		1
Tyrrell,	1		1		2

TABLE EIGHTH, (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES, &c.	PAY.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Union,	1		1	2	4
Wake,	1	3	8	7	19
Washington,				2	2
Watauga,			1		1
Wayne,			1	1	2
Wilson,		1			1
Yadkin,			1	1	2
Virginia,	1	2			3
Florida,		1			1
Total,	14	13	103	87	217

The daily average number of pay patients during year, $33\frac{135}{365}$
 " " " " County or Indigent " $178\frac{37}{365}$

Total daily average during the year, $211\frac{192}{365}$

TABLE NINTH.

Of Insane Asylums, with number of patients and cost of maintenance of each patient.

No.	ASYLUMS.	Year.	Number of patients.	Annual cost of each.	Cost p'r w'k p'r patient.
1	Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Philadelphia,	1866	310	\$451	\$8.68
2	Government Hospital, Washington, D. C.	"	271	410	7.88
3	Northern Ohio, Newberry, O.,	"	141	372	7.17
4	Nashville Hospital, Tenn.,	"	181	333	6.40
5	Longview, Hamilton Co., Ohio,	"	388	311	5.98
6	Illinois Hospital, Jacksonville,	"	308	305	5.87
7	Southern Ohio, Dayton, Ohio,	"	170	292	5.61
8	New York State Asylum, Utica,	"	591	288	5.53
9	West Virginia Hospital, Weston,	"	45	282	5.42
10	Central Ohio, Columbus,	"	290	250	4.80
11	Northampton Hospital, Mass.,	"	376	247	4.78
12	Dixmont Hospital, Pittsburg,	"	206	237	4.57
13	Wisconsin Hospital, Madison,	"	180	233	4.48
14	Pennsylvania State Hospital, Harrisburg,	"	317	229	4.38
15	Stanton Hospital, Virginia,	"	312	224	4.30
16	Eastern Kentucky, Lexington,	"	250	215	4.13
17	Insane Asylum of N. C., Raleigh.	1868	217	250	4.80

The above table includes the cost for maintenance of such Institutions as reliable statistics of recent date could be procured; for which I am indebted to the Report on Insanity, by Dr. Charles Alfred Lee, of New York, extracted from the "Transactions of the American Medical Association."

The average annual cost of each patient is \$289.94

Average weekly cost of each patient is 5.57

A prevailing mistaken opinion with the public, that each County is entitled by law to a certain or equal number of inmates, is not justified by any legal enactment. The only restriction upon admissions is want of room for accommodation.

This is a source of serious inconvenience and regret. There are in the building twelve wards—six male and six female—each containing twenty rooms. Of these, one room in each ward is necessarily used for a store room, and one each for attendant and employee—leaving two hundred and four rooms, capable of accommodating two hundred and four patients, by putting only one patient in a room.

The increase above this number that can be accommodated, depends upon the number of patients that can be safely put *two* in a room. There are now thirty-seven applications for admission on file, which cannot be received for want of room. The appeals in many of these cases to admit these unfortunate persons are earnest, and the circumstances connected with them distressing. In many families, already reduced to pecuniary distress and suffering, almost the entire time of the friends is occupied in nursing the insane and preventing injury to themselves or others.

In some cases necessity has forced the removal of the unfortunate sufferers to the jails for safe keeping and restraint.

The enlightened humanity of the age deplors the sad alternative of thus placing on a par *misfortune* and *crime*. It would be an act of supererogation in me to enlarge upon the obligation of the public to afford relief to this helpless and dependent class.

From information in my possession, I have reason to believe that insanity, in this State, is largely on the increase, and that there are as many of its *victims* elsewhere within its limits, as are under treatment in this Institution, some of whom are languishing in prisons or manacled in chains; thus firmly seating the maladies which timely treatment might remove.

In view of this state of things, and of the urgent and constantly increasing demands, all over the State, on the part of the authorities and friends, for the admission of more than can be

accommodated here, it becomes a question whether the Legislature will not take into immediate consideration the means of providing additional room. No law can long be satisfactory to the public which discriminates between equal sufferers, or withholds relief from any portion of a class who have lost the power to realize or minister to their own necessities.

Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, whose long experience, extensive learning and distinguished success in this speciality, entitles his opinions to the highest respect, says :

“ The simple claims of common humanity should induce each State to make provision for all its insane, and it will be found that it is no less its interest to do so, as a mere matter of economy, especially as regards the poor. Of the recent cases of insanity, properly treated, between eighty and ninety per cent. recover. Of those neglected or improperly managed, very few get well. Where fifty or one hundred dollars may be required to cure a case, ten times that amount may not be sufficient to support one that is uncured through life. Those who recover may become valuable citizens ; if they do not add directly to the wealth of the State, they at least support their families ; those who become incurable are often, during a long life, a source of constant expense to the public, and not unfrequently their families also become a public burthen.”

The first inquiry naturally raised in this connection is, how shall this provision be made ? Whether by enlarging the present building, or constructing another Institution in the State ?

The same distinguished author, just quoted, further says :

“ All the best authorities agree that the number of insane confined in one hospital should not exceed two hundred and fifty,” and proceeds to give reasons for this opinion that carry much weight in their behalf.

If then, upon deliberation, it shall be determined to provide for *all* the insane in the State, there are abundant reasons in favor of erecting another Asylum in some suitable locality

west of Raleigh, convenient to those sections so disadvantageously situated on account of distance and want of traveling facilities.

Owing to want of room, my predecessor found it impossible to assign separate apartments to our colored insane, an arrangement I think highly desirable, and should be made as soon as facilities will permit.

In the mean time, in view of the crowded number of our *own* citizens seeking admission, (some "pay" and some "indigent,") I respectfully suggest the removal of those here from other States.

Official notice has been given me by the Superior Court of the Clerk of Wake County, of a number of suits transferred to his docket by order of Mr. Thomas Bragg, counsel for the former Board, against obligors and sureties to bonds given for the support of "pay" patients, *some* of whom have been discharged by death or otherwise, and the means of *others*, as I am informed, completely exhausted. Whether these suits shall be prosecuted, is a legitimate matter of consideration for the Legislature.

As suggested in my special report of August the 6th, the appropriation, for the last fiscal year, ending the 30th September for the support of the Institution, was inadequate, and failed to meet the current expenses by more than four thousand dollars. This difficulty was met by delaying the payment of bills until after the 1st of October, and thereby borrowing from the appropriation of the present fiscal year to the amount of the deficiency. This, however, will most probably create a like deficiency at the close of the present fiscal year.

According to existing laws, there is an unnecessary distinction between the fiscal year, which ends the 30th of September, and the official year, which ends the 31st of October, without any corresponding advantages.

It would be a matter of great convenience to abolish these unnecessary distinctions, and terminate the fiscal and official years on the same day, and at a time when the General As-

sembly of the State will most probably be in session. As the arrangement is at present, should the Legislature not be in session the 30th of September, or fail to make previous provisions for more than twelve months in advance, the Institution would be without the ordinary means of support from and after *that* day until it could assemble, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

There is no subject connected with the management of the Institution, about which there is more cause for anxious solicitude, than its protection in case of accident, against destruction by fire. Even with the utmost precaution which it is practicable to enforce in an Institution with arrangements like *this*, occupied by a numerous household, some of whom are necessarily inexperienced and careless, the chances of accident by fire are sufficiently numerous to justify as complete protection as possible, without which an occurrence might result, not only in the destruction of this magnificent State property, but involve a fearful loss of human life.

Our means at present consist of four hundred feet of new hose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and a fire plug upon each floor of the center building, connecting with the tanks—six in number in the attic—which contain the water for the building, 15,000 gallons in quantity, forced up by the engine from Rocky Run. One of these tanks, with a capacity of 3,500 gallons, is kept constantly filled for use in case of fire. This, in all probability, would be quite sufficient to extinguish an ordinary fire *in the lower part of the house*, either of the center building or wings, unless it should be so situated as to cut off communication with the tanks, in which event we should be entirely helpless. Besides this, we have 200 feet of small hose, one inch in diameter, capable of being attached to plugs in the water closets of the wards, supplied with water from the same source. An additional insecurity of this arrangement consists in the impossibility of throwing the water through the hose higher than the tanks, and of course entire inavailability in case of fire, on the roof, or in the attic. In view of all these difficulties, we

may truthfully be said to be quite unprotected against accidents of this kind. A plan affording assurances of safety in this regard, with the least inconvenience and expense, has been with me a subject of anxious thought.

The result of my inquiries suggests, as the cheapest and most reliable mode, the surrounding the building with a cast iron pipe under ground, three inches in diameter, communicating with the tanks in the attic, with fire plugs attached at different points opposite the wings and center building, and one or more ground tanks holding 30,000 or 40,000 gallons of water, with a force pump near the boiler house propelled by steam from the boilers now in use. With this arrangement, in case of fire, when the water is in the tanks in the attic, it could be used from the outside, until the force pump could be put in action, supplying water from the *ground tanks*, and throwing it to any desirable height or locality. If in this case the large supply of water on hand should not be sufficient to extinguish the flames, the engine and force pump on Rocky Run might, in the mean time, be put in action, by which water could be supplied and used *ad infinitum*.

Another great advantage of this improvement would be, in case of want of repairs in the engine and pump on Rocky Run, which supplies the building and premises with water, that *this* could be used for that purpose for a time, and thereby avoid serious inconvenience.

I make these suggestions with much earnestness, as a matter of solemn duty, because I believe that neither the public nor their own consciences would excuse those having the management of this great State charity, should the sad calamities occur for want of means to avert them, that have befallen similar Institutions in the country.

The entire cost of this proposed improvement would not probably exceed two thousand dollars.

There are several alterations and improvements in the law upon the subject of admission and discharge, criminal insane,

&c., which will doubtless engage the attention of the General Assembly at an early.

These matters, involving important questions in the management of Insane Hospitals, and decisions in cases of medical jurisprudence, have for years engaged the attention of the profession in this speciality, and a project of a law for determining the legal relations of the insane has been under consideration for several years in the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane." At their recent meeting in Boston, a thorough consideration and discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following series of propositions to be recommended for the legal enactment in those States where the existing laws upon the subject are imperfect and unsatisfactory, to-wit :

"PROJECT OF A LAW FOR DETERMINING THE LEGAL RELATIONS OF
THE INSANE.

"The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, believing that certain relations of the insane should be regulated by statutory enactments, calculated to secure their rights, and also the rights of those entrusted with their care or connected with them by ties of relation or friendship, as well as to promote the ends of justice and enforce the claims of an enlightened humanity, for this purpose recommend that the following legal provisions be adopted by every State where existing laws do not already satisfactorily provide for these great ends :

"1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and of the respectability of the signer.

"2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquisition, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves or others, or requiring hospital care and treatment; while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one or more reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

"3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital by order of any high judicial officer after the following course of proceedings, viz: on statement in writing of any respectable person, that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself or of others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the judge to appoint immediately a commission who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. If, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the Judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the object of the measure.

"4. The commission provided in the last section shall be composed of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquisition, they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have seasonable notice of the proceedings, and the Judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending.

"5. On a written statement being addressed by some respectable person to some high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the Judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from sus-

pecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the Judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the Judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

“6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section.

“7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated in regard to the same party oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

“8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this act may be removed therefrom by the party that placed them in it.

“9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

“10. All persons whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority,—the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

“11. On statement in writing to any high judicial officer by some friend of the party, that a certain party placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge, or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his farther confinement unnecessary, the Judge shall make suitable inquiry into the merits of the case, and, according to its result, may or may not order the discharge of the party.

“12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the

TABLE D, Of Stocks and Bonds held by the State in Corporations. STOCKS.

North Carolina Rail Road Company,	\$	3,000,000	Of this amount \$1,000,000 is preferred stock, \$800,000 of unpreferred stock, mortgage under Act of December 18th, 1866.
Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road Company,		1,266,500	Of this amount \$220,000, were subscribed for October 1st, 1861.
Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,		2,268,000	
Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company,		350,000	
Roanoke Navigation Company,		50,000	
Western Rail Road Company,		1,600,000	\$1,000,000 of this subscribed for under Act 1866 and '67, chap. 95.
Total,	\$	8,534,500	

BONDS.

ON WHAT COMPANY.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
City of Raleigh,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		\$ 14,000	
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company,	January 1, 1863,	January 1, 1883,		20,000	
Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company,	October 1, 1860,	October 1, 1890,	\$ 230,00		
do. do.	April 1, 1861,	April 1, 1891,	250,00		
do. do.	July 1, 1862,	July 1, 1892,	520,00		
				1,000,000	By Act ratified December 20th, 1866, these Bonds were made second Mortgage Bonds.
Chatham Rail Road Company,	April 1, 1868,	April 1, 1898,	1,200,00		
do. do.	October 1, 1868,	October 1, 1898,	2,000,00		
				3,200,000	
Accrued Interest on Bonds of Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. Co.,				247,500	
Coupons for Interest due by the Western Rail Company,				225,000	
Total Bonds and Interest,				\$ 4,706,500	
Total Stocks,				8,534,500	
Total Bonds, Interest and Stocks,				\$ 13,241,000	

1,013
1,012
1,011
1,010
1,009
1,008
1,007
1,006
1,005
1,004
1,003
1,002
1,001
1,000
999
998
997
996
995
994
993
992
991
990
899
898
897
896
895
894
893
892
891
890
889
888
887
886
885
884
883
882
881
880
879
878
877
876
875
874
873
872
871
870
869
868
867
866
865
864
863
862
861
860
859
858
857
856
855
854
853
852
851
850
849
848
847
846
845
844
843
842
841
840
839
838
837
836
835
834
833
832
831
830
829
828
827
826
825
824
823
822
821
820
819
818
817
816
815
814
813
812
811
810
809
808
807
806
805
804
803
802
801
800
799
798
797
796
795
794
793
792
791
790
789
788
787
786
785
784
783
782
781
780
779
778
777
776
775
774
773
772
771
770
769
768
767
766
765
764
763
762
761
760
759
758
757
756
755
754
753
752
751
750
749
748
747
746
745
744
743
742
741
740
739
738
737
736
735
734
733
732
731
730
729
728
727
726
725
724
723
722
721
720
719
718
717
716
715
714
713
712
711
710
709
708
707
706
705
704
703
702
701
700
699
698
697
696
695
694
693
692
691
690
689
688
687
686
685
684
683
682
681
680
679
678
677
676
675
674
673
672
671
670
669
668
667
666
665
664
663
662
661
660
659
658
657
656
655
654
653
652
651
650
649
648
647
646
645
644
643
642
641
640
639
638
637
636
635
634
633
632
631
630
629
628
627
626
625
624
623
622
621
620
619
618
617
616
615
614
613
612
611
610
609
608
607
606
605
604
603
602
601
600
599
598
597
596
595
594
593
592
591
590
589
588
587
586
585
584
583
582
581
580
579
578
577
576
575
574
573
572
571
570
569
568
567
566
565
564
563
562
561
560
559
558
557
556
555
554
553
552
551
550
549
548
547
546
545
544
543
542
541
540
539
538
537
536
535
534
533
532
531
530
529
528
527
526
525
524
523
522
521
520
519
518
517
516
515
514
513
512
511
510
509
508
507
506
505
504
503
502
501
500
499
498
497
496
495
494
493
492
491
490
489
488
487
486
485
484
483
482
481
480
479
478
477
476
475
474
473
472
471
470
469
468
467
466
465
464
463
462
461
460
459
458
457
456
455
454
453
452
451
450
449
448
447
446
445
444
443
442
441
440
439
438
437
436
435
434
433
432
431
430
429
428
427
426
425
424
423
422
421
420
419
418
417
416
415
414
413
412
411
410
409
408
407
406
405
404
403
402
401
400
399
398
397
396
395
394
393
392
391
390
389
388
387
386
385
384
383
382
381
380
379
378
377
376
375
374
373
372
371
370
369
368
367
366
365
364
363
362
361
360
359
358
357
356
355
354
353
352
351
350
349
348
347
346
345
344
343
342
341
340
339
338
337
336
335
334
333
332
331
330
329
328
327
326
325
324
323
322
321
320
319
318
317
316
315
314
313
312
311
310
309
308
307
306
305
304
303
302
301
300
299
298
297
296
295
294
293
292
291
290
289
288
287
286
285
284
283
282
281
280
279
278
277
276
275
274
273
272
271
270
269
268
267
266
265
264
263
262
261
260
259
258
257
256
255
254
253
252
251
250
249
248
247
246
245
244
243
242
241
240
239
238
237
236
235
234
233
232
231
230
229
228
227
226
225
224
223
222
221
220
219
218
217
216
215
214
213
212
211
210
209
208
207
206
205
204
203
202
201
200
199
198
197
196
195
194
193
192
191
190
189
188
187
186
185
184
183
182
181
180
179
178
177
176
175
174
173
172
171
170
169
168
167
166
165
164
163
162
161
160
159
158
157
156
155
154
153
152
151
150
149
148
147
146
145
144
143
142
141
140
139
138
137
136
135
134
133
132
131
130
129
128
127
126
125
124
123
122
121
120
119
118
117
116
115
114
113
112
111
110
109
108
107
106
105
104
103
102
101
100
99
98
97
96
95
94
93
92
91
90
89
88
87
86
85
84
83
82
81
80
79
78
77
76
75
74
73
72
71
70
69
68
67
66
65
64
63
62
61
60
59
58
57
56
55
54
53
52
51
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
36
35
34
33
32
31
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

A. F. Davidson.

10

7261

TABLE B.

ABSTRACT RETURN, Showing the number of votes cast for and against the Constitution, and for State Officers at an election held April 21st, 22d and 23d, 1868.

COUNTY.	REGISTERED VOTERS.			CONSTITUTION.			GOVERNOR.			LIEUT. GOVERNOR.			SECRETARY OF STATE.			AUDITOR.			TREASURER.			SUFFRAGE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.	For.	Against.	Aggregate.	W. W. Holden.	Thos. S. Ashe.	David R. Goddard, and Scatterings.	Total R. Caldwell.	Edward D. Hall.	Henry J. Manning.	Robert W. Best.	Henderson Adams.	S. W. Burgie.	David A. Ardison.	Kemp P. Battle.	Coleman L. Harris.	Samuel E. Patterson.	Samuel S. Ashley.	Braxton Craven.	William M. Coleman.	Sam H. Rogers.				
Alamance,	1,587	842	2,429	983	1,012	2,007	969	1,007	1	981	1,005	960	1,012	997	1,013	974	1,015	977	1,013	976	1,015	975	1,014				
Alexander,	850	183	1,033	367	501	868	369	404		366	407	396	435	366	403	365	405	366	405	369	405	363	405				
Alleghany,	587	88	675	260	210	470	229	233		227	233	228	232	229	233	226	233	227	233	227	233	227	233				
Amos,	1,162	1,170	2,332	988	846	1,834	978	843	1	989	841	980	842	989	842	989	841	988	842	989	842	988	842				
Anderson,	1,462	83	1,545	629	614	1,243	615	619		616	614	622	607	614	622	607	623	607	623	607	624	607	624				
Baunfort,	1,708	1,029	2,737	1,234	1,056	2,290	1,040	1,040		1,292	1,035	1,291	1,037	1,292	1,038	1,291	1,037	1,292	1,037	1,292	1,037	1,292	1,037				
Beaufort,	1,017	1,315	2,332	1,038	1,188	2,226	1,038	1,188		1,289	1,035	1,279	1,035	1,289	1,035	1,289	1,035	1,289	1,035	1,289	1,035	1,289					
Bertie,	1,299	1,291	2,590	1,241	971	2,212	1,241	971		1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289					
Brunswick,	904	888	1,792	784	785	1,569	783	781		784	780	784	781	784	781	784	781	784	781	784	781	784					
Burke,	1,847	418	2,265	1,043	1,222	2,265	1,043	1,222		1,048	872	1,050	872	1,048	872	1,050	872	1,048	872	1,050	872	1,048					
Catawba,	1,143	405	1,548	779	835	1,614	779	835		780	832	778	835	778	835	778	835	778	835	778	835	778					
Catawba,	1,409	815	2,224	832	1,062	1,894	828	1,062		832	1,061	832	1,062	832	1,062	832	1,062	832	1,062	832	1,062	832					
Cecil,	1,008	817	1,825	784	1,007	1,791	784	1,007		883	1,001	885	1,019	885	1,019	885	1,019	885	1,019	885	1,019	885					
Cherokee,	672	477	1,149	474	571	1,045	474	571		474	571	474	571	474	571	474	571	474	571	474	571	474					
Chowan,	1,328	326	1,654	896	1,162	2,058	896	1,162		886	908	884	923	887	920	885	922	885	920	885	921	885					
Cleveland,	1,275	1,011	2,286	1,146	1,488	2,634	1,146	1,488		1,410	1,416	1,430	1,416	1,410	1,416	1,430	1,416	1,410	1,416	1,430	1,416	1,430					
Chatham,	1,508	333	1,841	409	1,090	1,499	409	1,090		407	1,050	406	1,054	409	1,054	403	1,060	409	1,053	403	1,058	403					
Chatham,	2,361	1,272	3,633	1,846	1,162	3,008	1,846	1,162		1,828	1,123	1,829	1,150	1,831	1,148	1,830	1,149	1,828	1,149	1,828	1,149	1,828					
Cherokee,	916	35	951	389	869	1,258	389	869		887	920	884	920	887	920	884	920	887	920	884	920	884					
Chowan,	646	1,272	1,918	701	467	1,168	692	467		911	488	892	408	924	408	892	408	924	408	892	408	924					
Clay,	438	14	452	128	299	427	131	297		127	306	127	305	127	305	127	305	127	305	127	305	127					
Cleveland,	1,613	335	1,948	693	915	1,608	693	915		676	929	676	929	676	929	676	929	676	929	676	929	676					
Columbus,	943	329	1,272	438	810	1,248	438	810		434	821	434	823	434	823	434	823	434	823	434	823	434					
Craven,	1,933	3,480	5,413	3,401	1,469	4,870	3,389	1,461		3,399	1,461	3,402	1,459	3,403	1,458	3,401	1,459	3,402	1,457	3,403	1,458	3,401					
Cumberland,	1,235	1,704	2,939	1,739	1,233	2,972	1,739	1,233		1,736	1,235	1,736	1,235	1,736	1,235	1,736	1,235	1,736	1,235	1,736	1,235	1,736					
Currituck,	1,073	419	1,492	437	887	1,324	437	887		434	883	435	883	435	883	435	883	435	883	435	883	435					
Davison,	2,432	713	3,145	1,705	841	2,546	1,679	821		1,704	815	1,642	815	1,701	803	1,592	824	1,703	824	1,592	824	1,703					
Davis,	1,299	1,291	2,590	1,241	971	2,212	1,241	971		1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289	1,241	1,289					
Duplin,	1,015	1,168	2,183	962	1,489	2,451	962	1,489		901	1,488	929	1,489	901	1,488	929	1,489	901	1,488	929	1,489	901					
Durham,	1,444	2,434	3,878	2,434	1,188	3,622	2,434	1,188		2,434	1,188	2,434	1,188	2,434	1,188	2,434	1,188	2,434	1,188	2,434	1,188	2,434					
Fayette,	1,498	1,040	2,538	1,179	1,496	2,675	1,179	1,496		1,156	2,142	1,153	2,026	1,149	2,111	1,149	2,111	1,149	2,111	1,149	2,111	1,149					
Franklin,	1,328	1,005	2,333	1,041	1,229	2,270	1,041	1,229		1,429	1,229	1,430	1,229	1,429	1,229	1,430	1,229	1,429	1,229	1,430	1,229	1,430					
Frederick,	1,179	473	1,652	830	823	1,653	830	823		830	823	830	823	830	823	830	823	830	823	830	823	830					
Gates,	815	508	1,323	448	690	1,138	448	690		448	690	448	690	448	690	448	690	448	690	448	690	448					
Granville,	2,216	2,064	4,280	2,314	1,865	4,179	2,314	1,865		2,410	1,841	2,407	1,847	2,406	1,844	2,405	1,847	2,405	1,847	2,405	1,847	2,405					
Guilford,	916	801	1,717	801	916	1,717	801	916		784	916	784	916	784	916	784	916	784	916	784	916	784					
Halifax,	2,779	1,141	3,920	1,922	1,349	3,271	1,739	1,473		1,536	1,369	1,801	1,367	1,858	1,367	1,832	1,367	1,832	1,367	1,832	1,367	1,832					
Hatteras,	1,402	562	1,964	438	1,048	1,546	438	1,048		1,078	1,202	1,079	1,213	1,079	1,213	1,079	1,213	1,079	1,213	1,079	1,213	1,079					
Hertford,	1,004	562	1,566	468	1,067	1,535	468	1,067		606	1,067	606	1,067	606	1,067	606	1,067	606	1,067	606	1,067	606					
Haywood,	945	83	1,028	404	307	711	403	307		403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403					
Henderson,	972	235	1,207	362	336	698	362	336		362	336	362	336	362	336	362	336	362	336	362	336	362					
Hertford,	822	831	1,653	805	922	1,727	805	922		785	921	785	921	785	921	785	921	785	921	785	921	785					
Hyde,	1,078	629	1,707	667	868	1,535	667	868		667	867	667	868	667	868	667	868	667	868	667	868	667					
Island,	2,137	885	3,022	844	1,552	2,396	844	1,552		841	1,516	838	1,516	841	1,516	841	1,516	841	1,516	841	1,516	841					
Jackson,	800	60	860	305	708	1,013	305	708		234	409	234	409	234	409	234	409	234	409	234	409	234					
Johnson,	1,874	998	2,872	1,304	1,068	2,372	1,304	1,068		1,353	992	1,349	946	1,349	946	1,349	946	1,349	946	1,349	946	1,349					
Jones,	547	1,157	1,704	547	1,157	1,704	547	1,157		547	1,157	547	1,157	547	1,157	547	1,157	547	1,157	547	1,157	547					
Leah,	1,144	1,290	2,434	1,195	1,440	2,635	1,195	1,440		1,199	1,440	1,199	1,440	1,199	1,440	1,199	1,440	1,199	1,440	1,199	1,440	1,199					
Lincoln,	1,028	468	1,496	601	868	1,469	601	868		646	588	646	588	646	588	646	588	646	588	646	588	646					
Lowell,	973	69	1,042	367	521	888	367	521		312	603	312	603	312	603	312	603	312	603	312	603	312					
Madison,	978	52	1,030	515	298	813	515	298		528	305	527	287	527	287	527	287	527	287	527	287	527					
Martin,	1,089	945	2,034	1,073	929	1,952	1,073	929		943	921	943	921	943	921	943	921	943	921	943	921	943					
McCracken,	955	565	1,520	409	1,099	1,508	409	1,099		675	1,099	675	1,099	675	1,099	675	1,099	675	1,099	675	1,099	675					
Mecklenburg,	2,329	1,981	4,310																								

Wilmington, Charles
Rail Road,

.op
 .op
 .op
 .op
 .op
 .op

[illegible]

Western North

operation of the law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid farther responsibility.

“ 13. Insane persons shall not be made responsible for criminal acts in a criminal suit unless such acts shall be proved not to have been the result directly or indirectly of insanity.

“ 14. Insane persons shall not be tried for any criminal act during the existence of their insanity; and, for settling this issue, one of the Judges of the Court by which the party is to be tried, shall appoint a Commission, consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons, all of whom shall be physicians, and one at least, if possible, an expert in insanity, who shall examine the accused, hear the evidence that may be offered touching the case, and report their proceedings to the Judge, with their opinion respecting his mental condition. If it be their opinion that he is not insane, he shall be brought to trial; but if they consider him insane, or are in doubt respecting his mental condition, the Judge shall order him confined in some hospital for the insane, or some other place favorable for a scientific observation of his mental condition. The person to whose custody he may be committed shall report to the Judge respecting his mental condition previous to the next term of the Court; and if such report is not satisfactory, the Judge shall appoint a commission of inquiry in the manner just mentioned, whose opinion shall be followed by the same proceedings as in the first instance.

“ 15. Whenever any person is acquitted in a criminal suit on the ground of insanity, the jury shall declare this fact in their verdict, and the Court shall order the prisoner to be committed to some place of confinement for safe keeping or treatment, there to be retained until he may be discharged in the manner provided in the next section.

“ 16. If any Judge of the highest Court, having original jurisdiction, shall be satisfied by the evidence presented to him, that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity, in which the criminal act was committed, was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional dis-

charge ; if, however, it shall appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the Court may at its discretion appoint a guardian of his person, and to him commit the care of the prisoner, said guardian giving bonds for any damage his ward may commit, provided always that in cases of homicide, or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged unless the unanimous consent of the Superintendent and the Managers of the Hospital and the Court before which he was tried.

“17. If it shall be made to appear to any Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, or other high judicial officer, that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain him.

“18. Application for the guardianship of an insane person shall be made to the Judge of Probate, or judge having similar jurisdiction, who, after a hearing of the parties, shall grant the measure, if satisfied that the person is insane, and incapable of managing his affairs discreetly. Seasonable notice shall be given to the person who is the object of the measure, if at large ; and, if under restraint, to those having charge of him, but his presence in court, as well as the reading of the notice to him, may be dispensed with, if the court is satisfied that such reading or personal attendance would probably be detrimental to his mental or bodily health. The removal of the guardianship shall be subjected to the same mode of procedure as its appointment.

“19. Insane persons shall be made responsible in a civil suit, for any injury they may commit upon the person or property of others ; reference being had, in regard to the amount of damages, to the pecuniary means of both parties, to the provocation sustained by the defendant, and any other circumstance, which in a criminal suit would furnish ground for mitigation of punishment.

" 20. The contracts of the insane shall not be valid, unless it can be shown either that such acts were for articles of necessity or comfort, suitable to the means and condition of the party, or that the other party had no reason to suspect the existence of any mental impairment, or that the transaction exhibited no marks of unfair advantage.

" 21. A will may be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he was incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the transaction, or of appreciating the relative values of property, or of remembering or calling to mind all the heirs-at-law, or of resisting all attempts to substitute the will of others for his own. A will may also be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he entertained delusions respecting any heirs-at-law calculated to produce unfriendly feeling towards them."

Clerical service has been regularly held, of late, in the Chapel on Sunday, except when unavoidably absent, by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Dr. Pritchard, and Rev. Mr. Hudson, alternately, much to the interest and gratification of the inmates.

To those who have kindly remembered the Institution by voluntary benefactions, grateful acknowledgments are tendered. Such are due to Dr. Edward C. Fisher, former Superintendent, for the "American Journal of Insanity," published at Utica, New York, through a series of years, and to Dr. Thos. S. Kirkbridge, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for valuable documents on this speciality.

Our thanks are also due to the Editors of the "Southern Churchman," Alexandria, Virginia, the "Raleigh Daily Standard," the "Statesville American," for their paper gratuitously furnished.

With a view of eliciting practical information from the experience of other Institutions, I addressed a circular letter to a number of Superintendents, whose answers and accompanying documents contain much useful and interesting matter in re-

gard to the statutory regulations of other States. These papers are at the service of the Board or any Legislative Committee when called for.

To the officers and others with whom I am connected, I tender my thanks for their efficient discharge of duty, and to Dr. Francis T. Fuller, Assistant Physician, I am under peculiar obligations for the skill and fidelity with which he executes his laborious trust.

With renewed obligations to the Board for their kindness and humble gratitude for the blessings of Divine Providence, I commend the Institution to your continued interest and to the generous sympathies of an enlightened public.

EUGENE GRISSOM,

Physician and Superintendent.

November 1st, 1868.

REPORT

Of W. E. Anderson, late Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina, from 30th September, 1867, to the 5th August, 1868.

Balance on hand 30th Sept., 1867,		\$ 4,591 47
Received from public Treasurer,		46,854 19
		<hr/> \$51,445 66
EXPENDED.		
For Bacon,	\$ 3,289 32	
" Fresh Meats,	3,233 56	
" Poultry,	744 71	
" Eggs,	627 57	
" Flour,	3,346 46	
" Butter,	1,760 13	
" Corn and Meal,	2,766 96	
" Other Provisions,	4,881 22	
" Forage,	992 47	
" The Farm,	820 29	
" Freight,	512 65	
" Dry Goods,	2,356 18	
" Wood,	3,511 07	
" Salaries,	5,408 97	
" Wages,	5,880 97	
" Unclassified items or general expenditure,	9,474 12	
		<hr/> \$49,606 65
		<hr/> \$ 1,839 01

Leaving a balance in my hands of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and one cent, which I have transferred to my successor, Mr. C. W. Horner, and for which amount I hold his receipts.

W. E. ANDERSON, *Treas'r.*

REPORT

*Of the Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North-Carolina,
for the last two months of the Fiscal Year ending September,
30th, 1868.*

To the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following:

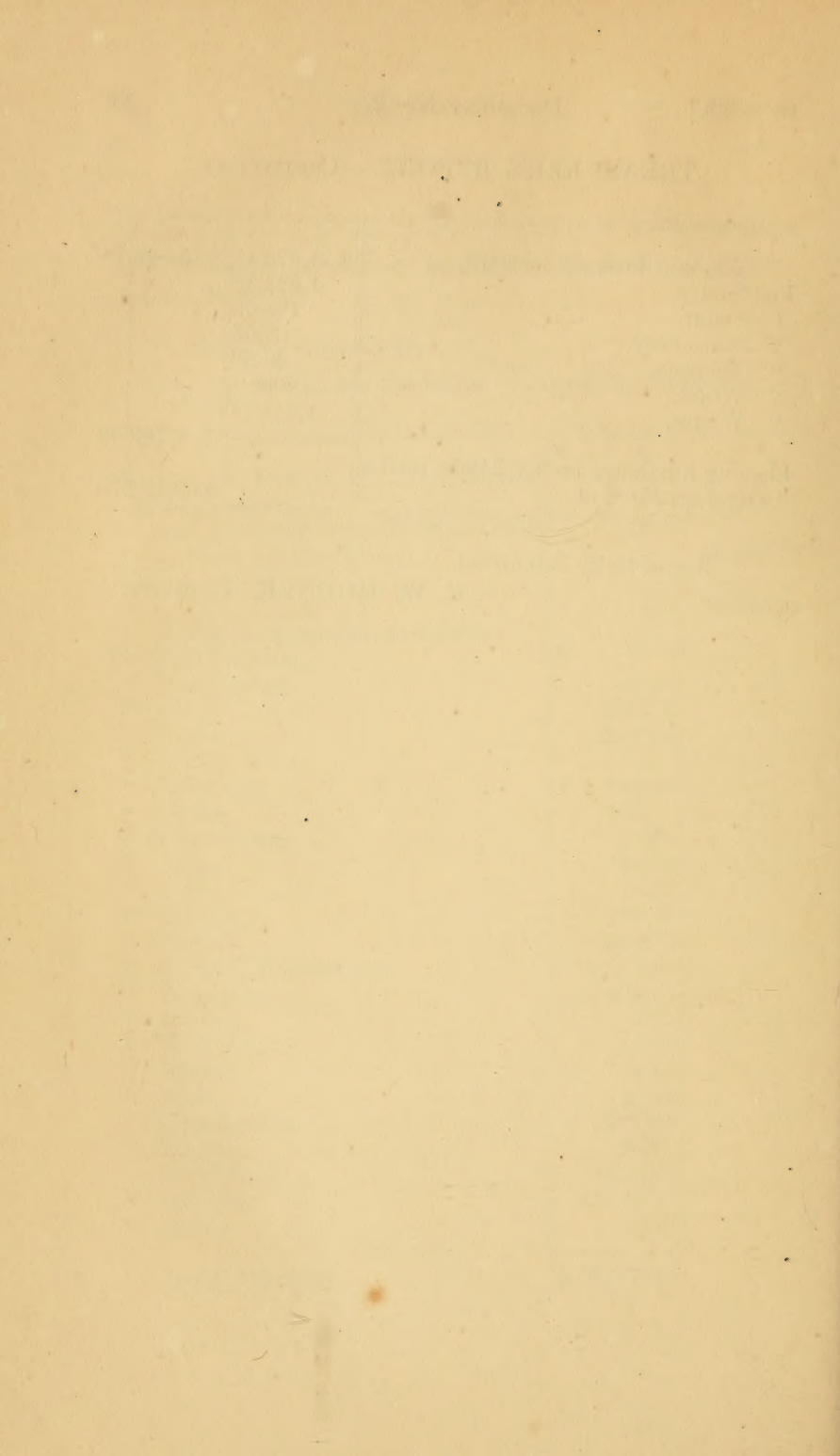
Amount received of W. E. Anderson, late Treasurer,		\$ 1,839 01
Amount received from Public Treas- urer of North Carolina,		14,006 77
		15,845 78
And have expended, as follows:		
For Amusements,	\$ 5	
“ Advertising,	15 50	
“ Beef,	262 21	
“ Butter,	212 33	
“ Bacon,	135 56	
“ Building,	143 60	
“ Coffee,	165	
“ Dry Goods,	21 45	
“ Eggs,	42 09	
“ Fruit,	18 31	
“ Freight,	103 98	
“ Flour,	543 97	
“ General Expenditure,	1,117 49	
“ Groceries,	301 11	
“ Liquors,	5 25	
“ Medicine,	48 22	
“ Mutton,	2 48	
“ Meal,	25 97	
“ Merchandise,	407 88	
“ Poultry,	90 93	
“ Provisions,	356 30	
“ Repairs,	30 55	
“ Soap,	18 23	
Carried forward,	\$ 4,073 41	

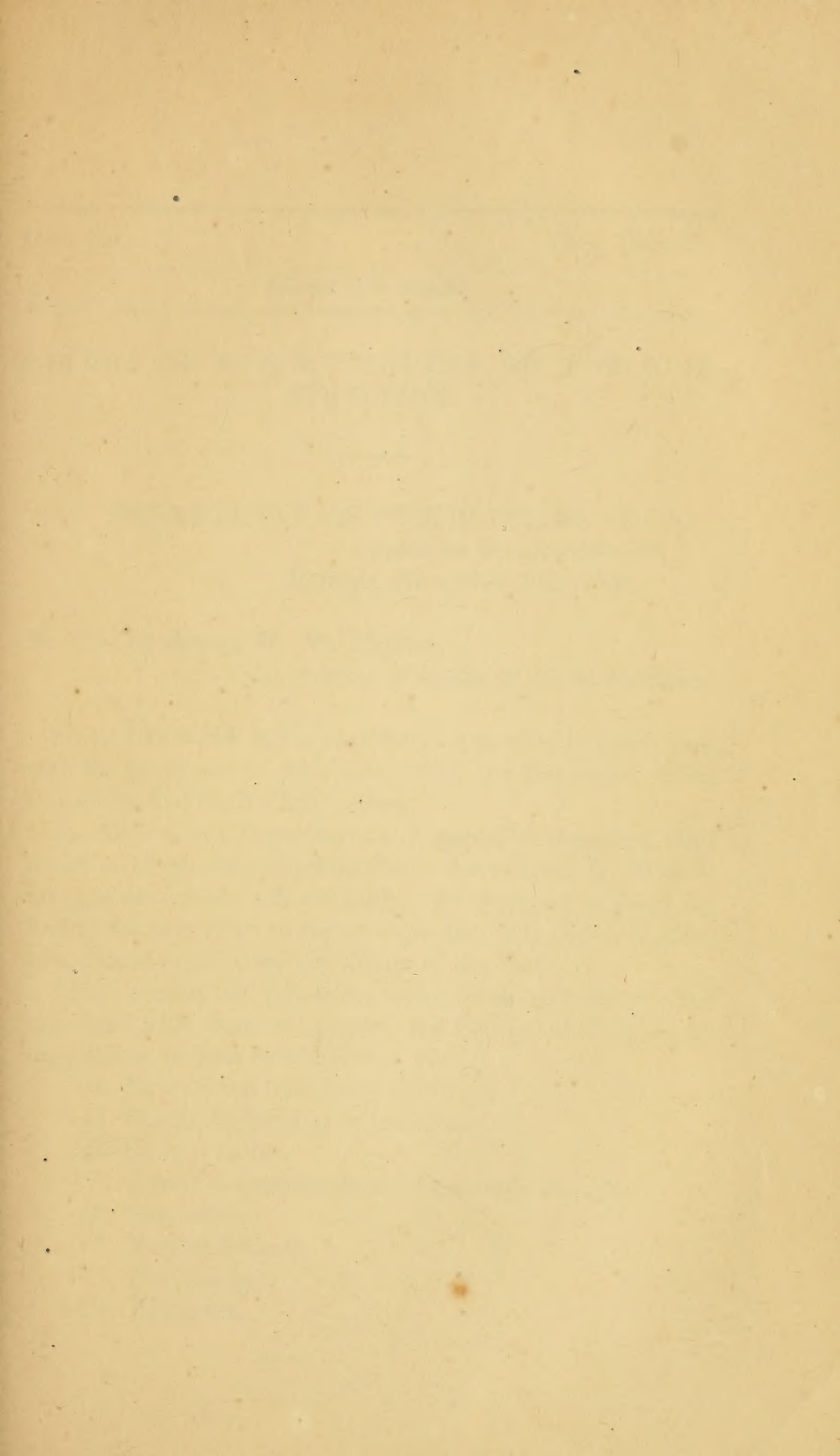
TREASURER'S REPORT.—(CONTINUED.)

Amount brought forward,	\$ 4,073 41	\$ 15,845 78
For Salary,	1,224 32	
“ Sugar,	168 05	
“ Stationery,	67 05	
“ Tobacco,	44 50	
“ Wood,	200	
“ Wages,	1,945 75	
		\$ 7,723 08
Leaving a balance in my hands on 1st October, 1868, of		\$ 8,122 70

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HORNER, *Treasurer.*





Report of the

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Submitted by the

Committee on Financial Structure

To the Board of Directors

Respectfully Submitted,

Very truly yours,

Chairman of the Committee

and

As the Board of Directors has requested the

report of the Committee on Financial Structure

the Committee has the honor to submit herewith

the report of the Committee on Financial Structure

which has been prepared by the Committee

and which is herewith submitted to the Board

of Directors for their consideration and

action.

The Committee has the honor to submit herewith

the report of the Committee on Financial Structure

which has been prepared by the Committee

and which is herewith submitted to the Board

of Directors for their consideration and

action.

Ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN-
STRUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,

Raleigh, November 10th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of the State of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the first report of the Department of Public Instruction.

As this is a new Department and partially organized, this report is of necessity circumscribed. Investigations are now being made which will probably enable me, on or about the first of January next, to report more definitely concerning the educational institutions and affairs of the State.

I now present the following topics, with such information connected with them as I possess, and accompanied by sundry suggestions, to your consideration, viz :

- I. Educational (late Literary) Fund.
- II. Stocks, (belonging to said Fund.)
- III. Swamp Lands.
- IV. County Superintendents of Common Schools.
- V. University.
- VI. Normal Schools.
- VII. Conclusion.
- VIII. Appendix.

I. EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Article nine, section ^{ten} ~~nine~~, of the Constitution, confers upon the Board of Education all the powers and trusts of the late "Literary Board," and also legislative and executive power in relation to the Educational Fund of the State, subject to revision and repeal by the General Assembly.

It is, therefore, eminently proper that a statement of the condition of the Literary Fund should be submitted to your Excellency.

The "Literary Fund" owns stock in the following corporations, viz:

Cape Fear Navigation Company,	650 Shares,	\$ 50 each,	\$ 32,500
Bank of North Carolina	5027 "	100 "	502,700
Bank of Cape Fear,	5444 "	100 "	544,400
Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co.,	2000 "	100 "	200,000
Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co.,	4000 "	100 "	400,000
Total amount of stock,			\$1,679,600

The Literary Fund also holds certificates of indebtedness given by the State as follows, viz:

1 Certificate dated June 1st, 1867,	\$320,070 50
1 " " Oct. 24th, 1867,	30,273 50
1 " " Jan. 16th, 1868,	32,701 00
Total amount of certificates,	\$383,045 00

The aforesaid certificates draw six per cent. interest annually.

The Fund owns State coupon bonds (6 per cent.) dated prior to May 20, 1861, and on Jan. 1, 1866, amounting to \$20,600. On July 1, 1868, there were due coupons amounting to \$984 00, which have been funded in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 26th day of February, A. D., 1867.

The amount derived annually from tax on auctioneers, and from entries of vacant lands, is about \$1,500.

The amount paid by Sheriffs, as tax on retailers from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868, was \$6,762 50.

The annual income of the Educational Fund from all sources is about \$32,982 70.

A sad diminution! Prior to 1861, hundreds of thousands of dollars found their way into this treasury, and were distributed over the State, conferring upon not less than one hundred thousand white children the blessings of the free school.

Instead of a great fund for the support of public schools, henceforth for a long time the people of the State must be taxed for this purpose. In the aggregate, the tax may appear large and onerous. But, scanned in detail, *per capita*, it will be seen to be small. But, whether large or small, ignorance is a far heavier tax than education. A State can afford to be poor, but cannot afford to be ignorant.

II. STOCKS.

The condition and value of the stocks owned by the Board should receive from the authorities of the State careful consideration:

1st. Bank Stock.—This amount, \$1,047,100, is supposed to be nearly, or quite worthless. The Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of Cape Fear have suspended operations, and profess to be bankrupt.

I would respectfully suggest that means be immediately taken by the General Assembly to subject the affairs of these institutions to a rigid examination; that the respective Direc-

tors thereof be required to make a sworn report of their assets and liabilities, viz: Of the number and names of their debtors and creditors, of the amount of bills in circulation on the 1st of May, 1861, and the amount redeemed since May 1st, 1865; the number of depositors and amount of deposits on the aforesaid dates, and at the present time, say November 1st, 1868, the number and the amount of deposits paid; an inventory of all property, of whatever kind, in their possession or clearly belonging to them, and its present value; the names of all persons, officers or others, employed or serving since 1865, and the amount paid them for salaries or services; the amount and kind of specie on hand; the amount of paper money, both of their own and other Banks; also, a full statement of their operations during the entire period of the war, and concerning their future plans. It is due to the people of the State, that the waste and loss of this sacred fund should be accounted for; it is also due to those persons who have had the management of these Banks, that it be shown that none of this vast sum has inured to their personal benefit. If it was swallowed up in the vortex of war, let the fact appear, and we must be sorrowfully content. If any of it remains, let the fact be made apparent, and we will be joyfully thankful.

Before the people of the State are heavily burdened with taxation for the support of public schools, justice to the General Assembly requires that it be shown that the "Literary Fund" is lost, or nearly so, and that taxation is unavoidable. Rigid investigation, therefore, should be had without delay.

2d. Rail Road Stock.—This is found in the Wilmington and Manchester Road and in the Wilmington and Weldon Road. The affairs of the former are now undergoing investigation. The prospect that this stock will be a source of income to the Educational Fund is not promising. The corporation is bankrupt. It is hoped, however, that this investment will not prove a total loss.

The stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Road will probably become again profitable to the holders.

3d. *Cape Fear Navigation Company*.—The capital stock of this Company consists of one thousand seven hundred and ninety three and a quarter shares, valued at fifty dollars per share, or total amount of eighty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty two dollars and fifty cents. Of this stock, the Literary Fund owns six hundred and fifty shares; total amount owned by the aforesaid Fund, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

This stock is at present of no pecuniary benefit to the School Fund. For twenty-nine years ending with September, 1863, the annual dividends punctually paid to the State amounted to one thousand three hundred dollars.

The affairs of this Corporation are in a low and embarrassed condition, and demand the prompt and careful attention of the Legislature.

Inasmuch, as this Corporation is a perpetuity, and the Cape Fear River must become a great Commercial highway, far beyond what ever yet has been the case, the franchise belonging to it, is undoubtedly of great value, and can be made of essential aid to the School Fund. How this property shall be protected, the Legislature in its wisdom must determine.

That your Excellency may fully apprehend the fact concerning the present condition of this Corporation the accompanying documents (marked A, B, and C,) are appended.

III. SWAMP LANDS.

By chapter sixty-seven, section three, of the Revised Statutes, all the swamp lands of this State, not having been duly entered and granted to individuals, are vested in the Literary Board in trust as a public fund for education and the establishment of public schools. It is estimated that there are one million five hundred thousand acres of these lands. According to the report of Gen. Walter Gwynn, Agent of the Literary

Board, addressed to Gov. Worth and dated May 15, 1867, these lands lie chiefly in the Counties of Tyrrell, Hyde, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, New Hanover, Brunswick, Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Richmond. None of these swamps have, as yet, been accurately surveyed. The White Oak swamp, lying in the Counties of Craven and Jones, is now in process of survey. By the first of March next, the survey and map thereof will be completed.

These lands are at present of no pecuniary benefit to the Board of Education, and are useless to the State. I would, therefore, recommend that they be at once put in the market for sale.

At present, there are no agents of the swamp lands in the employ of the Board; and with the completion of the survey of White Oak swamp, all expenditures on account of these lands will cease.

IV. SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of funds remaining unexpended in the hands of the Superintendents of Common Schools for the several Counties of the State, and to ascertain the number of pupils to be provided for, the number and condition of existing school houses, and the number to be supplied, which information was deemed necessary to an intelligent understanding of the educational wants of the State, the Board of Education passed and issued the following orders, viz :

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Raleigh, September 9th, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held this day, it was VOTED, That by virtue of the authority vested in this Board

by Article nine, section nine, of the Constitution of the State, it is hereby

Ordered, That until otherwise enacted, the County Commissioners of the several Counties of the State be, and hereby are, directed to assume without delay the duties of "Superintendents of Common Schools," and that they appoint not more than three Committeemen in each District in their County, who shall be the legal successors of the Committeemen retained or appointed, in accordance with an act entitled "An act to protect certain interests of the Common Schools, and for other purposes," ratified February, A. D., 1867; also,

That the County Commissioners of each County require, from the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, an official report of the action of said Board of Superintendents, also a specific statement under oath, of the funds and securities which have been, and are now, in the possession of the Chairman of said Board of Superintendents, and that a certified copy of said report be transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ordered further, That the County Commissioners ascertain and report for their respective Counties to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before the 15th day of December, 1868, as follows:

1. The number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, actually resident in each District, distinguishing between male and female, white and colored.

2. The number and condition of School Houses, and in whom the titles to said houses are vested.

3. The number of School Houses to be supplied in the County, (the minimum capacity to be accommodations for thirty pupils.)

4. The number of Freedmen's Schools in each County, with the estimated number of pupils in the same, and whether supported by the Freedmen's Bureau or otherwise.

5. The number of Select Schools in each County with the estimated number of pupils in the same, and the monthly rate of tuition per scholar.

6. The number and condition of any High School or Academy buildings belonging to the town or city in which they may be located.

(Signed,)

W. W. HOLDEN, *Pres't.*

(Signed,)

S. S. ASHLEY, *Sec'y.*

As the County Commissioners are allowed until the 15th of December to make up and forward their reports, I am not able at this time, to present the results of this investigation.

Information from some of the Counties points to the conclusion, that there remain unexpended in the hands of the Chairmen of the late County Superintendents of Common Schools, many thousands of dollars, which money was received from the Literary Fund for the use of Common Schools. So far as heard from, this unexpended balance is in Confederate bonds or notes. In many instances, the Chairmen of said Superintendents have evidently invested the funds intrusted to them in Confederate securities or currency, and in some cases have loaned said funds to certain parties, for the benefit of the families of Confederate soldiers.

This matter should undergo careful investigation. The legality of the aforesaid investments and expenditures should be tested.

V. UNIVERSITY.

By the Constitution of the State, the University of North Carolina is held to an inseparable connection with the Public School system of the State.

The Board of Education, pursuant to authority therein vested by Article nine, section thirteen, of the Constitution, on the 11th day of July last elected Trustees for the University, eighty-nine in number. Having been duly notified, the Trustees

elect, assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 23d day of July for permanent organization.

The Hon. R. W. Lassiter was chosen Secretary and Treasurer, and the Board was classified according to the provisions of the aforesaid Article of the Constitution.

Through pecuniary embarrassment, this ancient and honorable Institution is in a state of suspended animation.

From a condition of enviable independence and distinguished prosperity, it is plunged well nigh into bankruptcy.

Attention is particularly requested to the report of the Trustees. It seems to be not only desirable, but necessary, that measures be at once adopted to relieve and reorganize this Institution. It can, and should, be made the glory of the Commonwealth.

VI. NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Article nine, section sixteen, of the Constitution, authorizes and directs the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, to establish and maintain, in connection with the University, a department of Normal Instruction. The condition of the University is such that it will not be practicable to carry this provision into execution for some time. Nevertheless, the organization of a successful Free Public School System requires that immediate provision be made, for giving Normal Instruction to those youth of the State who desire to engage in school teaching.

What Law Schools, Medical Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Commercial Institutes, and Military Academies, are to the various professions in whose behalf they are established, a simple and absolute necessity, such are Normal Schools to Free Public Schools.

School teaching is among the noblest of the professions, requiring skill, learning, experience and devotion.

For the adequate discharge of its high duties, thorough training is requisite. To impart such training is the design of Normal Schools.

Those States which have established the most successful Free School systems, have made generous provision for Normal Instruction.

Such should be the policy of North Carolina. Within four years the free schools of this State will require at least four thousand teachers—good teachers. Unless means for training these teachers are immediately instituted, whence will come the supply? If it were practicable to import them from other States, or even one half of them, the expense would quite suffice to establish and operate two first class State Normal Institutions.

I would, therefore, suggest that the Board of Education be authorized to make arrangement for affording Normal Instruction at the expense of the State, to such youth of both sexes as desire, and after proper examination shall be found fitted to qualify themselves as teachers of Public Free Schools; and that a sum, not to exceed thirty thousand dollars, be appropriated by the General Assembly to enable the Board of Education to provide as aforesaid.

VII. CONCLUSION.

Your Excellency's attention is particularly invited to the fact, that inasmuch as the Constitution of the State adds not less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the number heretofore considered as subjects for common school instruction, and makes provision for the free public school instruction of all the youth of the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, compulsory upon the State, that immediate and liberal enactments and appropriations by the General Assembly are requisite.

To within a recent period, the provision made by this State for Free Public Schools was not only generous, but munificent. All circumstances considered, scarcely any sister State of the Union surpassed North Carolina in this regard.

A new era has now dawned, and it is hoped that the future care of the Commonwealth for her Free Public Schools will not be less liberal or less noble than the past.

Through your Excellency, I would earnestly solicit the General Assembly to speedily authorize such a reconstruction of the Public Free School system of this State, that the wise provisions of the Constitution shall be realized. For herein there is more of security, and profit, and honor, than in any other measure that can claim the Legislature's attention. As her sons were the jewels of which the Roman matron was proudest, so their free schools are the chief glory of the most illustrious of the States of this Union.

The foregoing facts and suggestions are submitted with the certain assurance, on account of your Excellency's profound interest in the subject of public instruction, that they will receive candid and dispassionate consideration.

S. S. ASHLEY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(A.)

VIII. APPENDIX.

MR. D. A. RAY, *President of Cape Fear Navigation Company, Fayetteville, N. C.:*

SIR:—In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with a written abstract of the proceedings and acts of this Company from the surrender of 1864, up to the present time, I herewith transmit copies of my annual reports to the Stockholders for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, i. e., to the meetings held in those years. The report for the year 1865, I am not able to supply, as it was among the papers submitted to the Attorney General in 1866, and by him submitted to a Committee of the Legislature; which have not since been found.

In addition to these I would state to you that the river below this place was regularly worked in the summer and fall of 1864, by a gang of hands, with two boats under the supervision of Captain Wm. Driver, an experienced pilot.

The work was continued until the last of October of that year.

The boats belonging to the Company were left by Captain Driver at the lower part of the river, expecting them to be towed up by a steamer, two hands being left on them to take care of them.

In consequence of the heavy military transportation on the river during that fall and winter, it was difficult to get towing done, and the boats were left there until the attack was made upon the Forts and Wilmington, when it was impossible to get them away. One of the men remained upon the boats until the river fell into the hands of the United States troops in February, 1865, and until he was obliged to leave them for want of provisions. The next heard of them was that they had sunk in the river. Had the boats been brought to Fay-

etteville, their fate would ultimately have been the same, as they would certainly have been destroyed by the Confederate forces upon evacuating the place, March 9th, 1865.

After the close of the war, the Company found itself without available means to continue work on the river during the summer of 1865.

Such was the general prostration of all interests at that period, that the Board of Directors did not believe themselves culpable in awaiting a state of affairs more favorable for resuming the operations of the Company, and when the imperative necessity of providing for their households should press upon them with less weight.

The river and all transportation upon it remained under the control of the military authorities until some time in August of that year, 1865, when the steamer "Hurt" of the Cape Fear Line, and the "North Carolina," of Lutterloh's Line were restored to their owners.

The condition of the Navigation Company remained as at the close of the war, as it of course could not collect tolls from the military authorities for the freight transported by them on the river. If the Company had had the means, it would then have been too late to make the preparations necessary to work on the river that season. The Agent of the Company, with the approval of the Board of Directors, determined to suspend efforts to work the river until the next season, when the tolls on the business then commencing, and which was likely to be prosperous, would accumulate sufficiently to enable the Company to prosecute the work with effect.

After making several attempts in September and October, 1865, to obtain the services of an efficient Agent in Wilmington, about the first of December, Messrs. Wallace and Southerland consented to act as Agents of the Company, for the collection of the tolls on way freights at the place, and shortly afterwards they published a lengthy advertisement in the Wilmington papers, calling for toll lists from those who were liable to pay.

Certain citizens of Wilmington, who were interested in avoiding the payment of these tolls, got up a petition to the Legislature, headed by the Mayor of the City, complaining of the claim advanced by the Navigation Company, and stating that it had not done any work on the river for several years past, which was a palpable falsehood.

About the same time, the steamboat companies in Fayetteville were called upon for lists of the freights carried upon their boats, and for payment of tolls; which demands they refused to comply with, and combining with the opposers of the Company in Wilmington, they sought from the Legislature such action as might break down the Company.

In compliance with the petitions of these parties, the Legislature in the Spring of 1866 (February) passed a resolution directing the Attorney General of the State to inquire into the affairs of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, as to whether said Company had transgressed, or was transgressing the powers conferred upon it by its charter, viz:

“*Resolved*, That the Attorney General of the State make inquiry into the complaint of the boat owners and merchants of Wilmington, and in case it be found that the Company complained of has no authority to impose the tolls in question, either by want of power from the charter, or in consequence of a forfeiture of such power for any cause; that the Attorney General be further instructed to file a bill or information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, or other proper process, to declare a forfeiture of its franchises.

“*Resolved*, That the Attorney General may institute proceedings, either in the Supreme Court of the State, or direct them to be instituted in the Superior Court of New Hanover, at his option; and in the latter case, the Solicitor for that circuit is instructed to prosecute the same. In either alternative, the result is to be reported to the Governor.”

Upon learning of the passage of this resolution, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company immediately wrote to the Attorney General, that it was ready to submit its affairs to

his secretary, and would afford all the facilities at their command in aid thereof.

The Attorney General, being absent from Raleigh, did not enter upon the matter until May 10th, 1866, when he wrote to the Secretary of the Company that he would proceed with the examination upon any day appointed by all the parties interested. May 26th was agreed upon for a meeting at the office of the Attorney General in Raleigh. The depositions of many witnesses living in this vicinity were taken before that time, in order to avoid the expense of carrying them to Raleigh.

The examination of the Secretary of the Company took place on the day appointed in Raleigh, and the books and papers of the Company, which were necessary to arrive at the facts, were left in possession of the Attorney General.

Subsequent to this time, upon the petition of the complainants, the Attorney General allowed the depositions of sundry persons living in Wilmington to be taken and submitted to him in regard to this matter.

After examining all this mass of testimony (composed almost entirely of the statements of witnesses summoned by the complainants) and the books of the Company, the Attorney General reported to the Governor that, in his opinion, the Company had not exceeded its just powers nor so failed in its duties, under the circumstances, as to make it justly liable to have its corporate privileges called into question.

When this report was transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature, the complainants, by the use of that efficient, though unrecognized, means of effecting legislation known as *lobbying*, succeeded in obtaining the passage of a resolution in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Law Officer of the State, directing the Solicitor of this District to file an information in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the nature of a *quo warranto* against the Company. About this time, the Board of Directors, seeing that nothing but the strong arm of the law would obtain for them a recognition of

their rights and payment of the amounts due to the Company, caused suits to be entered in the Superior Court against the parties refusing to account for the tolls due.

This course was adopted because the right of replevy secured to the boat owners, both by the common law and the provisions of the charter of the Company, would enable them to relieve their boats if seized under the provisions of the charter, and appeal to Court.

As the matter must, therefore, ultimately be settled in Court, it was thought best to take the most expeditious course open to us by placing it there at once.

The attack upon the Company in which the State owns about one-third of the stock, made in the name of the State and the combination (it might not unjustly be called a "conspiracy") of the boat owners against the Company, making it evidently futile to endeavor to borrow money to work the river, the Directors made no attempt to do so except to appeal to the Literary Board for assistance in compliance with instructions from the annual meeting of Stockholders held in 1867. The result of this effort is detailed in the report of the Secretary to the Stockholders at their meeting in May, 1868.

The proceedings against the Company made by direction of the Legislature in the name of the State, though really by the counsel of certain corporation and individuals seeking to avoid the payment of monies due to the Company by them, was commenced at May Term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, 1867.

At November Term the case was set for trial on the first week of a Special Term of the Court to be held in February, 1868. In consequence of the illness of one of the Company's counsel, the case was postponed until May Term, when it was tried, but in consequence of the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, no decision was arrived at.

You will see, therefore, sir, that the existence of the Company depends upon the issue of these legal proceedings, unless the State can be induced to remember that she is a Stock-

holder, and is equally interested with the individual shareholders, and to come to the aid of the few who are in a condition to contribute to the defence of the common interests of the whole against charges which the Company has incurred, not from its shortcomings, but from misfortunes common during the period in which they happened.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Sec'y and Treas'r of the Cape Fear Nav. Company.

I enclose herewith an abstract of the report of the Treasurer to the last meeting of Stockholders, showing the condition of the Company at that time.

(B.)

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY, TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN GENERAL MEETING, JUNE FIRST, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX.

No money has been received or disbursed by the Agent during the last year. The last annual meeting was held just after the close of the war, and from that time until the middle of August, 1865, the boats belonging to the regular lines being in possession of the Federal authorities, and there being no other boats running except a few pole boats from Wilmington, no attempts were made to collect tolls. After the boats were turned over by the military authorities, and business commenced, toll lists were called for, but none were received; and in the then condition of things it was not deemed advisable to use the powers conferred by the charter to enforce the payment of tolls.

At the last session of the Legislature, on the petition of certain citizens of Wilmington, a resolution was passed directing the Attorney General of the State to examine into the affairs of this Company.

The Secretary of the Company immediately wrote to the Attorney General that the Company would furnish every facility in its power for said examination, but received no answer.

Awaiting this examination, the Agent of the Company, thought proper to cease the effort to collect tolls, until the examination should take place and the result appear, especially as it would be made a reason for declining to make returns.

On the 14th instant, the Agent received a letter from Hon. Sion H. Rogers, Attorney General of the State, saying that he was ready to enter into the examination of the Company's affairs.

The 26th of May was appointed for the examination to take place at Raleigh. The Company will appear before the Attorney General at that time by its counsel, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, and its Agent in charge of the Company's books.

The suit of T. S. Lutterloh *vs.* the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in the matter of the Steamer "Rowan," has been compromised within the past year and the suit withdrawn.

As no tolls have been collected, no effort has been made to build boats. If the boat owners can be made to pay the tolls now justly due to the Company, its operations can be resumed as formerly without difficulty.

One honorable exception should be made among the boat owners who does not refuse to acknowledge his indebtedness for tolls. C. B. Mallett offers to furnish the lumber required to build new boats in payment of the tolls due by Mallett and Browne.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Sec'y, Treas'r and Toll Collector.

Fayetteville, May 24th, 1866.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN GENERAL MEETING, MAY THIRTY-FIRST,
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY SEVEN.

The General Agent of the Cape Fear Navigation Company respectfully reports to the Stockholders assembled in annual meeting :

That he has not been able to collect any tolls during the past year, and that, therefore, no expenditures have been made on the rivers.

The failure to collect tolls and the consequent failure to work on the river, have been caused by the combination of

the greater part of the boating interest on the river against the Company to resist their collection, and to endeavor to deprive the Company of its chartered privileges. The examination into the affairs of the Company by the Attorney General of the State, in obedience to the direction of the Legislature, which had just commenced at the time of the last annual meeting of Stockholders, resulted favorably to the Company. The report of the Attorney General to the Governor, which was laid before the last Legislature, did not recommend the prosecution of the Company. The parties in combination against the Company, however, obtained from the Legislature an order that such a prosecution or enquiry should be made, which was commenced in the Superior Court of this County in the present month.

Suits have been instituted in the Superior Court against the parties who refuse to make return of toll lists. The suit commenced against Heman H. Robinson, during the war, for tolls due, is still on docket, not having been reached.

Below is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Company during the past year :

RECEIPTS.			
Borrowed of John H. Hall,			\$107 50
“ “ D. A. Ray,			26 25
“ “ S. J. Hinsdale,			10 00
Expended by W. N. Tillinghast, on account of Co. for contingent expenses to his credit,			26 00
			<hr/> \$169 75
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Paid for legal services,	\$125 00		
Paid for travelling expenses of officers and other contingent expenses,	44 75		
	<hr/>		<hr/> \$169 75

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

General Agent.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN ANNUAL MEETING, MAY TWENTY-
NINTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 25, 1868.

In making his annual report to the Stockholders in general meeting, the Agent can do little more than to reiterate the statements made last year in regard to the difficulties of the Company.

Nothing has been collected for tolls during the past year; and, therefore, the Company has been unable to make any expenditure on the river.

The suits instituted by the Company, to recover amounts due for tolls, have not been tried, not having been reached on the docket.

The proceedings against the Company, by the direction of the Legislature, commenced at May Superior Court, 1867, were brought to trial at May Term, 1868, but the jury on the case not being able to agree upon a verdict, no decision was arrived at, and the case remains as at the last annual meeting.

It is believed, however, that the investigation and discussion of the affairs and receipts of the Company have strengthened it in public estimation.

Shortly after the last annual meeting, an effort was made to borrow money (as directed by a resolution of the Stockholders at the last annual meeting) from the Literary Board, which was unsuccessful. The Literary Board expressed a willingness to advance money *pari passu* with the other Stockholders for the purpose of the Company.

This proposition could be of no use, inasmuch as many of the Stockholders are so reduced in circumstances that they are unable to advance anything.

The receipts and disbursements during the past year have been as follows :

RECEIPTS.		
1868.		
March and May,	Advanced by Sundry Stockholders,	\$43 10
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1868.		
March and May,	Paid on acc't of contingent expenses,	43 10
	Balanced,	00 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Secretary and Treasurer.

(C.)

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR TOLLS BY CAPE FEAR
NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR THREE YEARS PREVIOUS TO JUNE
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE.

Year ending about June 1st, 1857,	\$ 5,770	55
" " " " " 1858,	6,088	11
" " " " " 1859,	6,706	17
" " " " " 1860,	8,042	88
" " " " " 1861,	6,633	92
	\$33,241	63

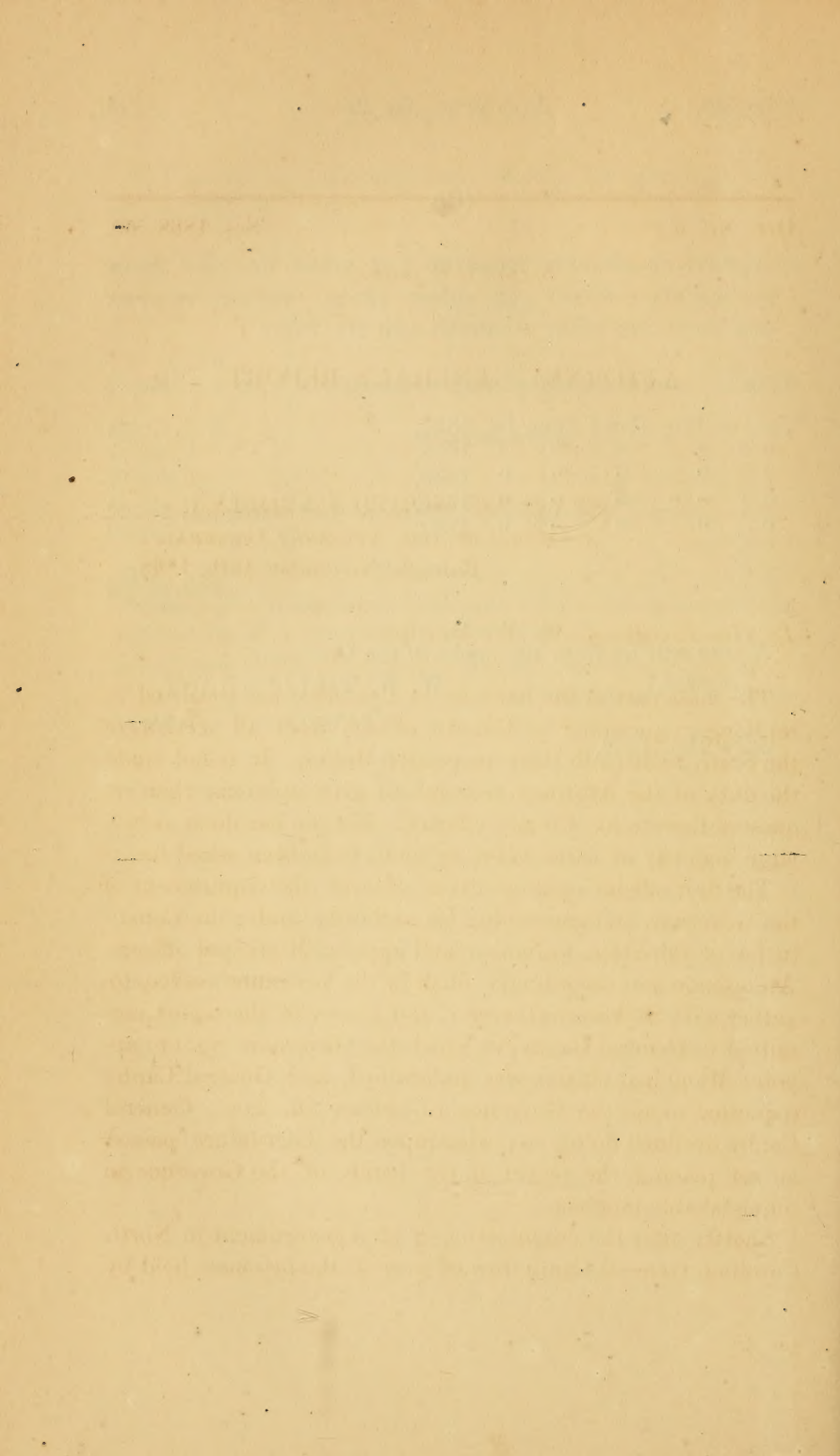
A true extract from the books of the Company.

(Signed,)

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

Secretary and Treasurer.

July 21st, 1868.



Ordered to be printed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Raleigh, November 16th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN :

The most part of the business of this office has consisted in replying to questions of County officers from all sections of the State, relative to their respective duties. It is not made the duty of the Attorney General to give opinions when requested thereto by County officers. Yet he has done so in a large majority of cases where opinions have been asked for.

The first official opinion given was at the requirement of the Governor, and concerning his authority under the Constitution of the State, to remove and appoint Municipal officers. An opinion was accordingly filed in the Governor's office, together with the reasons therefor, and a copy of the same transmitted to General Canby, in which the Governors' right to appoint Municipal officers was maintained, and General Canby requested to aid the Governor to enforce the law. General Canby declined doing so; whereupon the Legislature passed an act placing the power in the hands of the Governor in unmistakable language.

Shortly after the organization of civil government in North Carolina, General Canby turned over all the prisoners held by

him on criminal charges from this State to the Attorney General. Final action had been taken in no case by the military authorities. The prisoners were remanded to the Solicitors of their respective Districts by the Attorney General.

The Attorney General has been assigned to assist in the prosecution of two capital felonies at the last term of Wake County Superior Court.

In the matter of Everitt, of Halifax County, the facts are substantially as follows :

Mr. Everitt alleged to the Governor that in the month of September last, he had been assaulted and fired upon, and that his life was in danger, and that the civil authorities could not protect him. Upon those representations, a Company of militia, armed and equiped for active service, were ordered to Weldon, and the Attorney General requested by the Governor to accompany Mr. Everitt, and investigate the matter. He did so, and upon arriving at Weldon, found the troops under arms and good order prevailing. Upon the assurance of the Sheriff, and other officers of the County, that a full and peaceable investigation could be had without the aid of the militia, the Attorney General recommended that they be discharged, which was accordingly done. At the request of Mr. Everitt, proceedings in the matter were stayed, he alleging that he could not get justice.

A number of claims have been referred to the Attorney General by the Board of Education, concerning the liability of the State for alleged claims against the Board, alleged to have been contracted during the late war of the rebellion ; the claims were recommended not to be entertained.

As to the manner of depositing ballots for electors and for candidates for office in the last election, the opinion was given upon formal and proper demand, and while the Attorney General has not given in this report the reasons for any of his opinions, to prevent making this paper too voluminous, he is ready at any time to lay those reasons before competent authority making the demand.

A number of persons have received a majority of votes for offices in the recent elections, who are ineligible under the provisions of the Howard Amendment. It is made the duty of the Attorney General to file informations against all these persons for usurping office. But it is necessary in the first place that we have some decisions from the Supreme Court to save delay and useless expense and trouble, as some of the District Judges are holding one opinion upon the subject and other Judges are holding a contrary opinion, and as it is important that uniformity be preserved. The Supreme Court will soon come together.

Just here the Attorney General would respectfully suggest the importance of a law requiring the Justices of the Supreme Court to give official opinions out of term time upon points of State interest and where dispatch is necessary.

We have cause to congratulate ourselves as citizens upon the general absence of actual disorder and violence in North Carolina. A firm and impartial administration of the law will doubtless continue the present happy condition of affairs in this respect.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. M. COLEMAN,

Attorney General.

Ordered to be printed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November 14th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to report the operations of this Department for the last year, and the financial condition of the State on October 1st, 1868.

Table A shows the receipts and expenditures of the State Government from October 1st, 1867, to October 1st, 1868. The Funding Act of March 10th, 1866, required that entries on the books should be made as if the new bonds had been actually sold, and with the proceeds of the sale, the past-due bonds and coupons paid. This will explain many large items of receipts and payments appearing in the tables. The same remark applies to the transactions with the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Table B shows the receipts of the Literary Fund, and the disbursements of the same. The main expenditures were for bonds of the State purchased by order of the Board of Literature. The receipts of the fund were diminished about \$10,000 by the action of the late Commanding General, who directed the taxes paid for licenses to retail spirituous liquors to be applied to the use of the poor of the respective Counties. Under

the Constitution, poll taxes are taken from the general public fund, and devoted to education and the support of the poor. I respectfully suggest whether taxes on licenses to retail liquors and on auction sales should not hereafter be returned to the Treasury for general purposes.

Table C gives a list of bonds of the State of acknowledged validity, outstanding on 1st of October, 1868. Total, including accrued interest, \$19,209,945. Of the above amount, \$10,273,245 have interest payable January and July, and \$6,936,700 payable April and October of each year. The bonds to be issued for the funding accrued interest (about (\$2,000,000) will be April and October bonds.

This table likewise gives the bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes. Total \$1,128,000, on which there is about \$180,000 accrued interest.

Table D shows the stocks and bonds held by the State on various Rail Road and Navigation Companies.

Total Stocks,	\$8,534,500
“ Bonds,	4,700,500

Total Stocks and Bonds,	\$13,241,000
-------------------------	--------------

Some of these securities are immediately available, e. g., a dividend of six per cent. (payable in bonds) was declared in 1868 by the North Carolina Rail Road Company on \$3,000,000, stock owned by the State, and a similar dividend is anticipated in 1869. Also the Chatham Rail Road Company is expected to pay interest on its bonds of \$3,200,000.

The bonds on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company are second mortgage bonds.

One million dollars of the stock of the North Carolina Rail Road Company is “preferred stock,” i. e., six per cent. dividends must be declared thereon before the other stock of the Company can have any advantage by way of dividends.

The \$20,000 bonds held on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company were executed to the State under the provisions of an ordinance of the Convention of 1861 for the purpose

of aiding in the completion of the Chatham Rail Road, but the Legislature has not yet recognized the validity of the transaction.

So, also \$520,000 of the second mortgage bonds on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company were executed in 1862, under the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed in 1860 and 1861. Neither the bonds issued by the authorities then in possession of the State Government, nor those accepted by them from the said Company, have been expressly recognized since the termination of the late war. The same observations apply to \$220,000 bonds issued to the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and to the stock received from that Company in return, which transaction occurred in October, 1861.

Two hundred thousand dollars bonds received from the Western Rail Road Company in 1861 were authorized by act of 1866-'67, Chap. —, to be surrendered to the Company in exchange for stock in the same, but no provision has been made for the State bonds originally issued in exchange for them, which being on their face securities issued during the war are unavailable to the holders.

In making the exchange above mentioned with the Western Rail Road Company \$225,000 coupons were retained in this office, the Company claiming that they were to be surrendered under the term of the act. My predecessor declined to do this, in my opinion rightly so.

Table E exhibits the securities belonging to the Literary Fund.

Table F shows the bonded debt of the State past due. Total \$150,000.

Table G exhibits the year of maturity of bonds not yet due issued prior to May 20th, 1861, and since the year 1865, and where payable.

The General Assembly having by act ratified the 19th August, 1868, instructed me to commence paying interest on the debt of the State on 1st October, 1868, and thereafter to con-

tinue the regular payment thereof as it may become due, it becomes necessary to make a careful estimate of what funds will be needed for this purpose for the next year.

The act of Assembly in question classifies the bonds on which interest is to be paid :

1st. Those dated before May 20th, 1861.

2d. Those dated since May 20th, 1865.

The bonds dated before May 20th, 1861, are	\$ 8,511,000
Those dated since May 20th, 1865,	10,698,945
<hr/>	
Total issued up to October 1st, 1868, including	
\$2,000,000 accrued interest,	\$19,209,945

Of the above amount \$3,200,000, as said before, have been delivered to the Chatham Rail Road Company in exchange for their bonds, and I anticipate that they will meet the interest due thereon. If this be so, the debt on which the State must pay interest outstanding, on 1st Oct. 1868, is \$16,009,945.

On this debt interest is payable,

First October, 1868,	\$112,101
“ January, 1869,	308,197
“ April, 1869,	172,101
“ July, 1869,	308,197
<hr/>	
	\$900,596

Which includes the interest on \$2,000,000 bonds to be issued for funding, subject to a probable deduction by the amount of the expected dividends from the North Carolina Rail Road Company. These figures will be still further increased for interest on appropriations already made, the bonds being now in course of preparation for delivery, viz :

Penitentiary,	\$ 200,000
Western Rail Road,	500,000
Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road,	300,000
Western North Carolina R. R., (W. Division,)	4,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,000,000

On which will probably be due 1st April, 1869,	\$150,000
And 1st October, 1869,	150,000

Of this amount the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road will probably pay the interest on \$300,000, leaving for the State \$132,000 to provide for.

It thus appears that, supposing the Chatham Rail Road Company and Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company pay the interest due by them, the interest to be raised by the State the present fiscal year will be

First October, 1868,	\$ 112,101
January 1st, 1869,	308,197
April 1st, 1869,	304,101
July 1st, 1869,	308,197
	<hr/>

Total for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1869, \$1,032,596

Subject to the deduction of the dividend from the North Carolina Rail Road Company if declared.

The expenses of the State government, estimating from appropriations already made, and supposing a session of the General Assembly of ninety days, will not probably be less than \$375,000.

The problem, therefore, is to raise for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869, \$1,407,596.

RESOURCES OF THE TREASURY.

There has been a large deficiency of taxes due on or before 1st October last, for several reasons :

1st. The bad crops of 1867 caused the people to be, in many cases, unable to pay their taxes. This will not probably hereafter be the case, as the crops and prices are both better now than last year.

2d. In many cases the outgoing Sheriffs made little exertions to collect the taxes, and the incoming Sheriffs qualified so late as to be unable fully to meet their obligations at the Treasury.

3d. In some instances the outgoing officers have collected "County Orders," which the incoming Sheriffs do not feel authorized to accept. This dispute has delayed settlement of the State taxes.

For these extraordinary reasons, in addition to others which might be named, only sixty-eight Sheriffs have made final settlements. Others have made partial payments.

One hundred and eighty thousand dollars in bonds of the North Carolina Rail Road Company were paid by that Company to the State on the 10th October. I lost no time in endeavoring to sell them. Failing to obtain an eligible offer at private sale, I advertised for sealed proposals to be opened at my office on the 11th day of November, 1868. The bids aggregated \$117,600. The exigencies of the Treasury did not allow me to reject the bids. The taxes paid during September and October amounted to \$226,706 42. I hope to get \$75,000 more from judgments already taken in Wake Superior Court. In all \$301,706 42.

The amount on hand 1st October, 1868, was \$150,035 84, from which should be deducted the amount borrowed during August last to supply a temporary deficiency,

Leaving net,	\$ 50,035 84
Add probable amount of taxes received and to be received, after October 1st, 1868,	160,000 00
Add also amount from sale of bonds received from North Carolina Rail Road Company, as dividends,	117,600 00
Total cash available,	<hr/> \$327,635 84

STATE CREDIT.

It is impossible to restore the credit of the State except by raising the necessary funds by taxation. It is altogether practicable to borrow money in anticipation of taxes to be repaid when the same shall be collected. But it is idle to dream of elevating North Carolina to her once eminent position of financial credit without putting our hands into our pockets and providing for our annual expense for interest as well as supporting the State government, by promptly paying them in cash. In order to clear the way for this it was indispensable to rid ourselves of a heavy pressure of accrued interest. This was done by funding it into new six per cent. bonds of long date under the acts of March 10th, 1866, and August 20th, 1868. The public creditors agreed to fund their matured obligations in expectation that the regular payment of interest in money would be commenced and will be maintained. The General Assembly has already resolved on this policy. The funds for the purpose cannot be raised except temporarily by borrowing. The passage of a Revenue bill with rates of taxation high enough to produce the necessary funds cannot be longer delayed.

I have accordingly prepared, and will in a few days submit, such a bill, framed on the principles prescribed by the Constitution.

To make the burdens of taxation more equal on all, it will, I think, be necessary to abolish the valuation of the lands of the State made during the last winter and spring. This valuation was grossly defective and unequal. In some Counties the lands assessed not more than one third of the assessment of 1860, in others one half, in others very nearly the same. Some Counties more prosperous than their neighbors, not so much injured by the disasters of the war, and having made better crops since, and having lands equally as good, have

reported them at a valuation much less. It is not difficult to account for this. Some of the boards of valuation believe that the emancipation of slaves and the discontinuance of the system of compulsory labor has rendered real estate valueless. Others thought the probable inauguration of the present government, with equal rights to all colors, would ruin the State. Others were composed of men largely in debt, perhaps insolvent, and hopeless of the future. The presence of a military government under the "Reconstruction Acts" of Congress, in the opinion of some, was fatal to our prosperity. Apprehensive of enormous taxation, industriously circulated to defeat our present Constitution, made many desirous of escaping it by diminishing to as low a point as possible the rated value of their property. In many Counties a succession of bad crops, in others disastrous operations in planting in the year 1867, caused the people to be affected by settled gloom. In fine, all the circumstances surrounding the officers charged with this duty, were such as to prevent an impartial and unbiassed judgment as to the real value of the property of the State.

It may be urged further that the valuation was made by officers under the Provisional Government, many of whom are not qualified under the Constitution of the United States to hold office under the present government.

Even if we continue the valuation of 1861, no hardship is worked. Ample provision is already made under the law for a new valuation in case of any extraordinary decrease of value from fire or other cause. So, to protect the State, provision is made for re-valuation in case of *increase* of value from any extraordinary cause.

Section three, Article five of the Constitution requires that "laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, and also all real and personal property according to its true value

in money." The General Assembly has power to exempt "cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, charitable or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars." In applying these exemptions, great care should be used to prevent fraud. Every list-taker knows that very many taxable subjects in the State escape taxation altogether. I will mention two or three to illustrate. Take the case of net incomes. The law only allows as deductions to be made: first, taxes; second, rents of property used in the business; third, usual repairs; fourth, value of labor, raw material, food and all other necessary expenses incidental to the business from which the income is derived. Now *salaries* pay taxes on the whole amount, yet nearly all tax payers refuse to list *net incomes*, because, after supporting their families and paying all other conceivable expenses, they have less than \$500 to lay by or lend out. How can supporting a family be regarded as an "expense incidental to the business from which the income is derived?" This tax should be made more stringent, or abolished altogether. It is unfair in its present state, because some men pay it while the majority avoid it.

Again: a land owner has a house and lot which he rents out to a school teacher. The house and lot are used for educational purposes, yet it is clear they should be taxed.

Again: heretofore household furniture was only taxable if exceeding \$300 in value. Most men say generally their furniture is not worth that amount without pretending to any accurate investigation of the matter. But few householders in this State, living in good style, if a careful estimate should be made of all their articles required to *furnish* their houses, have less than \$300 worth, yet the tax from this source is altogether considerable.

I might go on to mention frauds in listing liquor purchases, credits, &c., but enough has been said to illustrate my meaning.

The true remedy for all these frauds is, first, to have as few exemptions as possible; second, to require each tax-payer to make out a list of his property, and sign and swear to the same. More care will be taken if the tax payer knows that his list of taxables, over his own signature, is kept on file for the inspection of all. Care should also be taken to have list-takers who will devote themselves to the business and rigidly enforce the laws.

It will be indispensable for the General Assembly to avail themselves of the power conferred in the Constitution to tax "trades, professions, franchises and incomes." The revenue bill, which will be submitted by me, is, I think, in strict accordance with the above provisions of the Constitution.

It will be necessary to have a portion of the taxes, say one-half, paid into the Treasury in the Spring of 1869. In fact, it would suit our people better that the time of payment generally should be changed from the Fall to the Spring. With the revenue bill proposed, a portion of the taxes payable in April next, by availing myself of the power to effect temporary loans, if money should be needed in advance of the taxes, the needs of the Treasury will probably be amply provided for. We have not, however, sufficient statistics to enable us to make any accurate calculation of the receipts from taxes. The exemptions allowed in former revenue acts were so large that, in the eagerness to avoid taxation, personal property was hardly listed at all. By reducing the exemption to \$100, and by requiring a written list of articles of personal property to be furnished by the tax payer, or the articles themselves exhibited to the assessor, much of this fraud and defective listing will be avoided. Under the Constitution, the tax on the poll must be the same as that on \$300 worth of property. For State and County purposes combined, the poll tax can not exceed \$2. Hence \$2 is the maximum limit of the *ad valorem* rate on \$300 worth of property,

or 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the \$100 value for County and State purposes. If the State rate be 40 cents on the \$100, sufficient margin will be left to the Counties.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

Public Treasurer.

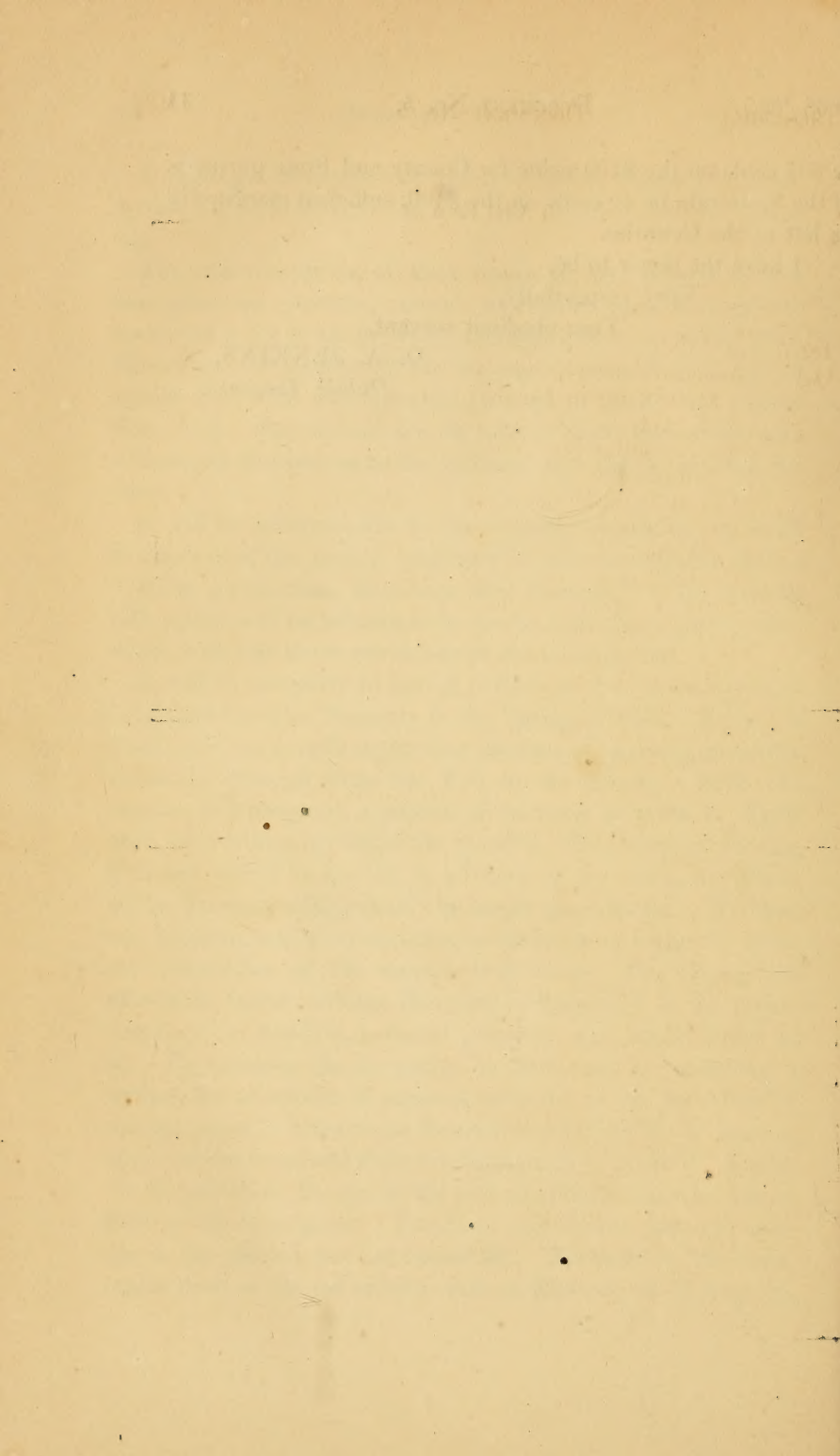


TABLE A.

Public Fund—Receipts.

1867.				
Oct.	Accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)	\$	465 08	
	Appropriation for Arti- ficial Limbs,		73 65	
	Tax on Bank Dividends,		126 90	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		225	
	Public Taxes,		62,012 98	
	State Coupon Bonds, (Funding Act.)		4,300	
	Tax Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,		3,447 13	
	Tax Indigent Pupils Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		525	
	Tax on Insurance Com- panies,		879 96	
	Tax on Express Compa- nies,		72 54	
				\$ 72,128 24
Noy.	Accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)		700 50	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		840 13	
	Public Taxes,		2,989	
	State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)		6,300	
	Tax Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,		511 50	
	Tax Indigent Pupils Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind,		150	
	Tax on Express Compa- nies,		97 79	

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.				
Nov.	Tax on Insurance Companies, Contingencies,	\$	2 61 10	
				\$ 11,601 53
Dec.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)		2,536 50	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		1,744 05	
	Public Taxes,		504 56	
	State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)		21,700	
	Tax on Bank Dividends,		148 35	
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		132 43	
1868.				26,765 89
Jan.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		2,335	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		465 68	
	Public Taxes,		5,094 19	
	State Coupon Bonds, (Funding Act.)		19,700	
	Tax on Attorney's Li- censes,		1,054 50	
	Insane Asylum Tax, In- digent Patients,		250	
	Tax on Express Compa- nies,		87 77	
				28,987 14
Feb.	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		450	
	Public Taxes,		2,986 47	
	Tax Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,		262 60	
	Tax Indigent Pupils Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		150	

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Feb.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)	785 25			
	State Coupon Bonds,	6,300			
				\$	10,934 32
March.	Public Taxes,	585 20			
	Tax on Attorney's Li- censes,	85 50			
	Tax on Corporations,	25			
	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	3,003 40			
	State Coupon Bonds,	22,600			
					26,299 10
April.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)	2,452 50			
	Accrued Interest on Coupon Bonds, (W. N. C. R. R. Co.,)	19,140			
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,	109			
	Public Taxes,	466 86			
	State Coupon Bonds, (Funding Act,)	17,700			
	State Coupon Bonds, (W. N. C. R. R. Co.,)	1,372,860			
	Tax Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,	60			
	Tax on Insurance Com- panies,	656 80			
					1,413,445 16
May.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)	5,512 50			
	Interest on U. S. Treas- ury Notes,	40 50			
	Loan to Stanly County,	840			
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,	375			
	Public Taxes,	422 80			

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.					
May.	State Coupon Bonds, (Funding Act.)	\$ 39,100			
	Tax on Bank Dividends,	300			
	Tax on Insurance Com- panies,	884 31			
	Tax on Seals,	105 50			
				\$	47,580 61
June.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)	3,310 18			
	Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,	159 88			
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,	1,042 50			
	Public Taxes,	633 11			
	State Coupon Bonds, (Funding Act.)	22,400			
	Tax on Attorney's Li- censes,	570			
	Tax on Seals,	196			
	Contingencies,	91			
	State Property,	725 97			
					29,128 64
July.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act.)	150			
	Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,	1,766 66			
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,	1,246 75			
	State Coupon Bonds, (Funding Act.)	1,000			
	Tax on Attorney's Li- censes,	15			
	Roanoke Navigation Dividends,	200			
	Public Taxes, (1865.)	950 60			
	Public Taxes, (1867.)	420 01			

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. July.	Tax on Seals,	\$	50		
	Tax on Express Companies,		114 45	\$	5,863 97
Aug.	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		167 65		
	Public Taxes,		3,623 44		
	Constitutional Convention Tax,		1,187 71		
	State Loans,		100,000		
	Tax on Attorney's License,		14 25		
	Tax Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,		372 27		
	Tax Indigent Pupils Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		150		
	Tax on Seals,		5 50		
					105,720 82
Sep.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (F. Act,)		3,165 29		
	Public Taxes,		84,794 81		
	Sale of State Property,		40		
	State Coupon Bonds,		20,700		
	Tax Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,		11,396 71		
	Tax Indigent Pupils Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		2,250		
	Tax for Expenses of State Convention,		24,762 75	X	147,109 56
					\$ 1,925,564 98

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

Public Fund—Disbursements.

1867.				
Oct.	Agricultural Societies,	\$	50	
	Appropriation for Arti-			
	ficial Limbs,		1,435	
	Comptrollers's Depart-			
	ment,		375	
	Executive Department,		1,625	
	Executive Mansion,		1,500	
	Fugitive from Justice,		200	
	Geological Survey,		1,000	
	Institution Deaf and			
	Dumb and the Blind,		4,000	
	Interest on State Cou-			
	pon Bonds,		4,749	
	Interest on Certificate			
	of Indebtedness, Lit.			
	Board,		908	20
	Judiciary,		3,805	
	Public Tax Refunded,		162	04
	Sheriffs Settling State			
	Taxes,		1,290	90
	Sheriffs for Returning			
	Vote on Constitution,		27	50
	State Department,		187	50
	State Library,		175	
	Superintendent Public			
	Buildings,		125	
	Treasury Department,		1,062	50
	Weights and Measures,		50	
	Contingencies,		1,790	63
	Distributing Laws,		10	
	Binding Laws,		1,846	75
				\$ 26,375 02
Nov.	Adjutant General,		50	
	Appropriation for Arti-			
	ficial Limbs,		1,078	33
	Executive Mansion,		668	86
	Insane Asylum,		10,000	
	Judiciary,		1,456	53½

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1867. Nov.	Contingencies, State Library, Interest on State Cou- pon Bonds, State Department,	\$ 3,211 97 63 75 6,948 312 50	
			\$ 22,789 94 ¹ / ₃
Dec.	Appropriation for Arti- ficial Limbs, Council of State, Fugitive from Justice, Insane Asylum, Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Interest on State Cou- pon Bonds, Interest on State Con- pon Bonds since ma- turity, Judiciary, Public Tax Refunded, State Library, State Coupon Bonds, Contingencies,	985 279 196 75 5,000 6,000 16,911 800 2,905 65 10 145 90 6,000 1,783 40	
			41,071 15
1868. Jan.	Adjutant General, Agricultural Societies, Appropriation for Arti- ficial Limbs, Commissioners of Claims, Comptroller's Depart- ment, Council of State, Executive Department, Executive Mansion, Fugitives from Justice, General Assembly, Geological Survey, Insane Asylum,	50 50 840 68 375 94 40 1,625 1,761 84 303 25 314 1,000 25,000	

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
Jan.	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	\$ 14,000		
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	5,661		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds since maturity,	3,974		
	Interest on Certificate of Indebtedness, Lit. Fund,	12,472 36		
	Judiciary,	11,705 45		
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,	100 20		
	State Department,	500		
	State Library,	242 94		
	State Registered Bonds,	12,000		
	Superintendent Public Buildings,	134 62		
	Treasury Department,	1,062 50		
	Weights and Measures,	50		
	Contingencies,	1,419 30		
			\$ 94,803 86	
Feb.	Appropriations for Artificial Limbs,	540		
	Board of Internal Improvements,	57		
	Capitol Square,	55		
	Convention,	34,153		
	Council of State,	267 40		
	Judiciary,	534		
	Public Printing,	1,404 50		
	Public tax refunded,	449 18		
	Resolutions General Assembly,	187 50		
	State Library,	134 50		
	Weights and Measures,	1,919 65		
	Contingencies,	491 74		
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	6,807		
			47,000 17	

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
March.	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,	\$	535	
+	Convention,		43,779	76
	Fugitives from Justice,		300	
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		34,509	
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds since Maturity,		133	50
	Interest on State Registered Bonds,		43	67
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds since Maturity,		360	83
	Judiciary,		60	
	Public Printing,		332	65
	Public Tax Refunded,		34	28
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,		49	60
	State Library,		162	70
	Contingencies,		1,466	09
	State Coupon Bonds,		1,000	
	State Registered Bonds,		1,000	
				\$ 83,767 08
April.	Adjutant General,		50	
	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,		445	
	Capitol Square,		58	12
	Comptroller's Department,		375	
+	Convention,		56	
	Executive Department,		1,675	
	Geological Survey,		2,500	
	Judiciary,		3,971	
	Public Printing,		682	65
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		20,274	
	Public Tax Refunded,		54	50
	State Department,		500	
	State Library,		145	83

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
April.	Superintendent Public Buildings,	\$	118 94	
	Treasury Department,		1,062 50	
	Weights and Measures,		165	
	Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,	1,392,000		
	Contingencies,	1,639 17		
				\$1,425,772 71
May.	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,		555	
	Capitol Square,		107 51	
	Convention,		322	
	Fugitives from Justice,		175 25	
	Geological Survey,		2,500	
	Insane Asylum,		6,854 19	
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	37,668		
	Interest on State Coupons Bonds, since maturity,		1,218 50	
	Judiciary,		5,900	
	Public Printing,		100	
	Public Tax Refunded,		415	
	State Coupon Bonds,		6,000	
	Contingencies,		1,838 94	
				63,654 39
June.	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,		380	
	Board of Internal Improvements,		108	
	Commissioners of Claims,		52	
	Comptroller's Department,		375	
	Convention,		2,632 65	
	Executive Department,		1,675	
	Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		4,650	

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
June.	Interest on State Cou-			
	pon Bonds,	\$ 25,674		
	Judiciary,	5,501	75	
	Public Tax Refunded,	514	27	
	State Department,	500		
	State Library,	29		
	Superintendent of Pub-			
	lic Buildings,	125		
	Treasury Department,	687	50	
	Weights and Meas-			
	ures,	1,203	80	
	Contingencies,	4,005	44	
				\$ 48,113 41
July.	Appropriations for Ar-			
	tificial Limbs,	156		
	Convention,	5,418	48	
	Judiciary,	2,267		
	State Department,	101	88	
	State Library,	182	15	
	Treasury Department,	428	55	
	Weights and Meas-			
	ures,	65		
	Contingencies,	3,794	87	
	Interest on State Cou-			
	pon Bonds,	1,590		
	Capitol Square,	53	37	
	Comptroller's Dep't-			
	ment,	74	90	
	Executive Depart-			
	ment,	80	98	
	Public Tax Refunded,	86	96	
	Resolution of Conven-			
	tion,	1,267	98	
	Revised Code,	600		
	Sheriffs for settling			
	Taxes,	15	67	
	Superintendent of Pub-			
	lic Buildings,	20	83	
				16,193 62

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.					
Aug.	Appropriation for Arti-				
	ficial Limbs,	\$	70		
	Auditor's Department,		313	33	
	Capitol Square,		82	25	
	General Assembly,		77,666	60	
	Insane Asylum,		2,798	43	
	Insane Asylum Tax Re-				
	funded,		11	01	
	Judiciary,		671	68	
	Public Tax Refunded,		484	08	
	Tax on Attorney's Li-				
	cense Refunded,			75	
	Resolution of General				
	Assembly,		2,574	43	
	Revised Code,		1,000		
	Sheriffs for Settling				
	Taxes,		33		
	State Department,		475	44	
	Superintendent of Pub-				
	lic Instruction,		393	33	
	Superintendent of Pub				
	lic Works,		393	34	
	Treasury Department,		93	75	
	Contingencies,		5,547	93	
					\$ 92,609 35
Sept.	Appropriation for Arti-				
	ficial Limbs,		100		
	Binding Laws,		655	50	
	Capitol Square,		79	75	
	Executive Depart-				
	ment,		358	39	
	Executive Mansion,		5,000		
	General Assembly,		444	20	
	Insane Asylum,		11,208	34	
	Interest on State Cou-				
	pon Bonds,		23,598		
	Judiciary,		409		
	Public Printing,		1,230	96	
	Public Tax Refunded,		12	45	

TABLE A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sept.	Resolutions of General Assembly,	\$ 3,276 16		
	Revised Code,	200		
	Sheriffs for Settling,	1,223 30		
	State Department,	307 52		
	Superintendent Public Works,	200		
	Treasury Department,	113 38		
	Contingencies,	8,341 46		
			\$ 56,758 41	
			\$2,019,909 41½	

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of Public Treasurer, Oct. 1st, 1867,			\$ 258,681 64
Receipts of Literary Fund for Fiscal Year, ending September 30th, 1868,	\$ 21,564 64 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Receipts of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1868,	1,925,564 98		
		1,947,129 62 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		2,205,811 26 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Disbursements of Literary Fund for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1868,	35,866 01		
Disbursements of Public fund for Fiscal Year ending September 30th, 1868,	2,019,909 41 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		2,055,775 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer Oct. 1st, 1868,			\$ 150,035 84 $\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE B.

Literary Fund—Receipts.

		Principal.	Income.
1867.	Interest on Cert. of indebtedness to Literary Board,		
Oct.	Tax on Retailers,		908 20
	Entries Vacant Lands,		3,412 50
Nov.	Retailers' Tax,	\$ 615 01 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$ 4,320 70
Dec.	Entries Vacant Lands,	59 37	350
1868.			
Jan.	Entries Vacant Lands,	45 63	
	Interest on Certificate of indebtedness to Literary Fund,		12,472 36
Feb.	Entries Vacant Lands,	37	
	Tax on Retailers,		100
March.	Entries Vacant Lands,	52 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	150
	Tax on Retailers,		
April.	Entries Vacant Lands,	29 55	
May.	Entries Vacant Lands,	27 20	
June.	Entries Vacant Lands,	49 22	
	Sale Little Lake, Craven County,		250
July.	Entries Vacant Lands,	18 64	

TABLE B.—(CONTINUED.)

	Principal.		Income.
1868.			
July.			\$ 96 64
Aug.		\$ 39 59	200
	\$ 78 53		
Sept.	22 46	100 99	2,550
		\$ 1,074 94 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$ 20,489 70

TABLE B—(CONTINUED.)

Literary Fund—Disbursements.

		Principal.	Income.
1867.	State Bonds, (Investment,)		
Oct.	Expense Account,	\$ 9,876	\$ 724 79
Nov.	Expense Account,		275
Dec.	Expense Account,		736 20
1868.			
Jan.	Expense Account,		651 10
Feb.	State Bonds, (Investment,)	20,670 75	272 61
March.	Expense Account,		170
April.	Expense Account,		865 50
May.	Expense Account,		1,225 23
June.	Expense Account,		263
July.	Expense Account,		309 50
Aug.	Expense Account,		306 33
Sept.	Expense Account,		120
		\$ 29,946 75	\$ 5,919 26

1890		1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
Jan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Feb	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mar	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Apr	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
May	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jun	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jul	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aug	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sep	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oct	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nov	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900

TABLE C.

Abstract Return, showing the vote for Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts at an election held in the State of North Carolina April 21st, 22d and 23d, 1868

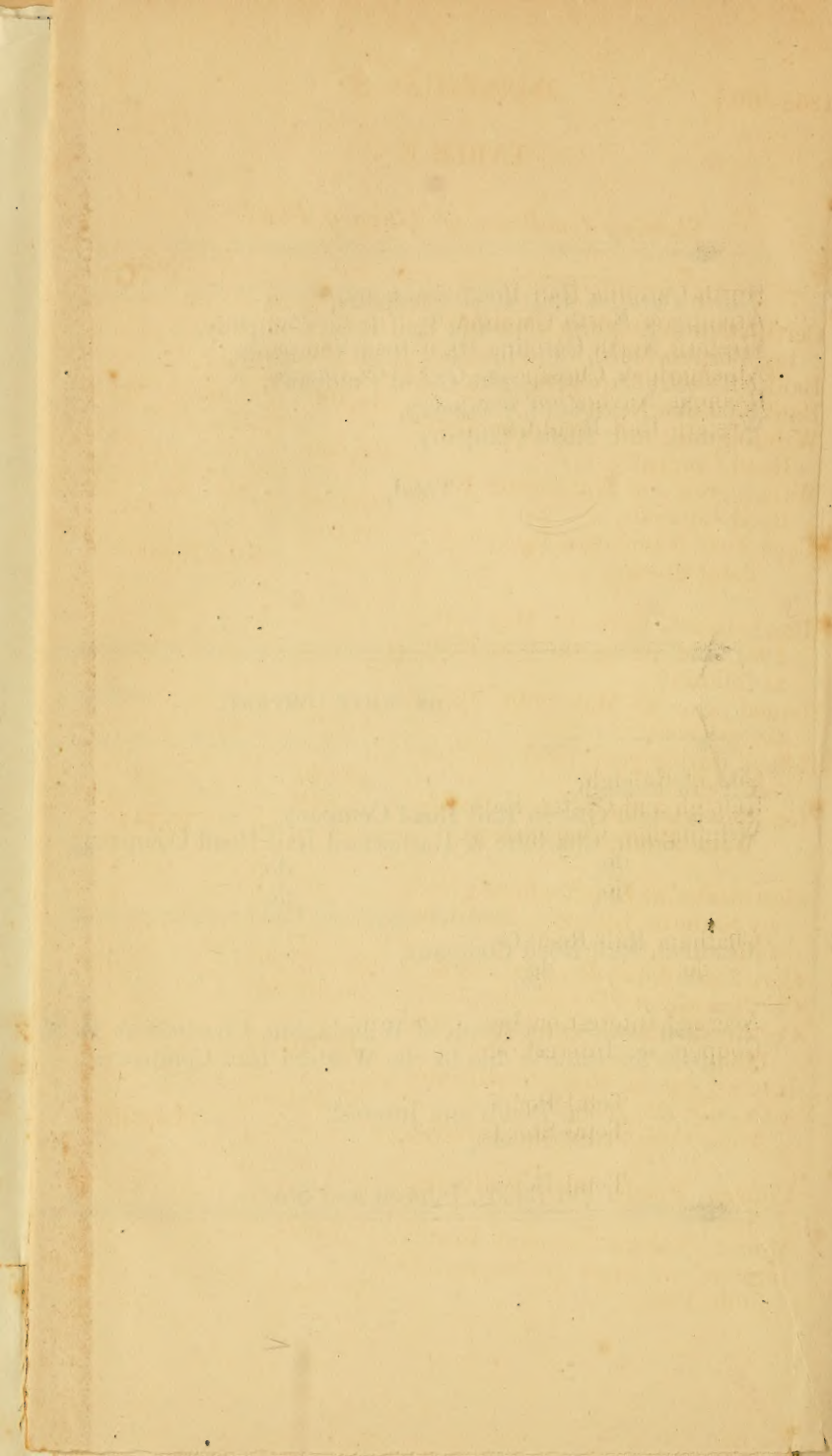


TABLE E.

Showing Condition of Literary Fund.

Certificates of Stock in the following Corporations:			
Bank of North Carolina,	\$ 502,700		
Bank of Cape Fear,	544,400		
Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company,	400,000		
Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company,	200,000		
Cape Fear Navigation Company,	32,500		
Total Stocks,		\$ 1,679,600	
Bonds issued prior to May 20th, 1861, and during the year 1866, as follows:			
Issued prior to May 20th, 1861, six per cent.,	17,800		
Issued during year 1866, six per cent.,	2,800		
Coupons past due on above Bonds,	2,844		
Total Bonds and interest,		23,444	
Certificates of Indebtedness given by State to Literary Board, as follows:			
Certificate dated June 1st, 1867,	320,070 50		
Certificate dated October 1st, 1867,	30,273 50		
Certificate dated January 16th, 1868,	32,701		
Interest due on above certificates to July 1st, 1868,	11,491 35		
Total Certificates and Interest,		394,536 35	
College Bonds and Individual Notes:			
Mount Pleasant Academy Bond,	2,000		
Interest on same to September 20th, 1868,	648		

TABLE E.—(CONTINUED.)

Two Notes of Wm. G. Perry and others,	\$	714	12	
Interest on same to September 30th, 1868,		555	23	
Copies of three Notes of J. W. Keeling and others,		2,265		
Interest on same to September 30th, 1868,		2,631	18	
Note of D. Edminston & Co.,		1,610	74	
Note of W. F. Lewis, (Specie,)		8,000		
Interest on same to September 30th, 1868,		840		
				\$ 19,264 27
Total Assets,				\$ 2,116,844 62

TABLE F.

Ante-War Debt Due—(Principal.)

WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	AMOUNT.
July 1st, 1864,	New York,	\$ 15,000
January 1st, 1865,	"	17,000
July 1st, 1865,	"	49,000
January 1st, 1866,	"	25,000
April 1st, 1867,	"	12,000
January 1st, 1868,	"	32,000
	Total,	\$ 150,000

NOTE.—Of the \$49,000 due July 1st, 1865, \$23,000 are Coupon Bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company assumed by the State.

TABLE G.

Ante and Past War Debt not Due.—(Principal.)

When Due.	Where Payable.	Amounts.
1869,	New York,	\$ 39,000
"	Raleigh,	11,500
1870,	New York,	57,500
"	Raleigh,	14,500
1871,	"	15,000
1872,	"	9,500
1875,	New York,	30,500
1876,	"	9,000
1877,	"	8,000
1878,	"	16,000
1883,	"	978,000
1884,	"	575,000
1885,	"	1,289,000
1886,	"	722,000
1887,	"	1,164,000
1888,	"	277,500
1889,	"	1,224,000
1890,	"	1,675,000
1891,	"	246,000
1892,	"	453,000
1893,	"	1,000
1896,	"	99,000
1897,	"	800,000
1898,	"	4,523,000
1900,	"	2,439,900
Lit. Fund Cert. (indefinitely,)	Raleigh,	383,045
		\$17,059,945

Ordered to be Printed.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, November 14th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina :

SIR :—I herewith transmit to you my report of the receipts and disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina during the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1868. I would beg leave to state to your Excellency, that owing to the short time allowed me, together with the unusual amount of business in my office during the past two months, I have been unable to make my report in detail, though in full, which I trust will be sufficient for all present purposes. My Annual Report, which is now being prepared, will be furnished as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be

With very high regard,

Your obedient servant,

H. ADAMS,

Auditor.

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hand of Public Treasurer October 1st, 1867,		\$ 258,681 64
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868,	\$ 21,564 64	
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868,	1,925,564 98	1,947,129 62
		2,205,811 26
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868,	35,866 01	
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending 30th September, 1868,	2,019,909 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,055,775 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer October 1st, 1868,		\$ 150,035 83 $\frac{2}{3}$

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Literary Fund for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1867.	October,	\$ 4,320 70	\$ 10,600 79
"	November,	965 01	275
"	December,	59 37	736 20
1868.	January,	12,517 99	20,721 85
"	February,	137	272 61
"	March,	202 74	170
"	April,	29 55	865 50
"	May,	27 20	1,225 23
"	June,	299 22	263
"	July,	115 28	309 50
"	August,	239 59	306 33
"	September,	2,650 99	120
		\$ 21,564 64	\$ 35,806 01

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1867.	October,	\$ 72,128 24	\$ 26,375 02
"	November,	11,601 53	23,789 94 ¹ / ₂
"	December,	26,765 89	41,071 15
1868.	January,	28,987 14	94,803 86
"	February,	10,934 32	47,000 47
"	March,	26,299 10	83,767 08
"	April,	1,413,445 16	1,425,772 71
"	May,	47,580 61	63,654 39
"	June,	29,128 64	48,113 41
"	July,	5,863 97	16,193 62
"	August,	105,720 82	92,609 35
"	September,	147,109 56	56,758 41
		\$1,925,564 98	\$2,019,909 41 ¹ / ₂

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT,

*Exhibiting the several sources from which the receipts of the
Literary Fund were derived.*

Interest on Certificate of Indebtedness,	\$13,380	56
Retailer's Tax,	6,762	50
Entries of Vacant Lands,	1,052	48
Sales of Little Lake in Craven County,	250	00
Interest on Loan,	96	64
Auction Tax,	22	46
	<hr/>	
	\$21,564	64

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

1867.					
Oct.	Interest on Cert. of Indebtedness,	\$ 908	20		
	Retailers' Tax,	3,412	50		
				\$4,320	70
Nov.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	615	01		
	Retailers' Tax,	350			
				965	01
Dec.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			59	37
1868.					
Jan.	" " " "	45	63		
	Interest on Cert. of Indebtedness,	12,472	36		
				12,517	99
Feb.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	37			
	Retailers' Tax,	100			
				137	
March.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	52	74		
	Retailers' Tax,	150			
				202	74
April.	Entries of Vacant Lands,			29	55
May.	" " " "			27	20
June.	" " " "	49	22		
	Sales of Little Lake in Craven Co.	250			
				299	22
July.	Entries of Vacant Lands,		87		
	" " " "	17	77		
	Interest on Loan,	96	64		
				115	28
Aug.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	39	59		
	Tax on Retailers' Spirituous Li-				
	quors,	200			
				239	59
Sep.	Entries of Vacant Lands,	78	53		
	Auction Tax,	22	46		
	Retailers' Tax,	2,550			
				2,650	99

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT,

*Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements
of the Literary Fund were made.*

Expense Account,	\$ 5,919	26
State Bonds Investment,	29,946	75
	\$35,866	01

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1867.				
Oct.	State Bonds Investment, Expense Account,	\$ 9,876 00 724 79		
			\$ 10,600 79	
Nov.	" "		275 00	
Dec.	" "		736 20	
1868.				
Jan.	" "	651 10		
	State Bonds Investment,	20,070 75		
			20,721 85	
Feb.	Expense Account,		272 61	
March.	" "		170 00	
April.	" "		865 50	
May.	" "		1,225 23	
June.	" "		263 00	
July.	" "		309 50	
Aug.	" "		306 33	
Sept.	" "		120 00	
				\$ 35,866 01

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the receipts of the Public Fund were derived.

Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	\$24,416 20
Artificial Limb Department,	73 65
Bank Dividends,	126 90
Pay Patients Insane Asylum,	6,665 76
State Coupon Bonds,	181,800
Tax on account Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,	18,426 75
Institution of Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	3,225
Tax on Insurance Companies,	2,556 11
Tax on Express Companies,	372 55
Public Taxes,	165,484 03
Contingencies,	101
Tax on Bank Dividends,	448 35
“ Attorneys’ Licenses,	1,739 25
Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,	19,140
State Coupon Bonds W. N. C. R. R. Co.,	1,372,860
Interest on U. S. Interest-bearing Treasury Notes,	40 50
Loan to Stanly County,	840
Tax on Seals,	307 50
Convention Tax,	25,950 46
State Loans,	100,000
State Property,	765 97
Taxes on Corporations,	25
Navigation Dividends,	200
	\$1,925,564 98

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1867.				
Oct.	Accrued interest on State			
	Coupon Bonds,	\$	465 08	
	Artificial Limb Department,		73 65	
	Bank Dividends,		126 90	
	Pay Patients Insane Asy-			
	lum,		225 00	
	State Coupon Bonds,		4,300 00	
	Tax on account Indigent Pa-			
	tients in Insane Asylum,		3,447 13	
	Tax on account Indigent Pa-			
	tients in Institution, Deaf			
	and Dumb and the Blind,		525 00	
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		879 96	
	Tax on Express Companies,		72 54	
	Public Taxes,		62,012 98	
				\$ 72,128 24
Nov.	Accrued Interest on State			
	Coupon Bonds,		700 50	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		840 13	
	Public Taxes,		2,989 00	
	State Coupon Bonds,		6,300 00	
	Tax on account Indigent Pa-			
	tients in Insane Asylum,		511 50	
	Tax on account Indigent Pu-			
	pils in Institution, Deaf			
	and Dumb and the Blind,		150 00	
	Tax on Express Companies,		97 79	
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		261	
	Contingencies,		10 00	
				11,601 53
Dec.	Accrued Interest on State			
	Coupon Bonds,		2,536 50	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		1,744 05	
	Public Taxes,		504 56	
	State Coupon Bonds,		21,700 00	

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS—(CONTINUED.)

1867.				
Dec.	Tax on Bank Dividends,	\$	148 35	
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		132 43	
1868.				\$26,765 89
Jan.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		2,335 00	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		465 68	
	Public Taxes 1866-'67,		5,094 19	
	State Coupon Bonds		19,700 00	
	Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,		1,054 50	
	Tax on account Indigent Pa- tients in Insane Asylum,		250 00	
	Tax on Express Companies,		87 77	
				28,987 14
Feb.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		785 25	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		450 00	
	Public Taxes 1867,		2,986 47	
	Tax on account Indigent Pa- tients in Insane Asylum,		262 60	
	Tax on account Indigent Pu- pils in Institution, Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		150 00	
	State Coupon Bonds,		6,300 00	
				10,934 32
March.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		3,003 40	
	State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act,		22,600 00	
	Public Taxes,		585 20	
	Taxes on Attorney's Licenses,		85 50	
	Taxes on Corporations,		25 00	
				26,299 10
April.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds (Funding Act.)		2,452 50	
	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds, (W. N. C. R. R. Co.,)		19,140 00	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
April.	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,	\$	109 00	
	Public Taxes,		466 86	
	State Coupon Bonds (Fund- ing Act,)		17,700 00	
	State Coupon Bonds (W. N. C. R. R. Co.,)		1,372,860 00	
	Tax Indigent Patients In- sane Asylum,		60 00	
	Tax on Insurance Compa- nies,		656 80	
				1,413,445 16
May.	Accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds,		5,512 50	
	Interest on United States Interest-bearing Treasury Notes,		40 50	
	Loan to Stanly County,		840 00	
	Pay Patients Insane Asylum,		375 00	
	Public Taxes,		422 80	
	State Coupon Bonds (Fund- ing Act,)		39,100 00	
	Tax on Bank Dividends,		300 00	
	Tax on Insurance Companies,		884 31	
	Tax on Seals,		105 50	
				47,580 61
June.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		3,310 18	
	Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,		159 88	
	Pay Patients Insane Asy- lum,		1,042 50	
	Public Tax,		633 11	
	State Coupon Bonds,		22,400 00	
	Attorneys' Licenses,		570 00	
	Tax on Sales,		196 00	

Year ending 30th September, 1868.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
June.	Contingencies,	\$ 91 00	
	State Property,	725 97	
			\$ 29,128 64
July.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds.	150 00	
	Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,	30 12	
	Pay Patients Insane Asy- lum,	1,246 75	
	State Coupon Bonds, (Fund- ing Act,)	1,000 00	
	Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	15 00	
	Interest on Navigation Div- idends,	200 00	
	Public Taxes 1865-'66-'67,	1,370 61	
	Tax Indigent Patients In- sane Asylum,	1,736 54	
	Tax on Seal,	50	
	Tax on Express Companies,	114 45	
			5,863 97
Aug.	Pay Patients Insane Asy- lum,	167 65	
	Public Taxes,	3,623 44	
	Constitutional Convention Tax,	1,187 71	
	State Loans,	100,000 00	
	Tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	14 25	
	Tax Indigent Patients In- sane Asylum,	572 27	
	Tax Indigent Pupils Institu- tion Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	150 00	
	Tax on Seals,	5 50	
			105,720 82
Sept.	Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	3,165 29	
	State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act,	20,700 00	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sep.	Public Taxes,	84,794	81	
	Sales of State Property,	40	00	
	Tax for Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,	11,396	71	
	Tax for Indigent Pupils In- stitution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	2,250	00	
	Tax levied for expenses of the State Convention,	24,762	75	
				\$ 147,109 56

Year ending 30th September, 1868.

STATEMENT,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund were made.

Agricultural Societies,	\$ 100
Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,	7,113 33
Binding Laws,	2,502 25
Adjutant General,	150
Comptroller's Department,	1,574 90
Distributing Laws,	10
Executive Department,	7,039 37
Executive Mansion,	8,930 70
Fugitives from Justice,	1,175 25
Geological Survey,	7,000
Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	28,650
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	184,389
Interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity,	2,152
Interest on State Registered Bonds since maturity,	4,334 83
Interest on State Registered Bonds since maturity,	43 67
Interest on Certificate of Indebtedness to Literary Fund,	908 20
Interest on Certificate of Indebtedness to Literary Board,	12,472 36
Judiciary,	39,186 41 ¹ / ₂
Public Tax Refunded,	2,277 86
Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,	2,712 67
Sheriffs for making Returns of Vote on amended Constitution,	27 50
State Department,	2,884 84
State Library,	1,281 77
Superintendent of Public Buildings,	524 39
Treasury Department,	4,510 68
Weights and Measures,	3,438 45
Contingencies,	35,345 94
Amount carried forward,	\$ 360,736 47 ¹ / ₂

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT,

*Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements
of the Public Fund were made.—(CONTINUED.)*

Amount brought forward,	\$ 360,736 47 $\frac{1}{4}$
Council of State,	640 80
Insane Asylum,	60,860 96
Insane Asylum Tax Refunded,	11 01
State Coupon Bonds,	13,000
Commissioners of Claims,	120
State Registered Bonds,	13,000
Internal Improvements,	165
Capitol Square,	436
Convention,	86,356 89
Public Printing,	3,750 76
Resolutions of General Assembly,	6,038 09
Ordinance of Convention,	1,267 98
Revised Code,	1,800
General Assembly,	78,424 80
Auditor's Department,	313 33
Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,	1,392,000
Tax on Attorney's Licenses Refunded,	75
Superintendent of Public Instruction,	393 33
Superintendent of Public Works,	593 34
	\$ 2,019,909 41 $\frac{1}{4}$

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1867.				
Oct.	Agricultural Societies,	\$	50	
	Appropriation for Artificial			
	Limb Department,		1,435	
	Binding Laws,		1,846	75
	Comptroller's Department,		375	
	Distributing Laws,		10	
	Executive Department,		1,625	
	Executive Mansion,		1,500	
	Fugitives from Justice,		200	
	Geological Survey,		1,000	
	Institution Deaf, Dumb and			
	the Blind,		4,000	
	Interest on State Coupon			
	Bonds,		4,749	
	Interest on Certificate of In-			
	debtedness to Literary			
	Fund,		908	20
	Judiciary,		3,805	
	Public Tax Refunded,		162	04
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,		1,290	90
	Sheriffs for making return of			
	Vote on Amended Consti-			
	tution,		27	50
	State Department,		187	50
	State Library,		175	
	Superintendent of Public			
	Buildings,		125	
	Treasury Department,		1,062	50
	Weights and Measures,		50	
	Contingencies,		1,790	63
				\$ 26,375 02
Nov.	Adjutant General,		50	
	Appropriation for Artificial			
	Limb Department,		1,078	33
	Executive Mansion,		668	86
	Insane Asylum,		10,000	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

1867.				
Nov.	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 6,948		
	Judiciary,	1,456 53		
	State Department,	312 50		
	State Library,	63 75		
	Contingencies,	3,211 97		
			\$ 23,789 94	
Dec.	Appropriation for Artificial Limb Department,	985		
	Council of State,	279		
	Fugitives from Justice,	196 75		
	Insane Asylum,	5,000		
	Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,	6,000		
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity,	800		
	Judiciary,	2,905		
	Public Tax Refunded,	65 10		
	State Library,	145 90		
	State Coupon Bonds,	6,000		
	Contingencies,	1,783 40		
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	16,911		
			41,071 15	
1868.				
Jan.	Adjutant General,	50		
	Agricultural Societies,	50		
	Appropriation Artificial Limb Department,	840		
	Commissioners of Claims,	68		
	Comptroller's Department,	375		
	Council of State,	94 40		
	Executive Department,	1,625		
	Executive Mansion,	1,761 84		
	Fugitives from Justice,	303 25		
	General Assembly,	314		
	Geological Survey,	1,000		

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
Jan.	Insane Asylum,	\$ 25,000		
	Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind	14,000		
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	5,661		
	Interest on State Registered Bonds since maturity,	3,974		
	Interest on Certificate of In- debtedness of Literary Board,	12,472	36	
	Judiciary,	11,705	45	
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,	100	20	
	State Department,	500		
	State Library,	242	94	
	State Registered Bonds,	12,000		
	Superintendent Public Build- ings,	134	62	
	Treasury Department,	1,062	50	
	Weights and Measures,	50		
	Contingencies,	1,419	30	
				\$ 94,803 86
Feb.	Appropriation Artificial Limb Department,	540		
	Internal Improvements,	57		
	Capitol Square,	55		
	Convention,	34,153		
	Council of State,	267	40	
	Judiciary,	534		
	Public Printing,	1,404	50	
	Public Tax Refunded,	449	18	
	Resolution of General As- sembly,	187	50	
	State Library,	134	50	
	Weights and Measures,	1,919	65	
	Contingencies,	491	74	
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	6,807		
				47,000 47

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
March.	Appropriation Artificial			
	Limb Department,	\$	535	
	Convention,		43,779	76
	Fugitives from Justice,		300	
	Interest on State Coupon			
	Bonds,		34,509	
	Interest on State Coupon			
	Bonds since maturity,		133	50
	Interest on State Registered			
	Bonds,		43	67
	Interest on State Registered			
	Bonds since maturity,		360	83
	Judiciary,		60	
	Public Printing,		332	65
	Public Tax Refunded,		34	28
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,		49	60
	State Library,		162	70
	Contingencies,		1,466	09
	State Coupon Bonds,		1,000	
	State Registered Bonds,		1,000	
				\$ 83,767 08
April.	Adjutant General,		50	
	Appropriation for Artificial			
	Limbs,		445	
	Capitol Square,		58	12
	Comptroller's Department,		375	
	Convention,		56	
	Executive Department,		1,675	
	Geological Survey,		2,500	
	Interest on State Coupon			
	Bonds,		20,274	
	Judiciary,		3,971	
	Public Printing,		682	65
	Public Tax Refunded,		54	50
	State Department,		500	
	State Library,		145	83

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868.					
April.	Superintendent of Public Buildings,	\$	118 94		
	Treasury Department,		1,062 50		
	Weights and Measures,		165		
	Western N. C. R. R. Co.,		1,392,000		
	Contingencies,		1,639 17		
				1,425,772 71	
May.	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,		555		
	Capitol Square,		107 51		
	Convention,		322		
	Fugitives from Justice,		175 25		
	Geological Survey,		2,500		
	Insane Asylum,		6,854 19		
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		37,668		
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity,		1,218 50		
	Judiciary,		5,900		
	Public Printing,		100		
	Public Tax Refunded,		415		
	State Coupon Bonds,		6,000		
	Contingencies,		1,838 94		
				63,654 39	
June.	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,		380		
	Internal Improvements,		108		
	Commissioner of Claims		52		
	Comptroller's Department,		375		
	Convention,		2,632 65		
	Executive Department,		1,675		
	Institution Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,		4,650		
	Judiciary,		5,501 75		
	Public Tax Refunded,		514 27		
	State Department,		500		
	State Library,		29		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
June.	Superintendent Public Buildings,	\$	125	
	Treasury Department,		687	50
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		25,674	
	Weights and Measures,		1,203	80
	Contingencies,		4,005	44
				\$ 48,113 41
July.	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,		100	
	Convention,		5,113	48
	Judiciary,		2,267	
	State Department,		13	88
	State Library,		182	15
	Treasury Department,		375	
	Weights and Measures,		50	
	Contingencies,		179	06
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		1,590	
	Appropriation for Artificial Limbs,		50	
	Capitol Square,		53	37
	Comptroller's Department,		74	90
	Convention,		300	
	Executive Department,		80	98
	Public Tax Refunded,		86	96
	Ordinance of Convention,		1,267	98
	Revised Code,		600	
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,		15	67
	State Department,		88	
	Superintendent of Public Buildings,		20	83
	Treasury Department,		53	55
	Contingencies,		3,630	81
				16,193 62

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
Aug.	Appropriation for Artificial			
	Limbs,	\$	70	
	Auditor's Department,		313	33
	Capitol Square,		82	25
	General Assembly,		77,666	60
	Ansane Asylum,		2,798	43
	Insane Asylum Tax Re-			
	funded,		11	01
	Judiciary,		671	68
	Public Tax Refunded,		484	08
	Tax on Attorney's License			
	Refunded,		75	
	Resolutions of General As-			
	sembly,		2,574	43
	Revised Code,		1,000	
	Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,		33	
	State Department,		475	44
	Superintendent of Public In-			
	struction,		393	33
	Superintendent of Public			
	Works,		393	34
	Treasury Department,		93	75
	Contingencies,		5,547	93
				\$ 92,609 35
Sept.	Appropriation for Artificial			
	Limbs,		100	
	Binding Laws,		655	50
	Capitol Square,		79	75
	Executive Department,		358	39
	Executive Mansion,		5,000	
	General Assembly,		444	20
	Insane Asylum,		11,208	34
	Interest on State Coupon			
	Bonds,		23,598	
	Judiciary,		409	
	Public Printing,		1,230	96
	Public Tax Refunded,		12	45

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS--(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sept.	Resolutions of General Assembly, Revised Code, Sheriffs for Settling, State Department, Superintendent of Public Works, Treasury Department, Contingencies,	\$ 3,276 16 200 1,223 30 307 52 200 113 38 8,341 46	
			\$ 56,758 41

Respectfully submitted,

H. ADAMS,
Auditor of State.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY AND ITS LOCATION.

RALEIGH, N. C., November, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—The undersigned, a Joint Committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly, to whom was added the Superintendent of Public Works, under an act ratified the 12th day of August, 1868, entitled, "An Act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," appointed for the purpose of selecting a site for a Penitentiary, and purchasing the same, have performed their duties, and beg leave to report as follows:

On the 14th day of September, 1868, they assembled in the City of Raleigh, pursuant to a public notice given in the papers of the City, and organized by electing Col. C. L. Harris, Chairman, preparatory to the reception of bids and applications from different points for the location of said Penitentiary, when the following places were represented, making known their claims by setting forth the advantages for the location of the Penitentiary:

From Wake County—Ex-Gov. Worth, D. M. Barringer, W.

H. & R. S. Tucker, W. H. High, W. T. Adams, and W. M. Coleman, Att'y.

From Orange County—G. Badger Harris, Att'y for Alpha Woollen Mills.

From Johnston County—J. W. Sharp and others—Selma.

From Guilford County—G. Wm. Welker—Shaw's Mills. J. L. Morehead—Holtsburg.

From Chatham County—B. I. Howze and others—Haywood. M. Q. Waddell, L. J. Houghton—Gulf. J. M. Heck—Lockville.

Your Committee have held frequent meetings and visited most of the places, and especially those where it was at all probable the Penitentiary could be located, and considered the claims of each place with much care and deliberation. The subject of the location of the Penitentiary became a matter of much more importance, as your Committee studied the provisions of the bill for the location of the same, with reference to the necessity of such an institution, but also to the interest of the State in making it self-supporting. To provide a suitable place for the confinement of criminals, and that it should combine all, or nearly all, the advantages to prevent the said institution from being a burden to the State, by the profitable employment of its inmates, have been subjects which have occupied the attention of your Committee, for the reason that it involved questions difficult to be determined by your Committee, and by any other persons except those having more acquaintance with subjects of this kind. So far as practicable, we have availed ourselves of such information as we could get to enable us to determine what place possessed the greatest number of advantages.

The first question to be considered in reference to the location, was a proper regard for the healthfulness of the place. Next in importance, a central and accessible point. Next in consideration and hardly second in importance, was the productiveness of the country, and the facility of obtaining supplies plentifully and at cheap rates, as articles of food, and also,

the materials to be used by the convicts in the manufacture of such articles as would find ready sale within the State.

Among the questions which were carefully considered by your Committee, was as to the cost of operating machinery by water power or steam, and their conclusion was that water power was much the cheapest.

Many places have been tendered gratuitously to the State by the advocates for its location at particular places, but your Committee did not deem it advisable, for this reason alone, to establish so important a public work, and of a nature so permanent, at any other place than such as combined the greatest number of advantages.

Among the places in Wake County, to which our attention has been directed, is Milburnie, situated on both sides of Neuse River, about six miles below Raleigh, containing 215 acres of land, upon which there is a saw mill and a grist mill, having a good water power of tolerable capacity. The price at which this property is held is \$50,000.

The property of W. H. High, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Capitol, near the Insane Asylum, containing 160 acres of land, is an elevated place, contiguous to the Rail Road, on no stream, and is priced at \$12,000.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker offers fifty-four and a half acres of land, on which there are two small streams and a mill. This property is situated in the vicinity of Raleigh, and held at \$15,000.

Gen. D. M. Barringer offers his residence and lot within the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh, containing thirteen acres, price \$15,000.

T. H. Snow offers his farm, situated two miles from Raleigh, containing three hundred and thirty acres of land, held at \$20 per acre.

Gov. Worth offers his residence and lot, within the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh, containing eight acres, priced at \$8,000.

While the Committee were disposed to favor a site near Ral-

eigh, where the public buildings of the State are mainly located, after careful consideration, they find lacking here some important advantages which exist in another section, to wit: water power, practically inexhaustible, fuel, in the shape of mineral coal, and virgin forests of oak and pine, beds of iron and copper ore, granite and slate, and water transportation for granite and other building materials of a combined nature.

The sites offered in the neighborhood of Raleigh, Greensboro', Selma, Holtsburg, &c., while they have remarkable natural advantages, and will surely become very valuable property, as this State grows in population and wealth, which the Committee think is certain to be the case, lack some of the above-named advantages, all of which they find concentrated in the valley of the Deep River.

The valley of Deep River is only forty miles from Raleigh. Within a few weeks, by the progress of the Chatham Rail Road, which is already graded to Haywood, it will be in one hour's ride of Raleigh. It is in the very center of the State. Indeed, when the Capitol was located at Raleigh, Haywood was the most formidable competitor, failing only by one vote in the General Assembly. It is on one side surrounded by as valuable timber as is in the State—the pine forests of Moore and Cumberland. On the other side it is bordered by the rich wheat and corn and cotton lands of Chatham, Randolph and Harnett. It has within its limits as fine granite, gneiss and slate, as any in the world. It has mineral coal of fine quality. It has beds of iron ore and copper ore, and many of the other useful and valuable minerals. The waters of Deep River supply power sufficient to create in North Carolina new Manchesters and Lowells; great and popular manufacturing centers. This power is ready for use at any time. The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works, which, on the Cape Fear river below Haywood, are in a ruinous state, yet, by the accomplished engineering of Col. Elwood Morris, of Penn., above Haywood, are, though badly needing repairs, in a condition to afford cheap and easy transportation through their

locks and inexhaustible water power by their dams. In this favored region, which will be shortly entirely accessible by Rail Road from Raleigh, and is already reached by Rail Road from Fayetteville, it seems to the Committee, are all the requisites for the successful building and economical operation of the Penitentiary. Advantages are here concentrated, part of which may be found at other points, but all combined can be found nowhere else within the limits of the State.

The Committee, therefore, without hesitation, selected the Coal Fields Valley of Deep River as the region within which the Penitentiary should be located.

Three places within this Valley were offered to the Committee, whose claims were carefully considered, viz: Haywood, the Gulf and Lockville.

Haywood is an elevated promontory, near the junction of Haw and Deep rivers. The Gulf is about fourteen miles above Haywood. Lockville is at a point two miles above Haywood, where Deep River breaks over the primitive rocks, falling, in the course of a half mile, some fifty feet. At the head of these falls the Rives' dam is situated, and a half mile below, within the limits of the village of Lockville, is the Lockville dam. These two dams supply water power as great as that of the Merrimack or the Hoosack.

After careful consideration of all the advantages urged by all parties, the Committee are forced to the conclusion that just as the Deep River Valley has advantages over all other portions of the State, so, within that Valley, Lockville, as a site for a Penitentiary, is superior to either Haywood or the Gulf, or any other point known to the Committee. In fact, in the opinion of your Committee, it offers claims superior to any other place in the State, on account, in addition to other advantages, of the good supply of water power, and the privilege to increase it without restriction or embarrassment. With this site near the Lockville Mills, containing twenty-five acres of land between Lockville and Rives' dam, is granted the privilege, after a survey by a competent engineer

under authority of the State, to fix the location of the Penitentiary. With this proposition is also offered a large body of land, on the Deep River, contiguous to Buck Horn Falls, including a water power, together with all its minerals and mines, containing 8,000 acres, at \$12.50 per acre.

The water power and site of twenty-five acres together, and excluding the mineral land, were valued by the Committee at twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). The whole was purchased for one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), and the State Bonds taken at par. Deducting the difference in their market value leaves about sixty-six thousand dollars (\$66,000) to the individuals from whom the purchase was made, giving the State eight thousand acres of forest lands adapted to agricultural purposes, and a water power worth twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars; the value of the water power, therefore, reduces the actual cost of the land down to forty-six thousand (\$46,000) dollars, or less than six dollars per acre in currency. A contract has been made for the erection of a stockade, and accepted. This has been done under the provision of the second section of the act. A copy of which is herewith appended.

This land is fertile and well adapted to the usual crops. Its growth is mostly in forest, among which there is a large quantity of valuable timber of various kinds. On this place is an abundance of granite, iron ore, &c.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, in his report to Gov. Worth of a former date, which it is known Gov. Worth strongly approved, says: "The advantages of this section, as a site for a Penitentiary, or for manufacturing in general, are, in brief, an unlimited abundance of water power, of iron ore, of stone coal and timber for fuel, of building materials and (at least prospective) means of transportation of manufactured products in all directions, to which may be added the capacity to furnish agricultural supplies to any desired extent." The parties making the proposition accepted by the Committee, together with the President of the Chatham Rail Road Company, Dr. W. J.

Hawkins, agree to run a Rail Road to, or within the walls of the Penitentiary, as your Committee may desire, at an early day.

Your Committee, after thoroughly canvassing the advantages of every place, either by personal inspection or otherwise, presenting claims for the location of the Penitentiary, are constrained to give preference to that site which combines the advantages of health, a central position, accessibility, productiveness of the country, cheapness of provisions, water power, an unfailing stream of pure water for bathing and drinking purposes, minerals and timber. They are therefore of opinion that the site in Chatham County, near the Deep River, between the Lockville Mills and the Rives' dam, is the place, of all others, where the Penitentiary should be located.

As said before, this location is within an hour's ride from the Capital of the State, over a Rail Road soon to be completed, a branch of which is to terminate at the door of the Penitentiary. Besides this means of access the Deep River, by means of locks and dams, can be used for the transportation of materials for the construction of the Penitentiary, and also for every other variety of material necessary to give employment to its inmates; whether the same be iron, copper, lumber, or any other material; and by means of the race or canal the same can be brought by boats within the walls of the Penitentiary. Heavy materials can be raised by cranes from the boats to the walls of the building, thus avoiding a large source of expense for animal power.

In consideration of the great amount of iron ore, it is thought by your Committee that the most profitable business would be the manufacture of Rail Road iron to supply the demands of the Rail Roads in this State, and thus prevent competition between the mechanical labor of the country and the convicts of the Penitentiary, so far as compatible with the interest of the Institution.

This site is healthy, and in the central portion of one of the

best agricultural counties in the up-country, where provisions are cheap and abundant.

Your Committee have duly considered the great advantages of water power over steam, especially in cheapness. This water power is now good, and can be made almost unlimited in capacity by means of a canal not exceeding one thousand yards in length, and the raising of the dam. Accompanying this site of twenty-five acres of land, with its extended privileges, your Committee have thought it advisable to purchase a large body of land well supplied with minerals and an abundance of timber on Deep River, and including pine forest, water, and a large quarry of granite, immediately on the banks of the river, which can be easily quarried, placed on boats and carried by water within the walls of the Penitentiary. The land itself, apart from its minerals and water powers, will, in a short time, doubtless sell for agricultural purposes alone for double the price agreed to be paid by your Committee.

The conclusions of the Committee, as above set forth, are supported by the testimony of Commodore Wilkes, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy in 1857, and of the late Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, who frequently, and in the most emphatic manner, sustained our present eminent State Geologist, Prof. Kerr, in his testimony as to the extraordinary advantages of the Deep River Valley, as a great manufacturing center, and promising all the requisites for the economical building and successful operation of a great penal institution.

C. L. HARRIS, *Chairman,*
and Sup't of Public Works.

R. W. LASSITER,
JOHN A. HYMAN,
HUGH DOWNING,
J. H. RENFROW,
J. H. HARRIS.

MINORITY REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE FOR THE LOCATION OF THE PENITENTIARY.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of North Carolina :*

The undersigned, a member of the Joint Committee for the location of the Penitentiary, was, on account of dangerous illness in his family, unavoidably absent from the meeting of said Committee when they decided upon the location and contracted for the purchase of the site, and the other separate body of lands, said to contain eight thousand acres, for which they have bargained. He was present, however, at other meetings of the Committee, and visited and inspected with them all the various proposed sites mentioned in the report presented by the Majority of the Committee.

The duty imposed upon that Committee was in the highest degree onerous, difficult, and perplexing. In the report which has been laid before you, you are informed of the decision to which the Majority have come in reference to the matter. It is simple justice to them to say that this decision was not made by them without much patient investigation of the subject. Under these circumstances, and from having been absent as aforesaid when their final action was taken, the undersigned feels infinite delicacy, as well as diffidence, in dissenting at this time from the decision of the Majority. An imperative sense of duty, and of the transcendent importance of the subject, as well as justice to himself, impel him, nevertheless, to dissent from that decision.

The very short time available for the preparation of this paper, will not permit the undersigned to make a full and elaborate statement of his reasons for not endorsing the action of the Majority of the Committee. A few points only must suffice.

The purchase of so large a body of lands, at a distance of ten miles from the proposed location of the Penitentiary, upon the terms offered, would seem to be an investment of very questionable expediency. It is true that those lands are situated upon the Cape Fear River, and are said to contain an abundance of granite suitable for building the Penitentiary, and also large beds of iron ore. It is a part of the proposed plan to transport this granite by the river to the site selected; and afterwards to bring the iron ore, by the same means, to the Penitentiary to be worked up. Will not the transportation of so much heavy material such a distance, even by water, entail an enormous expense? But the water itself requires to be secured by dams now out of repair, and needing an expenditure of many thousands of dollars to put them in order. Past experience, in regard to the dams and navigation improvements of the upper Cape Fear, certainly do not warrant any very sanguine hopes touching their cheapness or availability as a means of extensive transportation.

Moreover, supposing the beds of iron ore on the said body of lands to be really extensive and valuable as they are reported to be, is it expedient for the State to enter into mining operations of that character? Other laborers than the convicts themselves would have to be employed for the purpose; for the ore is ten miles from the Penitentiary. For the same reason, it would be necessary to have laborers to quarry the granite, used in building the Penitentiary, other than the convicts.

The site at Lockville is very uneven in surface; and much labor will be necessary in grading it, and also in adapting it to the application of the water power. Considering the rocky character of the neighborhood, how much labor this grading and canalling may require is not easily estimated. A large part of this, however, might be done by the convicts in their stockade; but not all. Besides, it is said that the peculiar nature of the rocks in that vicinity renders a canal cut through them, at the necessary elevation, along the side of the

hills, for over a half mile, liable to great leakage, by the innumerable crevices and interstices of the strata. This is mentioned, as it was remarked by a gentleman of that vicinity. Perhaps it is not a serious objection; for, unquestionably, the supply of water there is abundant.

The heavy and immense machinery contemplated by the Majority, and which alone can, under the great water power of Deep River essential to the Penitentiary, besides costing largely, would probably require a large amount of skilled labor to work it effectively. That skilled labor must be hired; for the convicts will nearly all be unskilled laborers. Will not this entail a heavy and perpetual burden of expense on the State?

It is necessary, in order to carry on the extensive production of iron and working it up, which is contemplated in the proposed plan of the Majority, to have an abundant supply of coal. Is it to be found in that vicinity? Every North Carolinian hopes so. But after considerable enterprise and outlay, it remains as yet undeveloped; and even its existence, in adequate quantities and at a workable depth, is deemed by some geologists problematical. If it be there, who is to develop it for our use in the Penitentiary? Must the State undertake this also? And ought a great and important State work, like the Penitentiary, to be located and built on an immense and expensive plan, based upon our faith in a favorable solution of these yet unsolved iron and coal problems? To do so, would be to exhibit not only a remarkable faith in that respect, but also in the length of the State's purse.

The undersigned is also in doubt as to the propriety of using water power, instead of steam, in the working of whatever machinery may be required. This age seems about to outrun water. The State Prison of Virginia is near the finest water power in the world, and yet makes no use of it. Other examples of the same kind, in the case of similar institutions, may be found in other States.

From all these considerations, and others not mentioned, the undersigned feels compelled to express the opinion that the selection of the site for the Penitentiary, the purchase of the large detached body of lands, and the general views entertained by the Majority of the Committee, touching the future plan of the Institution, and of the operations to be carried on therein, are not perhaps the most judicious. With great deference for the gentlemen composing the Majority of the Committee, he has deemed proper to present these suggestions upon the subject; and he only asks for them such consideration as they may be worth.

The undersigned believes that we ought to erect our Penitentiary upon a simpler and cheaper plan than is possible, with the ideas of the Majority. The plan of operations contemplated by them will certainly make the Institution an immensely expensive one to build, and also to carry on afterwards. They think the profits will be proportionately great. But this is an experiment. The condition of our finances is not such as to warrant us in embarking in such a speculation. We shall be happy if we can make this Institution pay expenses. There is little reason, indeed, for hoping to enrich ourselves by it.

There are several places, in the vicinity of Raleigh, purchasable at a very small price, and also, perhaps, in the adjoining Counties, including Chatham, as well as others, where such an Institution might be erected with better prospects of paying its way, than at the point selected; necessitating, as these other sites would, an entirely different plan of construction, and a future management of a very dissimilar scope and design to that contemplated. Such, at least, is the frank opinion of the undersigned.

A single remark more, and this paper will be concluded. The undersigned very respectfully suggests to the General Assembly, as he has done to the Committee, who, however, did not act upon the suggestion because they doubted their power, that before this question of the location and plan of the Pen-

itentiary is finally determined, the location and the plan being inseparably dependent on each other, a Commission of three judicious and practical gentlemen should be sent to inspect several similar institutions in other States, that we may know from their report what plan and location are best ; what constitutes the difference between paying and non-paying Penitentiaries ; what mistakes others have made, that we may avoid them ; what improvements they have learned from experience, that we may begin with them, instead of arriving at them ultimately after a long course of mismanagement and loss.

Such a Commission would probably enable us to build and conduct our Penitentiary at such a diminished expense as would, in the great future, reimburse us a hundred fold for the cost of sending it. North Carolina builds her Penitentiary late. Many other States have pioneered in similar institutions. What they have learned by long experience, why should we not know at once by inquiry and observation, instead of having to learn it in the same hard school ? This is the more necessary to be done, as the undersigned believes, from the fact that unfortunately not one of the Joint Committee has ever been inside of a Penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. M. ROBBINS.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING STOCKADE.

It is provided in section two of an act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, that the committee therein provided for shall, as soon as practicable, cause a stockade to be erected suitable for safely keeping one hundred convicts, which shall be enlarged from time to time as may be needed.

Now, therefore, this paper writing witnesseth that the undersigned, David J. Pryne, of the County of Wake, in the State of North Carolina, obliges himself unto the said the State of North Carolina, to construct such stockade at or near a place called Lockville, in the County of Chatham, (the plan to be designated by the Superintendent of Public Works of said State,) according to the plan and specifications herein specified and set forth, at the price of thirty dollars for the one thousand square feet, counting board measure. And the said the State of North Carolina, through said Committee, to wit: C. L. Harris, R. W. Lassiter, Wm. M. Robbins, John A. Hyman, Hugh Downing, James H. Harris and John H. Renfrow, obliges itself to the said David J. Pryne, for the construction of such stockade, to pay him the sum of dollars for the one thousand feet, so to be measured and in that proportion. The plan and specifications for such stockade are these: The same shall be built of good pine posts (sawed) twenty-five feet long and one foot square, and such posts shall be set in the ground to the depth of seven feet, one in close contact with the other, and securely and firmly rammed with earth, the posts to be set

squarely and perpendicularly to each other, and on an even surface. The posts and all timber used to be free from feather edge and decay. The posts so set and rammed securely, shall be topped with a two-inch thick plank, fourteen inches wide, projecting one inch on either side of the wall, the surface of the top of the posts and wall to be smooth, and such top plank or covering of the said post wall shall be securely nailed with twenty penny nails, eighteen inches apart, in two lines opposite each other. The posts shall be secured together at the top end by oaken or locust pins passing from the top of each post into the body of the post next adjoining, six inches from the top of the post, and such posts shall have two pins passing in opposite directions, and such pins shall be two inches in diameter and fifteen inches long. There shall be a sentinel way or track, securely built on braced arms fitted into the post wall, the arms and braces of such way to be made of scantling six inches by four inches, and the arms shall project from the wall three feet, and the brace shall be inserted in the wall two feet from and under the arm, and extend to and into the arm one foot from the end opposite the wall, the said way shall be laid with plank two inches thick and shall be thirty inches broad, and the same shall be securely nailed to the arms with twenty penny nails, and the arms shall be eight feet apart. Said way shall be well and securely banistered. The banisters, to be of the same height as the top of the wall, made of scantling, securely fixed in the arms of the way, and the top side of such banistering shall be rounded and smooth.

To secure the prompt and faithful performance of this contract on the part of the said David J. Pryne, and to secure the State aforesaid from any loss on account of any money that may be advanced to him from time to time to enable him to press such work to completion : he has executed to said State bond and security thereto in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. This contract is deposited with the State Treasurer for safe keeping, and may be examined by any party interested at any time.

Witness the bond of the said David J. Pryne, and the bond of said Committee, who sign for and in behalf of said State, the 17th day of November, A. D., 1868.

(Signed)

C. L. HARRIS, *Chairman,*
Supt. Public Works.

HUGH DOWNING,

JOHN A. HYMAN,

J. H. RENFROW,

R. W. LASSITER,

J. H. HARRIS,

Committee.

D. J. PRYNE, [SEAL].

(B.)

TREDEGAR IRON WORKS,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 12th, 1868.

HON. SILAS BURNS:

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to your request, to state what I know about the “buck horn” iron ore, &c., I herewith state cheerfully my observations of both the character and intrinsic value of this mineral.

First.—I beg leave to say, that I resided several months at Endor, on Deep River, and had an excellent opportunity to examine critically the character of the “buck horn” ore, and the pig iron made therefrom; and I have no hesitation in saying that I have never found a better quality of ore, either at the North or in this State. This iron is soft, hence is easily worked, is remarkably strong and cohesive, and is equal, if not superior, to any iron made in the United States for car wheels, or for any other purpose where great resistance or strength is required. It is not necessary for me to go into a chemical analysis of this ore, for that has been done by abler men than myself, and I feel sure their statements are not exaggerated.

Second.—You say there is some prospect of a company being formed to go into the iron business somewhere on Deep River, and probably at Lockville. In regard to this move, I have to say, that having become familiar with the Deep River country, I am of the opinion that there are few places where the natural elements exist to a greater extent for the manufacture of iron, or, in fact, for the manufacture of almost anything else, than exists in the Deep River country. All that is needed to secure thrift and prosperity to that country, and to the State, is an *outlet*. Time and enterprise undoubtedly will make an opening, and then the mineral wealth of that section of the State will be more fully developed.

Third.—*Egypt Coal.*—This coal is really a superior quality, and hardly has its equal in any of the States. In the department in which I am engaged, we are using coal from all the mines around Richmond, and from mines that have a great

reputation, and I do not find any of these coals equal to the Egypt coal for making iron. One thing, however, you will have to do, and that is, to devise some way to reduce the price of the Egypt coal. When I was at Endor, the Company were charging *thirty-four cents per bushel*; the highest price we pay for coal is *fifteen cents per bushel*, which is less than one-half the price of the Egypt coal.

Fourth.—Blast Furnace.—There is so much timber in, or around Lockville, that a blast furnace could be worked successfully with charcoal; the blast furnaces near Richmond are using coke, which is cheaper here than charcoal.

Your suggestions, or scheme, to locate and encourage the manufacture of iron in your State, is certainly worthy of all praise. The Southern people have not as yet come to the full conclusion that by establishing, and patronizing, home manufactures, that we *retain* both the products and money expended in productions, and it is circulated amongst our own people; while, on the other hand, our people go North to make their purchases, and the result is, we get from the North goods and materials and the North gets all our money. It is not necessary for me to enlarge on the facts, for you are perfectly familiar with them, and I will close by recapitulating:

1st. You have the most delightful climate in the world, and a soil that will produce every species of vegetation, hence, there is every inducement for emigrants to settle in North Carolina.

2d. Your minerals are of a superior quality, and you have everything requisite and necessary for developing them, with the exception of transportation.

3d. The iron business for the next twenty years will be the great business of our country; and the sooner your State, or any other State South, takes hold of this great enterprise, in its most essential form, the greater wisdom they will show.

At some future time I will give you a detailed statement of the cost of making iron, and rolling rails, &c.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. ADAMS.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC WORKS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SUPT. PUBLIC WORKS,
Raleigh, November 14th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina :

The Legislature at its last session failed to pass an act prescribing the duties of the Superintendent of Public Works, as required by the thirteenth section of the third article of the Constitution, and I have consequently experienced great embarrassment in my constant effort to discharge duties manifestly incident to my office. I have been the more sensible of the difficulties in my way, in witnessing constantly the great necessity for the interposition of some legitimate power to protect and defend the interest of the State in many public works. I have sought to ascertain what public works the State had an interest in, their localities and condition. True, for the lack of settled and definite authority, I found myself uniformly unable to gather such clear and precise information as I deemed important ; but I have gathered many facts that will be of great service to me in the further prosecution of my labors under legislative direction. But these facts, owing to the causes mentioned, are not so reliable and definite as I feel at liberty to embody in this report.

The State is largely interested in various Rail Roads, Navigation and Turnpike Companies, which requires particular and prompt attention. In some cases, these companies have completed the works and are in operation.

I regret to say, however, that very few, if any, of those completed, are in such condition as to pay dividends to the State, as private stockholders, and the probability is, that the State's interest in them might be disposed of to private persons on terms advantageous to the public. Others of these works are not completed, and they require prompt and close attention, with the view to see that a due regard is paid to the interest of the State.

It is too often the case, that companies of this character seek to make the State bear the whole burden of the contractor of Rail Road and other enterprises, while the private stockholders realize large profits, in the way of *paying contracts*.

A due regard for the public interest requires that this practice should be averted, and that private stockholders should contribute actual means as well as the State.

It is extremely difficult to ascertain the precise rights and interests of the State in many of the public works; no proper account seems to have been kept of them, and some of them have been lost sight of; while others, for lack of attention, have been allowed to go into more or less decay, and some into total ruin. When my duties are defined by law, it will take long and careful research to accurately discover the precise rights of the State in many of these works; and I am satisfied from observation, and what I have heard, that valuable property belonging to the State may be recovered by proper effort in asserting the rights of the public.

The construction of a Penitentiary, directed by the Legislature at its last session, is a work of great importance, and requires close and constant attention and oversight on the part of the Superintendent of Public Works; and I respectfully suggest that his powers in this behalf especially, as well as in all others, should be at once and plainly defined. In pursuance

of the provisions of the act providing for the Penitentiary. I have, in conjunction with the authorities in the act mentioned, aided in locating it, and procuring title for the site and letting to contract the erection of the stockade, provided for in section two of that act; and further action is progressing, looking to a speedy preparation for the erection of the Penitentiary.

I beg to append hereto copies of the contract entered into for the construction of the stockade.

I have been unable to discover any register or book containing an account of the property belonging to the State, or of the works in which the State has an interest, and I have been left in a great measure to make vague inquiry for such information as I needed.

After much effort, I have learned that the State has interest in the following named public works, but regret that the means afforded have not allowed me to ascertain, with satisfactory definiteness, what is the measure of such interest in many of them. I hope when I am aided by proper legislation, to command this information, and to be able to lay before your Excellency and the Legislature, in such shape as to make it useful to the public.

I would suggest such legislation as may be necessary to place in my office copies of all charters, acts and resolutions in relation to the public works of the State.

I herewith append a list of the public works in which the State has an interest, with the amount in each, so far as I have been able to ascertain:

NAMES OF PUBLIC WORKS.	AM'T STATE'S INTEREST.
Clubfoot and Harlow Canal, "in Carteret and Onslow County,"	\$
Dismal Swamp and Currituck Canal,	
Mattamuskeet Canal,	
Tar River Navigation Company,	
Neuse River Navigation Company,	
Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.,	
Yadkin River Navigation Company,	
Grassy Island Canal,	
Catawba River Navigation Company,	
Broad River Navigation Company,	
Western Turnpike Company,	
French Broad Turnpike Company,	
Iron Mountain Turnpike Company,	
Tuckasegee Turnpike Company,	
Cape Fear Steamboat Navigation Company,	32,500 00
Pongo Canal, (State work),	35,316 55
Tributaries of same,	23,576 00
Alligator Canal, (State work),	63,799 59
Tributaries of same,	29,688 86
Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000 00
Atlantic and N. C. Rail Road Company,	1,266,500 00
North Carolina Rail Road Company,	3,000,000 00
Western North Carolina Rail Road Co.,	2,268,000 00
Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Co., (Literary Fund.)	400,000 00
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Co.,	350,000 00
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Co.,	350,000 00
Western Rail Road Company,	1,600,000 00
Fayetteville and Albemarle Rail Road Co.,	20,000 00
New River Navigation Company,	20,000 00
Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Co., (Literary Fund.)	200,000 00
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Co., 2d Mortgage Bonds, endorsed by the State,	1,000,000 00
Bonds of the Co., endorsed by the State,	500,000 00
Chatham Rail Road Co., by ordinance,	

NAMES OF PUBLIC WORKS.	AMT STATE'S INTEREST.
University Buildings, and 800 acres of land, at Chapel Hill, Also, one-half of 10,000 acres of land in Buncombe County, A number of lots in the City of Raleigh, State buildings and grounds in the City of Raleigh,	\$

I beg to repeat what I have already intimated, the respectful request that the Legislature, at its earliest convenience, will pass an act prescribing the duties appertaining to my office. I am sure the public interest demands this, and I shall be invested with determinate authority and relieved from great and increasing embarrassment.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. HARRIS,

Sup't of Public Works.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, November 7th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In compliance with Section seven, Article three, of the Constitution, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and operations of the Department of the State Government under my charge :

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ARCHIVES.

On assuming charge of my office in July last, I found books, records, deeds, parchments, surveys and other papers of the State, preserved and filed in a manner lacking system and regularity. This is more particularly the case with the earlier records and documents, filed and dated anterior to the term of office of my immediate predecessor. As you are aware, many of the State papers were packed and sent from this City, during the latter part of the late war, while others were removed from their regular places in the State Capitol, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the United

States Army. While nearly all these papers have been regathered and placed in this Department, but little has been accomplished in so arranging them as to ensure, either their safety and preservation, or utility to the public for ready reference or consultation. Thus it not unfrequently occurs that a search for a grant or survey will occupy the time of a Clerk for several days, whereas, under a systematic arrangement of the archives, it should occupy but as many minutes. I would earnestly direct your attention to the entire inadequacy of the clerical force in this Department; with but one Clerk to aid the Secretary in his many duties of daily routine, neither my predecessor nor myself have been enabled to bestow that attention upon the voluminous records and papers of the State, which their great intrinsic and historical value deserves.

ENTRIES AND GRANTS.

The issuing of grants and patents, which in former years, formed a larger part of the duty as well as emoluments of the Secretary, has materially diminished, there having been but twenty-eight grants issued during the last five months, principally for small tracts of land, whereas the number issued during corresponding months of the year 1858, was one hundred and ninety-eight. This diminution is in a large measure attributable to the impoverished condition of our people, and the want of confidence on the part of capitalists, at a time when a strong political party was threatening the existing government with physical opposition. It is also very probable that the amount of unappropriated lands belonging to the State is now very small.

NECESSITY FOR GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

In this connection, I would call attention to the very vague and uncertain description of boundary lines common in many sections of the State, owing to a want of correct geo-

graphical information. These uncertain descriptions of titles can not fail to lead to many litigations and suits at law in the future, when our State shall have regained her former prosperity, and a tide of immigration will increase the density of population. There is not, at present, a correct geographical map of North Carolina extant. In the course of recent investigation upon the subject, in which I received valuable aid and information from Professor W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, I learned that not a single map, now published in the United States, gives the correct boundary lines of the State or of its Counties, and in many instances rivers and mountains are located upon these maps at from one to fifty miles of their actual course and situation. I am firmly convinced, that it needs but a thorough dissemination of knowledge relative to the agricultural and mineral resources of North Carolina, and of her healthful and genial climate to induce a tide of immigration to her soil. To further this object, and in view of the facts above mentioned, I would suggest the importance of obtaining through proper surveys, at as early a period as possible, more correct geographical and geological information. A very feasible and economical plan for this survey has already been submitted to a Committee of the General Assembly by the learned State Geologist.

THE PURCHASE AND CONSUMPTION OF STATIONERY.

Under existing laws there is little or no limit to the amount or variety of stationery, which the several officers entitled to the same may draw or consume. The excessive latitude left here for the misapplication and waste of public property should be restricted by appropriate legislation. The recommendations made by the Commissioners of the Code, in their report to the General Assembly under date of August 10th, 1868, upon this subject, seem fully to meet the demands of economy in this respect. A partial trial of the plan recommended, so far as it has been incorporated a law in the Code of Civil Procedure,

has already demonstrated the feasibility of the plan. In providing the dockets and records for the several Superior Courts of the State, the books are furnished at a reduced wholesale rate, and uniformity of action is insured in all the Courts of record.

TRANSFER OF RECORDS BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Shortly after the organization of the permanent Civil Government of the State, I received from the officer in charge of the "Bureau of Civil Affairs," of the late second Military District, a large number of books, records, ballots and other papers pertaining to the State of North Carolina. Many of these of permanent value and historical interest, have been placed among the archives of the State, while a large bulk of ballots, poll lists and registration books (several tons in weight) are still kept in boxes awaiting disposition by act of the General Assembly. From the several returns thus transmitted by the Military Authorities, I have prepared abstract returns, showing the vote of the State at the several elections held under authority of the acts of Congress. These are appended to this report.

ELECTION RETURNS.

I append, also, a tabular statement of the votes cast for Electors for President and Vice-President, and for members of Congress at the election held on the third day of November, 1868, as the same has been returned to my office.

THE NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL CLERICAL FORCE.

I have above alluded to the want of proper clerical force in connection with the filing and safe-keeping of the records and papers of the office. While the duties of the Secretary of State have been greatly increased by the new Constitution and

recent enactments, it would appear impossible to conduct the affairs of this Department with the present allowance of clerical force. Shortly after my entry upon office, I found myself compelled to engage additional Clerks in order to carry out the provisions of the law, relative to the additional distribution of the public laws, and to make the proper provisions for a registration of voters of the State. Much time was also taken up in making the proper abstracts of election returns, attached hereto. For these engagements I have in part become personally liable. As they were made in order to protect the interests of the State, and as many provisions of recent laws could not have been carried out without them, I hope the General Assembly will see the justice of re-imbursing me for them. The general duties of the office are much increased. While much of the correspondence of the office does not strictly pertain to it, yet the many letters addressed to this department from all parts of the State require at least a respectful recognition and answer. During the last four months over two thousand letters have been received, many of which have been filed, and nearly all of which were answered. During this period two Clerks, in addition to one allowed by existing laws, were employed at from ten to sixteen hours per day. This statement is here made to show the necessity for early action in this matter on the part of the General Assembly.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

The Constitution provides that there shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.

The first of the subjects embraced in this Bureau, that of Statistics, has already engaged the attention of the Commissioners of the Code, and a provision for obtaining much valuable statistical information, through the taking of a census, is contained in a bill prepared by them, entitled "An act con-

cerning the powers and duties of State officers." In view of the importance of proper statistical information, I would suggest, that through proper legislation on the subject, statistics of births, deaths, marriages, crime and pauperism might easily be obtained through County officers and others, with but trifling expense to the State.

The departments of Agriculture and Immigration are so intimately connected with one another, and with the future prosperity of the State, that they may be considered together. With the changed condition of labor and its relation to capital, and the consequent complete revolution which must take place in agricultural pursuits; the necessary division of large plantations into farms, the necessity of legislating upon these subjects, after careful deliberation only, becomes evident. There is at present a large amount of surplus labor within the limits of our State, while at the same time there are varied and abundant fields for employment of that labor in the development of our agricultural resources. To properly employ this labor is an important task before us. Until it is employed the induction of mere laborers or farm hands from abroad, would in all probability act disastrous to the best interests of our community. In the encouragement of Immigration to our State, it should be our aim to obtain at present principally farmers with small capital, and a limited number of artisans and mechanics. To these, our State offers inducements second to none in the Union. The vast amount of fertile lands within our boundaries are ample to employ profitably, not only all the labor now within the State, but by a judicious action on the part of our large land-owners, in bringing lands and farms to market, the ports of our State may, within a few years, throng with immigrants of all classes and conditions, seeking homes and prosperity in our then inexhaustibly wealthy State.

For the promotion of Agriculture, I would suggest such legislation as will tend to its encouragement through Associations and Corporations, which should be under direction of a State

Board of Agriculture. A registration of lands offered for sale by private individuals, with inducements offered to actual settlers and immigrants, might, with great advantage, be kept in the Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration.

To induce immigration of a proper character, the Secretary of State should be authorized to designate a limited number of Immigration Agents, or to enter into agreements with established Immigration Associations; to cause publication to be made in the English, German and other languages, setting forth the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of North Carolina, and descriptive of her climate, people, history, and the means and ways of getting here. An annual appropriation of from five to six thousand dollars would, at present, cover all expenditures for these purposes.

Asking your kind indulgence for the haste with which the foregoing report has been written, though deliberately conceived,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

HENRY J. MENNINGER,

Secretary of State.

TABLE A.

ABSTRACT-RETURN of an Election, held in the State of North Carolina on the 19th and 20th days of November, 1867, on the question of Holding a Convention.

COUNTIES.	Election District.	VOTERS REGISTERED.			VOTES CAST.			
		Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	For a Convention.	Against a Convention.	Informal ballots.	
Burke and McDowell,.....	1	1,885	692	2,577	1,397	369	None.	
Rutherford and Polk,.....	2	2,045	572	2,617	1,444	95	"	
Yancey and Mitchell,.....	3	1,520	90	1,610	833	90	"	
Buncombe, Henderson, Madison and Transylvania,.....	4	3,934	740	4,674	2,340	674	"	
Haywood and Jackson,.....	5	1,604	143	1,747	699	499	"	
Clay, Cherokee and Macon,.....	9	2,164	101	2,265	973	255	"	
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,.....	7	5,451	692	6,143	2,735	770	"	
Alexander, Caldwell, Iredell and Wilkes,.....	8	5,840	1,367	7,207	3,718	962	"	
Davie and Rowan,.....	9	2,862	1,550	4,412	2,606	448	"	
Cleveland,.....	10	1,454	374	1,828	900	392	"	
Catawba,.....	11	1,352	318	1,670	780	331	"	

Lincoln,	12	897	417	1,314	677	283	None.
Gaston,	13	1,053	442	1,495	822	84	"
Mecklenburg,	14	1,928	1,659	3,587	1,985	447	"
Union,	15	1,309	424	1,733	1,059	174	"
Cabarrus,	16	1,175	746	1,921	1,042	280	"
Stanley,	17	1,230	282	1,612	639	89	"
Anson,	18	1,091	1,076	2,167	1,182	604	"
Stokes,	19	1,280	390	1,670	547	73	"
Forsyth,	20	1,341	449	1,790	1,055	27	"
Davidson,	21	2,278	678	2,956	1,186	128	"
Randolph,	22	2,232	457	2,689	1,364	67	"
Guilford,	23	2,690	1,489	4,179	1,766	638	"
Rockingham,	24	1,405	1,349	2,754	1,074	374	"
Caswell,	25	1,361	1,703	3,064	1,485	496	"
Alamance,	26	1,348	785	2,133	872	572	"
- Person,	27	1,007	882	1,889	742	746	"
Orange,	28	2,004	1,291	3,295	1,209	1,396	"
Chatham,	29	2,206	1,179	3,385	2,116	330	"
Wake,	30	3,019	2,907	5,926	4,135	781	"
Granville,	31	2,020	2,502	4,522	2,511	707	"
Warren,	32	856	2,284	3,140	2,061	573	"
Franklin,	33	1,121	1,487	2,608	1,460	867	"
Cumberland,	34	1,579	1,546	3,125	1,662	789	25
Harnett,	35	857	511	1,368	745	292	None.
Moore,	36	1,366	459	1,825	975	186	"
Montgomery,	37	894	321	1,215	752	6	"

TABLE A—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	Election District.	VOTERS REGISTERED.			VOTES CAST.		
		Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	For a Con- vention.	Against a Convention	Informal Ballots.
Richmond,	38	995	1,084	2,079	1,251	185	None.
Wayne,	39	1,506	1,229	2,735	1,317	828	"
Johnston,	40	1,732	914	2,646	1,329	610	"
Greene,	41	703	706	1,409	741	342	"
Wilson,	42	1,033	903	1,936	885	571	"
Nash,	43	1,071	873	1,944	860	398	"
Halifax,	44	1,110	3,083	4,193	2,533	746	26
Northampton,	45	1,311	1,660	2,971	1,647	538	12
Edgecombe,	46	1,246	2,622	3,868	2,324	587	None.
Lenoir,	47	922	1,078	2,000	1,134	349	"
Branswick,	48	740	728	1,468	823	346	"
Columbus,	49	860	518	1,378	577	503	"
Robeson,	50	1,584	1,451	3,035	1,868	764	"
Bladen,	51	1,085	1,146	2,231	1,152	533	"
New Hanover,	52	1,935	3,224	5,159	2,928	1,091	"

Duplin,	53	1,445	1,181	2,626	1,055	937	None.
Sampson,	54	1,501	960	2,461	1,129	785	"
Tyrell and Washington,	55	1,280	790	2,070	1,028	348	"
Martin,	56	971	799	1,770	872	500	"
Bertie,	57	959	1,264	2,223	1,219	184	"
Hertford,	58	712	775	1,487	706	503	"
Gates,	59	723	469	1,192	542	251	"
Chowan,	60	607	667	1,274	823	277	"
Perquimans,	61	705	693	1,398	808	90	"
Pasquotank and Camden,	62	1,409	1,511	2,920	1,331	552	"
Currituck,	63	922	403	1,325	456	492	"
Craven,	64	1,595	3,183	4,778	3,232	585	"
Onslow,	65	816	402	1,218	440	299	"
Carteret,	66	1,195	749	1,944	873	592	"
Jones,	67	483	539	1,022	540	303	"
Beaufort,	68	1,499	925	2,424	928	625	"
Pitt,	69	1,450	1,449	2,899	1,545	935	"
Hyde,	70	876	564	1,441	590	410	"
		106,739	72,897	179,637	93,006	32,962	63

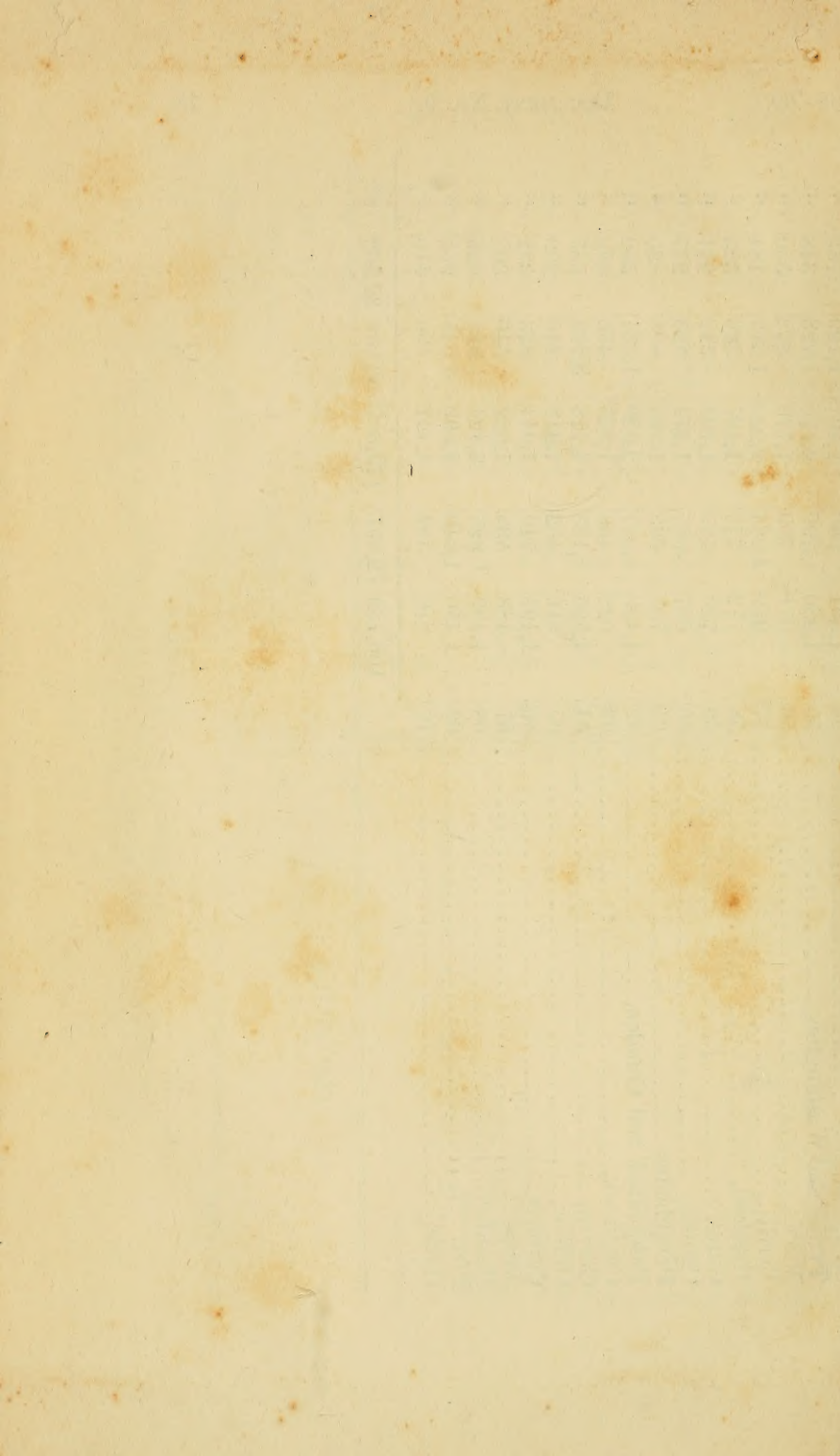


TABLE D.

ABSTRACT, showing the votes cast in the several Counties and Congressional Districts of the State of North Carolina, for Electors of President and Vice-President, and for Members of Congress, at an election held on the third day of November, 1868.

[illegible]

TABLE D—(CONTINUED.)

SECOND CONG'L DISTRICT	REGISTERED VOTERS.			VOTES POLLED FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.			DISTRICT ELECTORS.										Member of Congress.	
	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Byron Lathin	Jos. W. Hol- den.	Jas. W. Os- borne.	Jos. J. Davis	1st District	2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District	8th District	9th District	Thos. S. Ke- nan.	D. Heaton.
Pitt,	1694	1654	3348	1531	1531	1559	1559	1531	1531	1559	1531	1531	1559	1531	1559	1531	1531	1560
Craven,	1873	3422	5295	3535	3535	1493	1493	3535	3535	1493	3535	3535	1493	3535	1493	3535	3535	1492
Jones,	487	600	1087	592	592	422	422	592	592	422	592	592	422	592	422	592	594	420
Lenoir,	1023	1201	2224	1215	1215	861	861	1215	1215	861	1215	1215	861	1215	861	1215	1214	861
Wayne,	1607	1304	2911	1421	1421	1487	1487	1421	1421	1487	1421	1487	1421	1487	1421	1487	1421	1486
Greene,	729	735	1464	756	756	557	557	756	756	557	756	756	557	756	557	756	756	550
Edgecombe,	1486	2868	4354	2676	2678	1473	1473	2681	2681	1473	2681	2681	1473	2681	1473	2681	2680	1473
Wilson,				897	897	1103	1103	897	1103	897	1103	896	1103	896	1103	895	1105	
Onslow,	954	451	1435	417	417	879	879	417	879	417	879	417	879	417	879	408	873	
Cartaret,	1171	687	1858	833	834	898	898	834	898	834	898	834	898	834	898	835	897	
Duplin,	1712	1181	2893	1025	1025	1580	1580	1025	1580	1025	1580	1025	1580	1025	1580	1025	1576	
Total,				14898	14901	12312	12312	14904	12312	14901	12311	14856	12313	14903	12312	14901	12312	14895

TABLE D—(CONTINUED.)

THIRD CONG'L DISTRICT.	REGISTERED VOTERS.	VOTES POLLED FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.										DISTRICT ELECTORS.										MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
		Byron Lat	Joseph W. Holden.	Jas. W. Osborne.	Joseph J. Davis.	Hiram E. Stille.	Thomas J. Davis.	Curtis H. Brogden.	John Hughes	A. H. Galaway.	J. C. Dobbin.	John A. McDonald.	Wharton J. Green.	H. A. Badham.	Marmaduke S. Hamm.	Rufus Barringer.	W. M. Robbins.	W. S. Pearson.	L. M. Moore.	Alec. Oliver H. Dockery.	A. A. McKoy.	
COUNTIES.	Colored.	902	879	879	698	879	698	879	698	879	698	879	698	879	698	879	698	879	698	884	693	
	White.	1038	591	1629	1372	1372	1079	1372	1079	1372	1079	1372	1079	1372	1079	1372	1079	1372	1079	1373	1078	
COUNTIES.	2643	4113	6756	3968	2290	3968	2290	3968	2290	3965	2290	3968	2290	3968	2290	3968	2290	3968	2290	3968	2290	
	1921	1560	3481	1592	1680	1597	1680	1397	1680	1597	1680	1597	1680	1597	1680	1597	1680	1597	1680	1597	1680	
	1839	1053	2891	1026	1447	1026	1447	1026	1447	1008	1447	1008	1447	1026	1447	1026	1447	1026	1447	1014	1468	
	1613	1250	2863	1318	1249	1337	1198	1318	1337	1351	1094	1318	1337	1318	1337	1318	1337	1272	1337	1317	1337	
				1254	1254	808	808	1254	808	1254	808	1254	808	1254	808	1254	808	1254	808	1263	794	
	1022	542	1563	645	789	645	789	645	789	643	789	645	789	645	789	645	789	645	789	645	789	
	1536	589	1225	1019	1019	884	884	1019	884	1017	884	1019	884	1019	884	1019	884	1019	884	1018	885	
	864	346	1210	727	727	841	841	727	840	735	840	725	840	727	840	727	840	727	840	737	831	
				1002	1002	1050	1050	1002	1050	1002	1050	1002	1050	1002	1050	1002	1050	1002	1050	1002	1062	1051
	Total,			15310	15241	13360	13421	15310	13359	15351	13116	15287	13359	15310	13359	15264	13359	15309	13359	15314	13353	13353

TABLE D—(CONTINUED.)

4TH CONG'L DISTRICT.	REGISTERED VOTERS.		VOTES POLLED FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.				DISTRICT ELECTORS.										Member of Congress.								
							1st District.		2d District.		3d District.		4th District.		5th District.				6th District.		7th District.				
							White.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Byron Laflin	Jos. W. Holden.	Jas. W. Osborne.	Jos. J. Davis	Uiram E. Stille.	T. J. Davis.	Curtis H. Brogden.			J. Hughes.	A. H. Gallo-way.	James C. Dublin.	N. A. Sted-man.	Jno. A. McDonald.	Wharton J. Green.	H. A. Bad-ham.
COUNTIES.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Byron Laflin	Jos. W. Hol-den.	Jas. W. Os-borne.	Jos. J. Davis	Uiram E. Stille.	T. J. Davis.	Curtis H. Brogden.	J. Hughes.	A. H. Gallo-way.	James C. Dublin.	N. A. Sted-man.	Jno. A. Mc-Donald.	Wharton J. Green.	H. A. Bad-ham.	Marmaduke S. Robins.	Rufus Bar-ringer.	Wm. M. Robbins.	W. S. Pear-son.	Leroy M. McAfee.	John T. De-weese.	Ston H. Ro-gers.	
Wake,	3663	3181	6844	3433	3433	2953	2953	3433	2953	3419	2953	3419	2954	2954	3463	2954	3433	2953	2953	3433	2954	3445	2954	3388	2996
Warren,	1038	2422	3460	2308	2308	1053	1053	2308	1053	2308	1053	2308	1053	1053	2309	1053	2309	1053	1053	2309	1053	2309	1053	2306	1051
Franklin,	1393	1529	2922	1431	1431	1376	1376	1431	1375	1431	1375	1431	1375	1430	1375	1431	1375	1431	1375	1431	1375	1431	1375	1173	1401
Granville,	2246	2928	5174	2754	2754	2148	2148	2754	2148	2747	2148	2747	2148	2148	2754	2148	2754	2148	2754	2148	2754	2148	2148	1732	2169
Orange,	2272	1393	3665	1453	1453	1907	1907	1452	1907	1426	1907	1426	1907	1907	1452	1907	1452	1907	1452	1907	1453	1907	1446	1897	
Nash,	1174	915	2089	837	837	1096	1096	837	1096	837	1096	837	1096	837	1096	837	1096	837	1096	837	1096	837	826	1107	
Johnston,				1204	1204	1348	1348	1204	1348	1171	1348	1171	1348	1348	1204	1348	1204	1348	1204	1348	1204	1348	1184	1379	
Chatham,	2358	1225	3583	1765	1764	1539	1539	1765	1539	1716	1539	1716	1542	14	1764	1540	1764	1539	1764	1539	1765	1539	1741	1556	
Total,				15185	15184	13420	13420	15184	13419	15179	13419	15054	13423	14	15185	13421	15185	13419	15184	13420	15188	13420	14796	13556	

TABLE D—(CONTINUED.)

FIFTH CONG'L DISTRICT.	REGISTERED VOTERS.			VOTES POLLED FOR STATE ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.								DISTRICT ELECTORS.										MEMBER OF CONGRESS.			
	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Byron Latimer.	Joseph W. Holden.	Jas. W. Osborne.	Joseph J. Davis.	Scattering.	Hiram E. Sulley.	Thomas J. Jarvis.	Curtis H. Brogden.	Jno. Hughes.	A. H. Galaway.	J. C. Dobbin.	Jno. A. McDonald.	Wharton J. Green.	H. A. Badlam.	Marmaduke S Robins.	Rufus Barringer.	W. M. Robins.	W. S. Pearson.	L. M. McAttee.	I. G. Tash.	L. Brown.	
Alamance,	1502	834	2336	1102	1102	1055	1055	2	1102	1055	1102	1055	1087	1055	1102	1055	1102	1055	1102	1055	1102	1055	1101	1053	1053
Randolph,	2783	1276	4059	1752	1752	877	877		1752	877	1752	877	1748	877	1751	877	1752	877	1752	877	1752	877	1754	877	877
Guilford,	1810	1421	3231	2109	2109	1496	1496		2109	1496	2109	1496	2101	1496	2109	1496	2109	1496	2109	1496	2109	1496	2105	1494	1494
Rockingham,	2328	701	3029	1843	1843	835	835		1843	835	1843	835	1831	835	1843	835	1843	835	1843	835	1843	835	1463	1513	1513
Davidson,	2328	701	3029	1843	1843	835	835		1843	835	1843	835	1831	835	1843	835	1843	835	1843	835	1843	835	1847	837	837
Forsyth,	1861	430	2291	1261	1261	787	787		1262	787	1262	787	1241	787	1262	787	1262	787	1262	787	1262	787	1280	762	762
Stokes,	1328	416	1744	783	783	744	744		783	744	783	744	779	744	783	744	783	744	783	744	783	744	786	728	728
Surry,	1318	244	1562	818	818	737	737		818	737	818	737	813	737	818	737	818	737	818	737	818	737	820	737	737
Person,	1147	975	2122	953	953	1054	1054		953	1054	953	1054	953	1054	953	1054	953	1054	953	1054	953	1054	953	1054	1054
Stanly,	1041	242	1283	466	466	651	651		466	651	466	651	466	651	466	651	466	651	466	651	466	651	466	651	651
Caswell,	1410	2128	3538	1957	1957	1409	1409		1957	1409	1957	1409	1937	1409	1957	1409	1957	1409	1957	1409	1957	1409	1950	1417	1417
Total,				14507	14507	11158	11158	2	14508	11158	14508	11158	14419	11158	14507	11157	14508	11158	14507	11158	14508	11158	14525	11123	11123

TABLE D—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	REGISTERED VOTERS.			VOTES POLLED FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.										DISTRICT ELECTORS.										Member of Congress.
	White.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Byron Lathrop	Jos. W. Holden.	Jas. W. Osborne.	Jos. J. Davis.	Hiram E. Stillley.	T. J. Jarvis.	Curtis H. Brooden.	Jno. Hughes.	A. H. Gallo-way.	Jas. C. Dob-bins.	Jno. A. Mc-Donald.	Wharton J. Green.	B. A. Bad-ham.	Marmaduke S. Robins.	Rufus Bar-ringer.	Wm. M. Rob-bins.	W. S. Pear-son.	Leroy M. Mc-Atee	N. Boyden.	F. E. Shober	
Rowan,	1977	1160	3137	1332	1332	1530	1530	1332	1530	1332	1529	1318	1530	1332	1530	1333	1529	1338	1529	1333	1529	1350	1500	
Cabarrus,	1398	796	2188	940	940	1112	1112	940	1112	940	1112	938	1112	940	1112	940	1112	940	1112	940	1112	934	1111	
Union,				811	811	980	980	810	980	810	980	969	980	810	980	810	980	810	980	810	980	806	928	
Mecklenburg,			4411	1962	1962	2149	2148	1962	2149	1962	2149	1962	2149	1962	2149	1962	2149	1961	2149	196	2149	1970	2119	
Gaston,	1187	511	1698	878	878	678	678	878	678	878	678	873	678	878	678	878	678	878	677	878	677	863	677	
Lincoln,	1055	453	1508	625	625	738	738	625	738	625	738	625	738	625	738	625	738	625	738	625	738	622	785	
Catawba,	1520	289	1809	488	488	1131	1131	488	1131	488	1131	488	1131	488	1131	488	1131	488	1131	488	1131	501	120	
Iredell,	2008	756	2764	959	959	1412	1412	959	1412	959	1412	951	1412	959	1412	959	1412	959	1412	959	1412	992	1383	
Davie,				652	652	690	690	651	690	651	690	647	690	651	690	651	690	651	690	651	690	654	690	
Yadkin,				840	840	622	622	840	622	840	622	838	622	840	622	840	622	840	622	840	622	837	601	
Wilkes,				1205	1205	820	820	1205	820	1205	820	1181	820	1205	820	1205	820	1205	820	1205	820	1217	815	
Alexander,	875	125	1000	351	351	516	516	351	516	351	516	351	516	351	516	351	516	351	516	351	516	357	513	
Total,				11043	11043	13323	13327	11041	13328	11042	13327	10981	13328	11041	13328	11042	13327	11042	13327	11042	13327	11103	13193	

1103
1089

TABLE D—(CONTINUED.)

SEVENTH CONG. DISTRICT.	REGISTERED VOTERS.			VOTES POLLED FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.										DISTRICT ELECTORS.										MEMBER OF CONGRESS.	
	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Byron Laf. lin.	Joseph W. Holden.	James W. Osborne.	Joseph J. Davis.	Hiram E. Stillely.	Thomas J. Jarvis.	Curtis H. Broden.	J. Hughes.	A. H. Gallo- way.	James C. Dobbin.	Jno. A. Mc- Donald.	Wharton J. Green.	H. A. Bad- ham.	Marmaduke S. Robins.	Rufus Bar- ringer.	William M Robbins.	W. S. Pear- son.	Leroy M. McAfee.	7th District			
COUNTIES.				1st District	2d District.	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District															
	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Whites.	Colored.	Aggregate.	
Ashe,	1308	82	1392	634	634	644	644	634	644	634	644	622	644	634	644	634	644	634	644	634	644	634	644	634	
Alleghany,	543	55	598	245	245	284	284	245	284	245	284	245	284	245	284	245	284	245	284	245	284	245	284	245	
Watauga,	717	45	762	303	303	348	348	303	348	303	348	303	348	303	348	303	348	303	348	303	348	303	348	303	
Yancey,				266	266	435	435																		
Mitchell,	1077	396	1473	529	529	117	117	529	117	529	117	529	117	529	117	529	117	529	117	529	117	529	117	529	
McDowell,	1221	556	1777	740	740	607	607	740	607	740	607	740	607	740	607	740	607	740	607	740	607	740	607	740	
Burke,	1032	203	1235	394	394	617	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	
Caldwell,	1032	203	1235	394	394	617	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	617	394	
Rutherford,	1635	458	2093	1279	1279	685	685	1279	685	1279	685	1279	685	1279	685	1279	685	1279	685	1279	685	1279	685	1279	
Cleveland,	1528	312	1840	656	656	1037	1037	656	1037	656	1037	656	1037	656	1037	656	1037	656	1037	656	1037	656	1037	656	
Polk,	524	143	667	405	405	195	195	405	195	405	195	405	195	405	195	405	195	405	195	405	195	405	195	405	
Henderson,	882	176	1058	640	640	361	361	640	361	640	361	640	361	640	361	640	361	640	361	640	361	640	361	640	
Transylvania,	328	53	381	186	186	232	232	186	232	186	232	186	232	186	232	186	232	186	232	186	232	186	232	186	
Buncombe,	2007	411	2418	1085	1085	1090	1090	1085	1091	1085	1091	1049	1091	1085	1091	1085	1091	1085	1091	1085	1091	1085	1091	1085	
Madison,	1056	50	1106	529	529	458	458	529	458	529	458	529	458	529	458	529	458	529	458	529	458	529	458	529	
Haywood,	1064	81	1145	412	412	660	660	412	660	412	660	407	660	412	660	412	660	412	660	412	660	412	660	412	
Jackson,	875	39	914	220	220	607	607	220	607	220	607	214	607	220	607	220	607	220	607	220	607	220	607	220	
Macon,	957	53	1010	323	323	572	572	323	572	323	572	305	572	323	572	323	572	323	572	323	572	323	572	323	
Cherokee,	93	30	123	443	443	423	423	443	423	443	423	423	423	443	423	443	423	443	423	443	423	443	423	443	
Clay,	400	10	410	155	155	234	234	155	234	155	234	153	234	155	234	155	234	155	234	155	234	155	234	155	
Total,				10371	10371	10347	10347	10105	9913	10101	9913	9984	9914	10103	9911	10104	9913	102	9913	10369	10348	10329	10347		

TABLE E.

ABSTRACT, showing the votes cast in the several Congressional Districts of the State of North Carolina for Electors of President and Vice-President at an Election held on the 3d day of November, 1868.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.		DISTRICT ELECTORS.																	
		VOTES POLLED FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.																	
		1st District				2d District.		3d District.		4th District.		5th District		6th District		7th District			
		Byron Laf- lin.	Joseph W. Holden.	James W. Osborne.	Joseph J. Davis.	Hiram E. Stillely.	Thomas J. Larvis.	Curtis H. Brogden.	J. Hughes.	A. H. Gallo- way.	James C. Dobbin.	John A. Mc- Donald.	Wharton J. Green.	H. A. Bad- lam.	Marmaduke Robbins.	Rufus Bar- ringer.	William M. Robbins.	W. S. Pear- son.	Leroy M. McAtee.
First District,		14979	14979	11106	11104	14978	11103	14979	11100	14978	11104	14979	11104	14979	11104	14979	11104	14979	11104
Second		14898	14901	12312	12312	14904	12312	14904	12311	14886	12313	14903	12312	14903	12312	14904	12312	14901	12312
Third		15310	15241	13350	13421	15310	13359	13351	13116	15356	13359	15310	13359	15310	13359	15264	13359	15309	13359
Fourth		15185	15184	13420	13420	15184	13419	15179	13419	15054	13423	15185	13421	15185	13419	15184	13420	15188	13420
Fifth		14507	14507	11158	11158	14508	11158	14508	11158	14419	11158	14507	11157	14508	11158	14507	11158	14508	11158
Sixth		11043	11043	12328	12327	11041	12328	11042	12327	10981	12328	11041	12328	11042	12327	11042	12327	11042	12327
Seventh		10371	10371	10347	10347	10105	9913	10101	9913	9984	9914	10103	9911	10104	9913	10102	9913	10369	10348
Total,		92293	96226	84031	84090	96030	83592	96003	83545	95657	83599	96028	83592	96034	83592	95981	83593	96296	84028

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS, AND PRINCIPAL OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

*To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina:*

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, would respectfully submit the accompanying report of the Principal, showing the present condition of the Institution, with an estimate of its wants during the coming year.

From the report of the Principal it will be seen that provision should be made for the support of from 130 to 140 pupils. For this purpose, and to keep up the ordinary repairs of the Institution, and to purchase the necessary tools and materials for the mechanical department, the Board are of the opinion that an appropriation of about thirty thousand dollars will be necessary for the coming year.

The Board would urge the importance of the recommendation made by the Principal to provide for an adequate supply of water for the Institution. This can be done by placing another tank in the tower of the main building, and preparing a cistern to collect the water which falls on the roofs of the buildings.

With a force pump of sufficient power, and a supply of hose, water could be thrown to any portion of the buildings, and thus afford ample protection against fire.

We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of providing a proper system of sewerage. Plans and estimates have been made to carry out the proposed improvements, which will be submitted to the committee appointed by your Honorable Body to examine the management of the Institution.

The Board of Directors take pleasure in stating that the Institution is now in a more prosperous condition than it has been at any former period, and that all the teachers and employees are discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. M. COLEMAN,
President of the Board.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

*To the President and Board of Directors of the
N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to present a report of the present condition of the Institution, with a statement of its probable wants during the present fiscal year.

It gives me pleasure to state that the present session, which commenced October 6th, opened quite favorably. The parents and friends of the pupils have sent them in with great promptness, and the number in attendance at the close of the first month is larger than usual. Ninety pupils have entered up to this time, and the old pupils who will return, and the applications for the admission of new pupils will increase this number to more than one hundred and ten.

We have at last made suitable arrangements for the education of the colored deaf and dumb of the State. As we could secure no building adjacent to the Institution suited to the purpose, and having no funds with which to erect one, we have been fortunate enough to secure from the American Missionary Association, on reasonable terms, a convenient and well arranged building which has been used by them for school purposes. We will immediately proceed to inclose the building and make such changes and repairs as will be necessary. Competent teachers will be assigned to this department, and it will be under the supervision of the Principal and a member of the Board. We hope, by the first of December, to be ready to receive all who may apply for admission. This arrangement is temporary, and intended to last only until the State shall make the necessary provision for their education and support.

The last census returns showed the number of deaf mutes and blind in the State, under twenty-one years of age, to be largely in excess of the number which have been sent to the Institution. I find that, in many instances, the returns then given were incorrect, and with a view of obtaining, as far as possible, a correct list of the deaf and dumb and blind in the State, I have addressed a circular to the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners in each County, and to other prominent citizens, asking them to give me the names of all the deaf mutes and blind persons, within their knowledge, of the proper age to send to school. I am well satisfied that if the State was thoroughly canvassed, there would be found more than one hundred deaf and dumb and blind, of the proper age to enter the Institution, who are not now enjoying its privileges.

The Constitution directs that the Legislature shall provide for the care of all the deaf mutes and blind within the limits of the State. The question then arises, what provision shall be made for their care and instruction? If we receive those who have already applied for admission, our present buildings, already full, will be crowded beyond their capacity. It would be bad policy to erect additional buildings on our present premises, which contain only four acres of ground, and which have been proven by experience to be inadequate to the use for which they were designed.

I would take this occasion to repeat the recommendation contained in my last report made to your predecessors, that separate Institutions be established for the deaf, dumb, and the blind. In order to carry out this design, it has been well suggested that a suitable location be secured, adjacent to the City, to contain at least fifty acres, with the view of erecting suitable buildings for the deaf and dumb, when the Legislature of the State may feel able to undertake the work; and that the present buildings, when this is accomplished, be appropriated to the use of the blind. Unless some provision is speedily made, we shall be compelled to decline receiving pupils for

the want of accommodations, and thus defeat, in some measure, the benevolent design of our Institution.

Since you took charge of the Institution, only such repairs and improvements have been made as were absolutely necessary. The dining-room for the blind has been enlarged; a new floor laid, and much more room has been gained by the addition of a new pantry. The steps, outside the building, have been thoroughly repaired, and new ones erected where they were so much decayed as to be unsafe. The floors have been repaired, the necessary glazing and white-washing done, and such portions of the buildings painted as most needed it. The stuccoing has been replaced where it had fallen off, and only such other general repairs have been made as were required for the proper preservation and protection of the buildings.

Some new furniture has been purchased, to replace such as is worn out and unfit for use; and such repairs have been made to the furniture and bedding as were rendered necessary by the wear and tear of last session. We have purchased a lot of furniture for our school-rooms on very reasonable terms, and we take this occasion to express our obligations to Mr. Joseph L. Ross, of Boston, Mass., for the liberal deduction he made on the bill of school furniture purchased from him, and for other courtesies extended to us.

I am well aware that it becomes us at this time to use the strictest economy in the management of the Institution, and to recommend such changes and improvements only as are urgently demanded. It will be necessary, during the coming year, to make some additional repairs and improvements, in failing to mention which, I should feel that I had, in some measure, neglected the interests of those who have been placed under my care.

I would, therefore, call your attention to the inadequate supply of water furnished by our present arrangements, and to the want of a proper system of sewerage and drainage. Another fact to which I would invite your attention is, that we have no means of protection against fire. The tank in the

top of the center building will hold only five hundred gallons of water, and in case of a fire we would be compelled to rely exclusively on the well and pump in our yard. From estimates made, I think we can complete these improvements at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

We are making arrangements to give increased efficiency to our mechanical departments. I have ordered the necessary tools, fixtures and materials for re-establishing our shoe shop, and we hope to be ready to begin instruction in the trade of cabinet-making by the 1st of January, 1869. By your direction, the tools, fixtures, &c., of the book bindery have been sold, and the proceeds will be applied to the purchasing of tools, fixtures, &c., of the other departments to be established. These trades, with printing, will give sufficient employment to the male pupils in the deaf and dumb department. In addition to the trade of broom-making, we will teach the male pupils in the blind department the trade of cane-seating chairs. The female pupils will be instructed, as usual, in sewing, knitting, bead and other fancy work. Our object will be, as heretofore, to give our pupils a good, solid English education, and in addition to that, to teach them some branch of industry by which they can gain a livelihood when their education is completed.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation of eight thousand dollars was made for the support of the Institution, to the close of the present year. It will be necessary to ask an additional appropriation for its support during the coming year. From the present indications, we will have to provide for about one hundred and fifteen whites, and from twenty to thirty colored pupils, besides the necessary repairs which the buildings require.

Having given, in as brief a manner as possible, the condition and wants of the Institution, permit me, in conclusion, to thank you for the great interest you have manifested in all the measures tending to advance the prosperity of the Institution, and to express the hope that our good old State may continue to

cherish this noble charity, and that ample provision will be made for the education of all the deaf and dumb and blind within her borders.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA:

*To His Excellency, the Governor, and Board of
Supervisors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN :—I beg leave to submit the annual report of the operations of this Institution required by law for the year ending the 31st of October, 1868, the first nine months of which, under the Superintendence of my predecessor, is obtained and compiled from official records on file.

TABLE FIRST.

Of Admissions.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Patients in the Asylum November 1st, 1867,	101	6	87	4	198
Received during the year,	33	5	31	3	72
Under treatment during the year,	134	11	118	7	270
Discharged during the year,	20	8	24	1	53
Remaining November 1st, 1868,	114	3	94	6	217

Daily average number of Male patients during the year, $114\frac{337}{365}$
 " " " Female " " " " $96\frac{226}{365}$

Total average during the year.

$211\frac{192}{365}$

TABLE SECOND.

Of Discharges.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Recovered,	7	6	5		18
Improved,			6	1	7
Stationary,	4		7		11
Died,	9	2	6		17
Total,	20	8	24	1	53

TABLE THIRD,

Showing the material circumstances of each case of "Recovery."

No.	Sex.	Civil Con- dition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.			Time in Asylum.		
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
140	Male,	Married,	Melancholy,	Loss of property,		5				11
217	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Amenorrhœ,		2			6	10
335	Male,	Married,	"	Unknown,		1		1	1	2
435	Female,	"	"	Loss of children,		2		1	4	14
521	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	19				4	10
653	Male,	Widower,	Imbecile,	Intemperance,		1			5	
718	"	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		1			6	
819	"	"	Imbecile,	Love,			14		11	19
923	"	"	Mania,	"			7	1	1	
10	"	Married,	"	Unknown,				2	6	
1132	"	"	"	Emancipation,		7			8	
1238	"	Widower,	Melancholy,	The War,	1				8	
1321	"	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,		2			6	

TABLE THIRD.—(CONTINUED.)

No.	Sex.	Civil Con- dition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.		Time in Asylum.	
					Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
14	29 Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	8			7
15	48 " "	Married,	"	"	5			4
16	Female,	Single,	"	Religious anxiety,		6	1	5
17	45 " "	"	"	Remorse,				6
18	35 Male,	Married,	"	Unknown,				10
								8

TABLE FOURTH,

Showing material circumstances of each case discharged "Improved."

No.	Sex.	Civil Con- dition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.			Time in Asylum.		
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
126	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Uterine disease,		6			2	
227	"	"	"	Fever,		1	14		1	17
320	"	Single,	Melancholy,	Masturbation,		1			4	
4	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,				5	4	
523	"	"	Melancholy,	"	1				4	9
643	"	Married,	Mania,	Grief,		1			2	
7	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	1				9	18

TABLE FIFTH,

Showing material circumstances of each case discharged, "Stationary or Unimproved."

No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Con- dition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.			Time in Asylum.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	36	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,					6	
2		Male,	Single,	"	Hereditary,				7	3	
3		Female,	"	"	Unknown,				10	2	
4	22	"	"	Melancholy,	Ill health,			14		7	25
5		"	Married,	Mania,	Death of Sister,	1					12
6	17	Male,	Single,	"	Unknown,	4			4	9	
7	28	Female,	Married,	"	Loss of Mother,	2					20
8		"	"	Melancholy,	Unknown,					5	12
9	26	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,	4			1	2	21
10	47	Female,	"	"	Unknown,	13			4		
11	36	Male,	Married,	Melancholy,	Masturbation,					1	4

Most of the above cases marked, discharged "Unimproved," are *transfers* from the "Pay" to the "County or Indigent" list by order of the authorities of their respective Counties.

TABLE SIXTH,

Showing material circumstances of those who "died" in each case.

No.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Appar't Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when Admitted.			Time in Asylum.			Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	20			10	11		Paralysis.
2	"	Married,	"	"	1			1	5		"
3	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,	Loss of husband,	2				3	21	Apoplexy,
4	"	Single,	Mania,	Epilepsy,	10			2		19	Epilepsy,
5	Male,	Married,	Suicidal,	Fear of starvation,		8		2	2		Ulceration of bowels.
6	"	"	Dem'ntia	Loss of property,		6				11	Exhaustion.
7	"	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	2			1	6		Disease of heart.
8	Female,	"	"	Unkind treatment,	3			4	5		Typhoid Fever.
9	Male,	Married,	"	Hereditary,		6			3		Dysentery.
10	"	Single,	"	Unknown,	8			2			Consumption.
11	"	"	"	"				12	3	25	Typhoid Fever.
12	"	"	"	"				1		5	Chronic Diarrhoea.
13	"	"	"	Ill health,		1		3	11	5	Marasmus.
16	"	"	"	Fright,							

TABLE SIXTH—(CONTINUED.)

No.	Age.	Sex.	Civil condition.	Appar'nt Form.	Supposed Cause.	Duration when admitted.			Time in Asylum.			Cause of Death.					
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.						
14	48	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown, Domestic trouble, Ill health, Puerperal,	18				1	3	25	Abstinence from food.				
15	50	Female,	Widow,	Imbecile,						2							Typhoid Fever.
16	61	"	Married,	Mania,						1	10	28					Exhaustion.
17	22	"	"	"						1							Typhoid Fever.

The number of inmates now under treatment in the Institution, as will be seen by reference to the first tabular statement, is as follows:

Males,	117
Females,	100
Total,	217

TABLE SEVENTH,

Shows of these the pecuniary classification at present as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Pay patients,	14	13	27
Indigent patients,	103	87	190
Total,	117	100	217

For the *first* class above mentioned, there is required to be paid by their friends the sum of three hundred dollars each into the Public Treasury of the State annually; and for the *second* class likewise into the Public Treasury, by their respective Counties from which they are sent, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each. Neither this nor any other money is used for the support of the Institution, except by special appropriation by the General Assembly.

TABLE EIGHTH,

Showing the County residence, classification, sex and number in detail of the patients now in the Institution.

COUNTIES, &c.	PAY.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alamance,				1	1
Anson,			2		2
Beaufort,			1		1
Bertie,			1	2	3
Bladen,			1		1
Brunswick,				1	1
Buncombe,				1	1
Burke,			1	1	2
Cabarrus,			1	1	2
Caswell,			2		2
Catawba,				1	1
Chatham,	1		2	7	10
Chowan,			1		1
Clay,			1		1
Cleaveland,			2		2
Columbus,	1		1		2
Craven,		1	2	4	7
Cumberland,	1		6	2	9
Davidson,			2	2	4
Davie,		1	1	1	3
Duplin,				1	1
Edgecombe,			4	1	5
Forsyth,			3	3	6
Franklin,	1		2	4	7
Gaston,			2	2	4
Gates,	1				1
Granville,	2		7	3	12
Greene,				1	1
Guilford,			2	1	3

TABLE EIGHTH, (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES, &c.	PAY.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Halifax,			1	1	
Harnett,			1	1	
Henderson,			2	1	
Hertford,			1		
Hyde,				1	
Iredell,			1	1	
Johnson,			1		
Lenoir,			1	1	
Lincoln,	1	1		1	
Madison,			1		
Martin,			1	1	
McDowell,	1				
Mecklenburg,	1	1	2	5	
Mitchell,				1	
Montgomery,			2	1	
Moore,	1		1		
Nash,		1			
New Hanover,		1	5	3	
Northampton,	1		1	2	
Onslow,				1	
Orange,			3	3	
Pasquotank,			1	1	
Perquimans,			1	1	
Person,			1	1	
Pitt,			2	1	
Randolph,			2		
Richmond,				1	
Rockingham,			3	1	
Rowan,			1	2	
Rutherford,	1		1		
Stokes,			3	2	
Surry,			1		
Tyrell,	1		1		

TABLE EIGHTH, (CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES, &c.	PAY.		INDIGENT.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Union,	1		1	2	4
Wake,	1	3	8	7	19
Washington,				2	2
Watauga,			1		1
Wayne,			1	1	2
Wilson,		1			1
Yadkin,			1	1	2
Virginia,	1	2			3
Florida,		1			1
Total,	14	13	103	87	217

The daily average number of pay patients during year, $33\frac{135}{365}$
 “ “ “ “ County or Indigent, “ $178\frac{57}{365}$

Total daily average during the year, $211\frac{192}{365}$

TABLE NINTH.

Of Insane Asylums, with number of patients and cost of maintenance of each patient.

Number.	ASYLUMS.	Year.	Number of patients.	Annual cost of each.	Cost per week per patient.
1	Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Philadelphia,	1866	310	\$451	\$8.68
2	Government Hospital, Washington, D. C.,	"	271	410	7.88
3	Northern Ohio, Newberry, O.,	"	141	372	7.17
4	Nashville Hospital, Tenn.,	"	181	333	6.40
5	Longview, Hamilton Co., Ohio,	"	388	311	5.98
6	Illinois Hospital, Jacksonville,	"	308	305	5.87
7	Southern Ohio, Dayton, Ohio,	"	170	292	5.61
8	New York State Asylum, Utica,	"	591	288	5.53
9	West Virginia Hospital, Weston,	"	45	282	5.42
10	Central Ohio, Columbus,	"	290	250	4.80
11	Northampton Hospital, Mass.,	"	376	247	4.78
12	Dixmont Hospital, Pittsburg,	"	206	237	4.57
13	Wisconsin Hospital, Madison,	"	180	233	4.48
14	Pennsylvania State Hospital, Harrisburg,	"	317	229	4.38
15	Stanton Hospital, Virginia,	"	312	224	4.30
16	Eastern Kentucky, Lexington,	"	250	215	4.13
17	Insane Asylum of N. C., Raleigh,	1868	217	250	4.80

The above table includes the cost for maintenance of such Institutions as reliable statistics of recent date could be procured; for which I am indebted to the Report on Insanity, by Dr. Charles Alfred Lee, of New York, extracted from the "Transactions of the American Medical Association."

The average annual cost of each patient is, \$289 94

Average weekly cost of each patient is, 5.57

A prevailing mistaken opinion with the public, that each County is entitled by law to a certain or equal number of inmates, is not justified by any legal enactment. The only restriction upon admissions is want of room for accommodation.

This is a source of serious inconvenience and regret. There are in the building twelve wards—six male and six female—each containing twenty rooms. Of these, one room in each ward is necessarily used for a store room, and one each for attendant and employee—leaving two hundred and four rooms, capable of accommodating two hundred and four patients, by putting only one patient in a room.

The increase above this number that can be accommodated, depends upon the number of patients that can be safely put *two* in a room. There are now thirty-seven applications for admission on file, which cannot be received for want of room. The appeals in many of these cases to admit these unfortunate persons are earnest, and the circumstances connected with them distressing. In many families, already reduced to pecuniary distress and suffering, almost the entire time of the friends is occupied in nursing the insane and preventing injury to themselves or others.

In some cases necessity has forced the removal of the unfortunate sufferers to the jails for safe keeping and restraint.

The enlightened humanity of the age deploras the sad alternative of thus placing on a par *misfortune* and *crime*. It would be an act of supererogation in me to enlarge upon the obligation of the public to afford relief to this helpless and dependent class.

From information in my possession, I have reason to believe that insanity, in this State, is largely on the increase, and that there are as many of its *victims* elsewhere within its limits, as are under treatment in this Institution, some of whom are languishing in prisons, or manacled in chains; thus firmly seating the maladies which timely treatment might remove.

In view of this state of things, and of the urgent and constantly increasing demands, all over the State, on the part of the authorities and friends, for the admission of more than can be

accommodated here, it becomes a question whether the Legislature will not take into immediate consideration the means of providing additional room. No law can long be satisfactory to the public which discriminates between equal sufferers, or withholds relief from any portion of a class who have lost the power to realize or minister to their own necessities.

Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, whose long experience, extensive learning and distinguished success in this speciality, entitles his opinions to the highest respect, says:

“The simple claims of common humanity should induce each State to make provision for all its insane, and it will be found that it is no less its interest to do so, as a mere matter of economy, especially as regards the poor. Of the recent cases of insanity, properly treated, between eighty and ninety per cent. recover. Of those neglected or improperly managed, very few get well. Where fifty or one hundred dollars may be required to cure a case, ten times that amount may not be sufficient to support one that is uncured through life. Those who recover may become valuable citizens; if they do not add directly to the wealth of the State, they at least support their families; those who become incurable are often, during a long life, a source of constant expense to the public, and not unfrequently their families also become a public burthen.”

The first inquiry naturally raised in this connection is, how shall this provision be made? Whether by enlarging the present building, or constructing another Institution in the State?

The same distinguished author, just quoted, further says:

“All the best authorities agree that the number of insane confined in one hospital should not exceed two hundred and fifty,” and proceeds to give reasons for this opinion that carry much weight in their behalf.

If then, upon deliberation, it shall be determined to provide for *all* the insane in the State, there are abundant reasons in favor of erecting another Asylum in some suitable locality

west of Raleigh, convenient to those sections so disadvantageously situated on account of distance and want of traveling facilities.

Owing to want of room, my predecessor found it impossible to assign separate apartments to our colored insane, an arrangement I think highly desirable, and should be made as soon as facilities will permit.

In the mean time, in view of the crowded number of our *own* citizens seeking admission, (some "pay" and some "indigent,") I respectfully suggest the removal of those here from other States.

Official notice has been given me by the Superior Court of the Clerk of Wake County, of a number of suits transferred to his docket by order of Mr. Thomas Bragg, counsel for the former Board, against obligors and sureties to bonds given for the support of "pay" patients, *some* of whom have been discharged by death or otherwise, and the means of *others*, as I am informed, completely exhausted. Whether these suits shall be prosecuted, is a legitimate matter of consideration for the Legislature.

As suggested in my special report of August the 6th, the appropriation, for the last fiscal year, ending the 30th September for the support of the Institution, was inadequate, and failed to meet the current expenses by more than four thousand dollars. This difficulty was met by delaying the payment of bills until after the 1st of October, and thereby borrowing from the appropriation of the present fiscal year to the amount of the deficiency. This, however, will most probably create a like deficiency at the close of the present fiscal year.

According to existing laws, there is an unnecessary distinction between the fiscal year, which ends the 30th of September, and the official year, which ends the 31st of October, without any corresponding advantages.

It would be a matter of great convenience to abolish these unnecessary distinctions, and terminate the fiscal and official years on the same day, and at a time when the General As-

sembly of the State will most probably be in session. As the arrangement is at present, should the Legislature not be in session the 30th of September, or fail to make previous provisions for more than twelve months in advance, the Institution would be without the ordinary means of support from and after *that* day until it could assemble, and make an appropriation for that purpose.

There is no subject connected with the management of the Institution, about which there is more cause for anxious solicitude, than its protection, in case of accident, against destruction by fire. Even with the utmost precaution which it is practicable to enforce in an Institution with arrangements like this, occupied by a numerous household, some of whom are necessarily inexperienced and careless, the chances of accident by fire are sufficiently numerous to justify as complete protection as possible, without which an occurrence might result, not only in the destruction of this magnificent State property, but involve a fearful loss of human life. -

Our means at present consist of four hundred feet of new hose, 1½ inches in diameter, and a fire plug upon each floor of the center building, connecting with the tanks—six in number in the attic—which contain the water for the building, 15,000 gallons in quantity, forced up by the engine from Rocky Run. One of these tanks, with a capacity of 3,500 gallons, is kept constantly filled for use in case of fire. This, in all probability, would be quite sufficient to extinguish an ordinary fire *in the lower part of the house*, either of the center building or wings, unless it should be so situated as to cut off communication with the tanks, in which event we should be entirely helpless. Besides this, we have 200 feet of small hose, one inch in diameter, capable of being attached to plugs in the water closets of the wards, supplied with water from the same source. An additional insecurity of this arrangement consists in the impossibility of throwing the water through the hose higher than the tanks, and of course entire inavailability in case of fire, on the roof, or in the attic. In view of all these difficulties, we

may truthfully be said to be quite unprotected against accidents of this kind. A plan affording assurances of safety in this regard, with the least inconvenience and expense, has been with me a subject of anxious thought.

The result of my inquiries suggests, as the cheapest and most reliable mode, the surrounding the building with a cast iron pipe under ground, three inches in diameter, communicating with the tanks in the attic, with fire plugs attached at different points opposite the wings and center building, and one or more ground tanks holding 30,000 or 40,000 gallons of water, with a force pump near the boiler house propelled by steam from the boilers now in use. With this arrangement, in case of fire, when the water is in the tanks in the attic, it could be used from the outside, until the force pump could be put in action, supplying water from the *ground tanks*, and throwing it to any desirable height or locality. If in this case the large supply of water on hand should not be sufficient to extinguish the flames, the engine and force pump on Rocky Run might, in the mean time, be put in action, by which water could be supplied and used *ad infinitum*.

Another great advantage of this improvement would be, in case of want of repairs in the engine and pump on Rocky Run, which supplies the building and premises with water, that *this* could be used for that purpose for a time, and thereby avoid serious inconvenience.

I make these suggestions with much earnestness, as a matter of solemn duty, because I believe that neither the public nor their own consciences would excuse those having the management of this great State charity, should the sad calamities occur for want of means to avert them, that have befallen similar Institutions in the country.

The entire cost of this proposed improvement would not probably exceed two thousand dollars.

There are several alterations and improvements in the law upon the subject of admission and discharge, criminal insane,

&c., which will doubtless engage the attention of the General Assembly at an early day.

These matters, involving important questions in the management of Insane Hospitals, and decisions in cases of medical jurisprudence, have for years engaged the attention of the profession in this speciality, and a project of a law for determining the legal relations of the insane has been under consideration for several years in the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane." At their recent meeting in Boston, a thorough consideration and discussion resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following series of propositions to be recommended for the legal enactment in those States where the existing laws upon the subject are imperfect and unsatisfactory, to-wit:

"PROJECT OF A LAW FOR DETERMINING THE LEGAL RELATIONS OF
THE INSANE.

"The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, believing that certain relations of the insane should be regulated by statutory enactments, calculated to secure their rights, and also the rights of those entrusted with their care or connected with them by ties of relation or friendship, as well as to promote the ends of justice and enforce the claims of an enlightened humanity, for this purpose recommend that the following legal provisions be adopted by every State where existing laws do not already satisfactorily provide for these great ends:

"1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the Insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and of the respectability of the signer.

"2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquisition, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves or others, or requiring hospital care and treatment; while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one or more reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

"3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital by order of any high judicial officer after the following course of proceedings, viz: on statement in writing of any respectable person, that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself or of others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the judge to appoint immediately a commission who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. If, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the Judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the object of the measure.

"4. The commission provided in the last section shall be composed of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquisition, they shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have seasonable notice of the proceedings, and the Judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending.

"5. On a written statement being addressed by some respectable person to some high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the Judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three, nor more than four persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from sus-

pecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the Judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the Judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

“6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the manner provided in the fifth section.

“7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated in regard to the same party oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

“8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this act may be removed therefrom by the party that placed them in it.

“9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

“10. All persons whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authorities who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority,—the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

“11. On statement in writing to any high judicial officer by some friend of the party, that a certain party placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge, or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his farther confinement unnecessary, the Judge shall make suitable inquisition into the merits of the case, and, according to its result, may or may not order the discharge of the party.

“12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the

operation of the law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid farther responsibility.

"13. Insane persons shall not be made responsible for criminal acts in a criminal suit unless such acts shall be proved not to have been the result directly or indirectly of insanity.

"14. Insane persons shall not be tried for any criminal act during the existence of their insanity; and, for settling this issue, one of the Judges of the Court by which the party is to be tried, shall appoint a Commission, consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons, all of whom shall be physicians, and one at least, if possible, an expert in insanity, who shall examine the accused, hear the evidence that may be offered touching the case, and report their proceedings to the Judge, with their opinion respecting his mental condition. If it be their opinion that he is not insane, he shall be brought to trial; but if they consider him insane, or are in doubt respecting his mental condition, the Judge shall order him confined in some hospital for the insane, or some other place favorable for a scientific observation of his mental condition. The person to whose custody he may be committed shall report to the Judge respecting his mental condition previous to the next term of the Court; and if such report is not satisfactory, the Judge shall appoint a commission of inquiry in the manner just mentioned, whose opinion shall be followed by the same proceedings as in the first instance.

"15. Whenever any person is acquitted in a criminal suit on the ground of insanity, the jury shall declare this fact in their verdict, and the Court shall order the prisoner to be committed to some place of confinement for safe keeping or treatment, there to be retained until he may be discharged in the manner provided in the next section.

"16. If any Judge of the highest Court, having original jurisdiction, shall be satisfied by the evidence presented to him, that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity, in which the criminal act was committed, was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional dis-

charge; if, however, it shall appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the Court may at its discretion appoint a guardian of his person, and to him commit the care of the prisoner, said guardian giving bonds for any damage his ward may commit, provided always that in cases of homicide, or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged unless the unanimous consent of the Superintendent and the Managers of the Hospital and the Court before which he was tried.

“17. If it shall be made to appear to any Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, or other high judicial officer, that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain him.

“18. Application for the guardianship of an insane person shall be made to the Judge of Probate, or judge having similar jurisdiction, who, after a hearing of the parties, shall grant the measure, if satisfied that the person is insane, and incapable of managing his affairs discreetly. Seasonable notice shall be given to the person who is the object of the measure, if at large; and, if under restraint, to those having charge of him, but his presence in court, as well as the reading of the notice to him, may be dispensed with, if the court is satisfied that such reading or personal attendance would probably be detrimental to his mental or bodily health. The removal of the guardianship shall be subjected to the same mode of procedure as its appointment.

“19. Insane persons shall be made responsible in a civil suit, for any injury they may commit upon the person or property of others; reference being had, in regard to the amount of damages, to the pecuniary means of both parties, to the provocation sustained by the defendant, and any other circumstance, which in a criminal suit would furnish ground for mitigation of punishment.

"20. The contracts of the insane shall not be valid, unless it can be shown either that such acts were for articles of necessity or comfort, suitable to the means and condition of the party, or that the other party had no reason to suspect the existence of any mental impairment, or that the transaction exhibited no marks of unfair advantage.

"21. A will may be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he was incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the transaction, or of appreciating the relative values of property, or of remembering or calling to mind all the heirs-at-law, or of resisting all attempts to substitute the will of others for his own. A will may also be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he entertained delusions respecting any heirs-at-law calculated to produce unfriendly feeling towards them."

Clerical service has been regularly held, of late, in the Chapel on Sunday, except when unavoidably absent, by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Dr. Pritchard, and Rev. Mr. Hudson, alternately, much to the interest and gratification of the inmates.

To those who have kindly remembered the Institution by voluntary benefactions, grateful acknowledgments are tendered. Such are due to Dr. Edward C. Fisher, former Superintendent, for the "American Journal of Insanity," published at Utica, New York, through a series of years, and to Dr. Thos. S. Kirkbridge, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, for valuable documents on this speciality.

Our thanks are also due to the Editors of the "Southern Churchman," Alexandria, Virginia, the "Raleigh Daily Standard," the "Statesville American," for their paper gratuitously furnished.

With a view of eliciting practical information from the experience of other Institutions, I addressed a circular letter to a number of Superintendents, whose answers and accompanying documents contain much useful and interesting matter in re-

gard to the statutory regulations of other States. These papers are at the service of the Board or any Legislative Committee when called for.

To the officers and others with whom I am connected, I tender my thanks for their efficient discharge of duty, and to Dr. Francis T. Fuller, Assistant Physician, I am under peculiar obligations for the skill and fidelity with which he executes his laborious trust.

With renewed obligations to the Board for their kindness, and humble gratitude for the blessings of Divine Providence, I commend the Institution to your continued interest and to the generous sympathies of an enlightened public.

EUGENE GRISSOM,

Physician and Superintendent.

November 1st, 1868.

REPORT

Of W. E. Anderson, late Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina, from 30th September, 1867, to the 5th August, 1868.

Balance on hand 30th Sept., 1867,		\$ 4,591 47
Received from public Treasurer,		46,854 19
		\$51,445 66
EXPENDED.		
For Bacon,	\$ 3,289 32	
“ Fresh Meats,	3,233 56	
“ Poultry,	744 71	
“ Eggs,	627 57	
“ Flour,	3,346 46	
“ Butter,	1,760 13	
“ Corn and Meal,	2,766 96	
“ Other Provisions,	4,881 22	
“ Forage,	992 47	
“ The Farm,	820 29	
“ Freight,	512 65	
“ Dry Goods,	2,356 18	
“ Wood,	3,511 07	
“ Salaries,	5,408 97	
“ Wages,	5,880 97	
“ Unclassified items or general expenditure,	9,474 12	
		\$49,606 65
		\$ 1,839 01

Leaving a balance in my hands of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and one cent, which I have transferred to my successor, Mr. C. W. Horner, and for which amount I hold his receipts.

W. E. ANDERSON, *Treas'r.*

REPORT

*Of the Treasurer of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina,
for the last two months of the Fiscal Year ending September
30th, 1868.*

To the Board of Supervisors :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit the following :

Amount received of W. E. Anderson, late Treasurer,			\$ 1,839 01
Amount received from Public Treasurer of North Carolina,			14,006 77
			<hr/> 15,845 78
And have expended, as follows :			
For Amusements,	\$	5	
“ Advertising,		15 50	
“ Beef,		262 21	
“ Butter,		212 33	
“ Bacon,		135 56	
“ Building,		143 60	
“ Coffee,		165	
“ Dry Goods,		21 45	
“ Eggs,		42 09	
“ Frait,		18 31	
“ Freight,		103 98	
“ Flour,		543 97	
“ General Expenditure,		1,117 49	
“ Groceries,		301 11	
“ Liquors,		5 25	
“ Medicine,		48 22	
“ Mutton,		2 48	
“ Meal,		25 97	
“ Merchandise,		407 88	
“ Poultry,		90 93	
“ Provisions,		356 30	
“ Repairs,		30 55	
“ Soap,		18 23	
Carried forward,	\$	4,073 41	

TREASURER'S REPORT.—(CONTINUED.)

Amount brought forward,	\$ 4,073 41	\$15,845 78
For Salary,	1,224 32	
“ Sugar,	168 05	
“ Stationery,	67 05	
“ Tobacco,	44 50	
“ Wood,	200	
“ Wages,	1,945 75	
		\$ 7,723 08
Leaving a balance in my hands on 1st		
October, 1868, of		\$ 8,122 70

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HORNER, *Treasurer.*

Ordered to be Printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November 28th, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—By an act passed by your honorable body at its last session, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of furnishing the Executive Mansion, and making necessary repairs for the same.

I beg leave, respectfully, to say that I would prefer, under the circumstances, not to expend this money for the purpose indicated. I am comfortably situated in my own private residence, where I will be as happy to receive my friends as I would be in the Executive Mansion.

The Mansion and grounds are, therefore, subject to such disposition as your body may choose to make of them. It would be very expensive to render the Mansion fit for a comfortable private residence ; but it might, at small expense, be rendered suitable for school purposes or for public offices.

I have expended a small portion of the appropriation on the Mansion, and on the furniture belonging to it. I will

account for this with the Public Treasurer, and leave the remainder of the appropriation in his hands, subject to your order.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.



Ordered to be Printed.

ABSTRACT CANVASS RETURNS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, December 2d, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with section third, chapter forty-one, of the Revised Code, entitled “Electors of President and Vice-President,” I have the honor to lay before you the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing the vote cast for Electors for President and Vice-President, on the third day of last month, and the names of the persons duly elected Electors for this State on the day aforesaid.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor of North Carolina :

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract return of the votes cast for Electors of President and Vice-

President, at the election held in this State on the third day of November, 1868, and am,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. MENNINGER,

Secretary of State.

ABSTRACT CANVASS RETURNS

Of an Election held in the State of North Carolina, on the third day of November, 1868, for Electors of President and Vice-President.

[illegible]

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct Abstract of the Canvass Returns, as rendered to this Office by the County Canvassers severally.

III. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

Ordered to be Printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM PUBLIC TREASURER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, December 11th, 1868.

To the HON. C. S. WINSTEAD,

President pro tem of the Senate:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, viz :

“ *Resolved*, That the Public Treasurer be requested to report to the Senate the names of the persons to whom he sold one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in bonds of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, paid by that Company to the State, on 10th October, as dividends, from whom proposals were received and the prices offered; and what were the exigencies of the Treasury which did not allow him to reject the bids.”

In reply thereto, I beg leave to say that a reference to my report heretofore submitted will show that on the 1st day of October last, the beginning of the present fiscal year, there was on hand in the Treasury, in cash, \$150,035 84, out of which

there was due \$100,000 borrowed for temporary deficiencies in August last, leaving a nett balance of \$50,035 84.

Out of this sum the 1st October quarterly payments were made and the interest on the public debt was to be paid. Some receipts from taxes were had after the 1st October up to November 11th, the day of the sale of the North Carolina Rail Road Bonds mentioned in the resolution, amounting in the aggregate to \$148,793 07, including the sum of \$45,000 which were deposited by Sheriffs in advance of a final settlement.

Besides the demands on the Treasury on 1st October last for interest, salaries and other appropriations amounting to \$130,000 estimated, it was necessary for me to provide for the payment of the expenses of the General Assembly, whose session began on November 16th. These expenses are about \$15,000 for mileage, and \$1,290 per day, amounting to \$61,512 before the 1st January, and probably \$69,768 after that date.

Besides this, other salaries and other expenses must be paid, as well as interest on the public debt, the 1st January, which interest in round numbers will be \$305,000. On the whole it is evident that there will be on 1st January a deficiency of \$455,000 interest, if the taxes alone are to be relied on, and of \$150,000 before the 1st January. Under this pressure on the Treasury immediately and most embarrassing, I deemed it my duty to use every means to place myself in a condition to meet the wants of the General Assembly.

By the act to provide for payment of interest on the public debt, ratified 19th August, 1868, the Public Treasurer is "authorized to apply towards such payments not only receipts from taxes and other sources, but any dividends and income arising from the Rail Road Companies or other internal improvement corporations, in which the State is or may be interested, and he is authorized to dispose of in such manner as may be best for the interests of the State, any of said dividends not declared or paid in national currency."

On the 10th day of October I came in possession, after repeated application for them, of the \$180,000 North Carolina

Rail Road Bonds, mentioned in the resolution, paid to the State by way of dividends. I began immediately to set on foot enquiries looking to raising money by sale or pledge of said bonds. I found that in New York only fifty cents in the dollar could be raised by pledging the bonds as collaterals. Owing to the scarcity of money in the State, I could not borrow at all except at ruinous rates. I instituted enquiries inviting persons to make offers at private sale, but without success. In the meanwhile I determined to advertise for sealed proposals for the purchase of the bonds in the leading newspapers of the City of Raleigh. When the day mentioned in the advertisement arrived, the following bids were made, viz:

W. H. Jones & Co., 80 per cent.	-	-	-	\$ 4,000
G. W. Swepson, 65 per cent.	-	-	-	176,000
J. M. Heck, 60 per cent.	-	-	-	180,000

After consultation with the Governor, by his approval, the foregoing bids of 80 and 65 per cent., \$117,600 in all, were accepted for the following reasons:

1st. It had been found impracticable to borrow money on the credit of the bonds as collaterals except at ruinous rates, and I thought that by pledging them at fifty cents in the dollar, they might ultimately be sold at a much greater sacrifice. Indeed, it seems from the words of the above mentioned act that a *sale of the bonds* was contemplated by the Assembly.

2d. I had made an honest effort to get as much as possible for the bonds, and after full notice to the public, the bids accepted were *the highest*.

3d. I believed, and was so advised by the Governor and others familiar with such matters, that no greater sum for so large an amount could be obtained within any reasonable time.

4th. The lowest price obtained was as high as six per cent. *untaxable* bonds of this State, while these bonds are *taxable*, notwithstanding a contrary opinion is prevalent. It may be best for me to mention that *the State does not endorse these bonds*. The allegation that the State is an endorser is untrue.

5th. The exigencies of the Treasury did not admit of attempt-

ing to retail the bonds at a higher figure. But for that sale many members of the General Assembly could not have obtained the sums which will be owing them.

The proceeds arising from this sale are the only funds available at present, to carry on the operations of the State government.

I have ascertained by a careful calculation as to the expenses to this date (principally the per diem of the members of the General Assembly) that without these funds operations would have, of necessity, been suspended on yesterday.

In conclusion, I hope I may be pardoned for saying that in this matter I have been careful to consult the best interests of the State, and such will always be my earnest desire.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

Public Treasurer.

Ordered to be Printed.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raleigh, December 14th, 1868.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to enclose herewith a report showing the operations of the Quarantine officer appointed under “An act for the preservation of the public health by establishing suitable Quarantine regulations for the Port of Wilmington, North Carolina.”

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

SMITHVILLE, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina :

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose reports of all Quarantine operations up to September 30th, which I hope will meet your approval.

An effectual Quarantine is now in operation, which seems to give general satisfaction and protection to all interests concerned.

The Quarantine establishment is progressing as fast, as seems to me compatible with the public interest, and all details of Hospital will be completed before another season.

It has been deemed best to distribute the employments for Quarantine services, equitably among white and colored, so far as the public interest rendered possible, and I have consequently given employment to three colored persons as crew of the boat.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician.

OFFICE OF QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN,
SMITHVILLE, BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.,
September 30th, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina :

SIR:—The undersigned Quarantine Physician for the Port of Wilmington, by Commission dated August 21st, in confor-

mity with the provisions of "An act for the preservation of the public health by establishing suitable Quarantine regulations for the Port of Wilmington, North Carolina," and of section second of said act, requiring him to make monthly reports, respectfully submits the following report, viz:

That immediately upon his appointment he did proceed to put suitable Quarantine regulations in force, and to that end did proceed to Wilmington for the purpose of duly advertising said regulations, and procuring such printed matter as was necessary, for the especial notification of Pilots, Masters and Owners of Vessels, copies of which notice and regulations are herewith transmitted, that said regulations were put in force from the 1st day of September, 1868.

A crew of four men has been employed, and a boat temporarily hired, to be used while the Quarantine Boat is being constructed, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month. A contract has been made for the construction of a suitable boat, which boat will be ready for delivery on the 10th day of October. Copies of the agreement for the hire of crew, and the contract for boat, are herewith transmitted. Proposals for the construction of Quarantine Hospital have been duly advertised, and the contract awarded to P. Priohan, he being the lowest bidder, at the sum of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, the contract to be made as soon as a suitable site shall be purchased, and title accepted by the State of North Carolina.

A report of the vessels visited and inspected, and the disposition made of them is herewith transmitted.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Medical Physician.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

In conformity with the provisions of a law entitled "An act for the preservation of the public health, by establishing suitable Quarantine Regulations for the Port of Wilmington, North Carolina," the undersigned hereby gives notice to Pilots, Masters and Owners of vessels, and to all persons concerned, that the following Quarantine Regulations will be in force from and after September 1st, 1868 :

1st. All vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the visiting station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Physician.

2d. All vessels having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness during the voyage, are required to come to the station for inspection, without regard to the Port from whence they sailed.

3d. Vessels not included as above, will proceed to Wilmington without detention.

4th. Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to the station for further examination.

5th. Pilots wilfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branch ; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws ; and all other persons are liable for each and every offence.

6th. All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations, will set a flag in the main rigging—port side.

W. G. CURTIS,

Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

OFFICE OF QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN,
SMITHVILLE, N. C., September 1, 1868.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED ON BOARD ALL VESSELS DETAINED
AT QUARANTINE.

1st. Universal cleanliness must be preserved on board.

2d. The forecastle, steerage and cabin to be scrubbed, and then well sprinkled with chloride of lime, and other means of disinfection shall be used as may be directed by the Quarantine Officer.

3d. All foul wearing apparel and bed clothes of the officers, passengers and seamen, must be washed, aired and disinfected.

4th. The bilge water must be completely pumped out twice a day at least, and water from alongside be put in the pump until the water so pumped out shall be clear and free from any offensive smell.

5th. Wind sales must be constantly kept up in each hatchway, and trimmed to the wind, except when weather or discharge of cargo prevents.

6th. Commanders of vessels are accountable for all irregularities committed on board their respective vessels, and for the conduct of such of their people as they may send on shore by permission of the Quarantine Officer; and if any person shall leave a vessel in quarantine, or go beyond the limits assigned to such person by competent authority, a report thereof must be immediately made to the Quarantine Officer. Any person so offending shall, on conviction, suffer punishment as by law provided.

7th. All persons whatever, belonging to a vessel in Quarantine, are strictly prohibited from leaving the vessel, except written permission of the Quarantine Officer.

8th. All persons whatever, belonging to a vessel at Quarantine, are strictly forbidden to take on board any person who

did not arrive in such vessel, or any person who has not a regular permit from the Quarantine Officer.

9th. All communication between vessels at Quarantine is expressly prohibited.

10th. No boat or craft is permitted to go along side of a vessel at Quarantine for any purpose whatever, except the master thereof shall have a written permission from the Quarantine Officer.

11th. Provisions and other necessaries, intended to be sent on board vessels at Quarantine, must follow the same rules and regulations which apply to other communications with the vessel.

12th. Colors must be worn, and a light must be hoisted at night, so long as the vessel is detained at Quarantine.

13th. Any person who shall wilfully or knowingly violate, offend against, or disobey any of these orders, or any orders of the Quarantine Officer, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine as provided by statute.

14th. All persons sent or taken to the Quarantine Hospital, shall be charged three dollars *per diem* during their continuance there, for attendance and other accommodations; and if incapable of paying the captain, owner or consignee shall be responsible.

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

QUARANTINE REPORT, PORT OF WILMINGTON, September, 1868.

Character of Vessel.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Clearance.	Destination.	Sanitary condition.	Disposition.	Fee.
Steamer, Schooner, “	Lizzie Baker, L. S. Davis, J. W. Merrill,	Savannah, Charleston, Galveston,	Wilmington, “ “	Healthy, “ “	Released, “ “	\$5.00 paid. 5.00 “ 5.00 “

I certify that the above is a correct report of all Vessels liable to Quarantine at this Port, for the month of September, 1868.

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician.

OFFICE OF QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN,
SMITHVILLE, Sept. 1st, 1868.

We, the undersigned, have enlisted, and by these presents do enlist, as crew of Quarantine Boat for the Port of Wilmington, to serve until regularly discharged, under the direction of the Quarantine Physician, at the rate of twenty dollars per month each, except the Coxswain, who shall be entitled to receive ten dollars per month extra, for services taking charge of boat, flag and other quarantine materials.

(Signed,)

W. C. PRICE, Cockswain.

CHARLEY McDONALD, Crew.

PETER MOORE, Crew.

his

GIBB ✕ DAVIS, Crew.

mark

The above contract is approved this 1st day of September, 1868, on the part of the State of North Carolina, by

W. G. CURTIS,

Quarantine Physician.

E. LEGG,

Quarantine Commissioner.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Brunswick County. }

This Indenture, entered into this 11th day of September, A. D., 1868, between Dr. W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician for the Port of Wilmington, on the part of the State of North Carolina of the first part, and E. B. Daniels, of Smithville, of the second part, witnesseth :

That for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars, to be paid to the said E. B. Daniels by

the State as aforesaid, the said E. B. Daniels bargains and contracts to build a boat suitable in all respects for quarantine purposes, to be approved by the said W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician as aforesaid, said boat to be eighteen feet long on the keel, of suitable width, square stern, to be built of the best materials, and copper fastened, and well provided with mast, sails, oars, rudder, and all other appurtenances of a first class boat, said boat to be well painted and ready for delivery by the 10th of October next.

In testimony of which the said parties of the first and second parts have affixed their hands this 11th day of September, 1868.

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician.
E. B. DANIELS.

Signed in the presence of
E. LEGG,
Quarantine Commissioner.

W. G. CURTIS, (Quarantine Physician,) To State of North Carolina,	Dr.
For fees collected from vessels during the month of September, viz:	
Steamer, Lizzie Baker,	\$5.00
Schooner, L. S. Davis,	5.00
“ J. W. Merrill,	5.00
	<hr/> \$15.00

I certify that the above is a true statement of all fees collected from vessels subject to quarantine during the month of September, 1868.

W. G. CURTIS,
Quarantine Physician.

Ordered to be Printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina :

The undersigned, by whom, under the authority of "an act to provide for the employment of convicts, and the erection of a Penitentiary," a purchase was made of a site for a Penitentiary and of iron mines, rock quarries, and timbered land, as appurtenant to the same, beg leave to submit the following statement, and respectfully and urgently to ask for a Committee of Investigation of their action in the premises, to be fully and fairly made :

By section first of the act aforesaid, it was provided that a "Committee * * * * shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to hear the claims of the several places and then locate at once the Penitentiary, and purchase a site for the same, and if in their judgment it is desirable, they may procure by grant or otherwise, coal or other property." The Committee have already reported to your honorable body, that they heard the claims of various locations, and decided that the valley of Deep River in the County of Chatham, possessed a greater combination of advantages for the location of a Penitentiary than any other place in the State. It is central in position, has marvellous resources of coal, of iron and other mineral and metallic ores, unlimited water power, fertility of soil, and healthiness of location. In their decision in this matter the Committee are confident they are sustained by a large majority of the intelligent

men of the State, who have not been misled by the unfounded and false representations of those who, from pecuniary or other motives, are interested in fixing the Penitentiary at some other point. The main objections urged apply, however, not to the selection of Lockville as the site, but to the purchase of other lands to be used in connection with the Penitentiary. The Committee are prepared to justify their entire action in the matter.

It will be observed that the act above mentioned *commands* the Committee: 1st, to locate the Penitentiary *at once*; 2d, to purchase a site for the same. The act further authorized the Committee, if in their judgement desirable, to procure coal or other property. Under this authority the Committee would have been derelict in duty, not to have considered the question whether such a purchase was desirable. Certainly the Assembly would not have conferred this power if there had not been an expectation that the power might possibly be exercised.

Why was the authority given to secure for the State coal or other property, in connection with a Penitentiary? Plainly in order to furnish fuel for the comfort of convicts or power to run the machinery of their work shops. Why was authority conferred to purchase "other property"? Plainly to furnish stone and timber and other material for the construction of the Penitentiary building, and to afford means for the employment of the convicts in labor valuable to the public.

The General Assembly having left it to the discretion of the Committee to "procure by grant or otherwise, coal or other property," they proceeded to exercise that discretion. An excellent site was offered to them, comprising a magnificent and valuable water power on Deep River and means of access by navigation works to the coal deposits above, and the iron deposits, granite quarries and timbered lands below. In connection with this site containing twenty five acres, were offered to the Committee within a few miles of easy water communication, a very valuable tract containing iron and other ores, and granite quarries and farming and timbered lands, in all eight

thousand acres. The quality of this ore and granite have been tested by actual working, their quantity is believed to be inexhaustible, and the Committee are informed by experts familiar with the lands that the whole of them contain valuable mineral deposits, and very valuable water power exists on the same. The ore, stone and timber can be floated with little cost, into the very walls of the Penitentiary, and animal power almost, if not entirely, dispensed with. And all this water power and other property were offered for \$100,000, payable in the bonds of the State.

The General Assembly having made it the duty of the Committee to purchase a site, and having authorised them to procure this other property, if in their judgment it was deemed best, they, after careful consideration concluded to procure it. They thought it an eligible purchase for the State; they thought the convicts might be advantageously employed in some of the manufactures of iron; they expected at least that honorable gentlemen would enquire into the facts, before condemning the exercise of their best discretion. They did not expect that without an investigation, credit would be given to the false statements of unscrupulous political partisans, and of men disappointed because the claims of their localities were not preferred. In this reasonable hope the Committee have been disappointed.

They have been amazed to find that assertions, without shadow of foundation, have been made and partly gained credence in the public mind, until not only their judgment honestly exercised has been impeached, but it is freely charged that the Committee has acted from corrupt motives. They have been accused of having acted with "hot haste," when the law required them to locate the Penitentiary *at once*. They have been accused of buying eight thousand acres of land worth fifty-five cents per acre, when in truth they purchased very valuable water privileges at a low estimate, worth \$25,000, and for one tract of the land containing more than

three hundred and fifty acres, they have been offered eighty dollars per acre in the bonds of the State by perfectly solvent parties, and the land alone can be sold for enough to leave the whole of the Penitentiary site and water power almost, if not entirely, without cost to the State.

They have been charged with "exceeding their power," when the law, in express words, authorizes them to buy coal or other property to be used in connection with the Penitentiary.

It has been charged that the Committee purchased a "defective title," when in fact the title was examined and reported perfectly valid by some of the best lawyers of the State.

Under these circumstances the Committee feel that they have the right to ask for a Committee of investigation into their conduct. They are prepared to prove:

1st. That the property purchased is admirably suited for the location of a Penitentiary, to supply material for its erection, and for the remunerative employment of the labor of the convicts.

2d. That the property has very great present, and much greater prospective, value. Even if used to supply granite and timber for the erection of the Penitentiary, it can, after its completion, if it be thought best not to employ the convicts in any of the forms of the manufactures of iron or other metals, be sold at great profit to the State.

3d. That all the statements impugning the motives of the Committee are utterly false; that the purchase was at a fair price and should not be repudiated by the State.

Finally, the Committee beg leave to state that offers have been made to them for the purchase of the whole or part of that portion of the property, against which so many objections are made, which will enable the State to get rid of the same without loss. While their opinion is still that such a step should not be taken, they ask that the Committee of investigation shall report as to the expediency of such sale. If the General

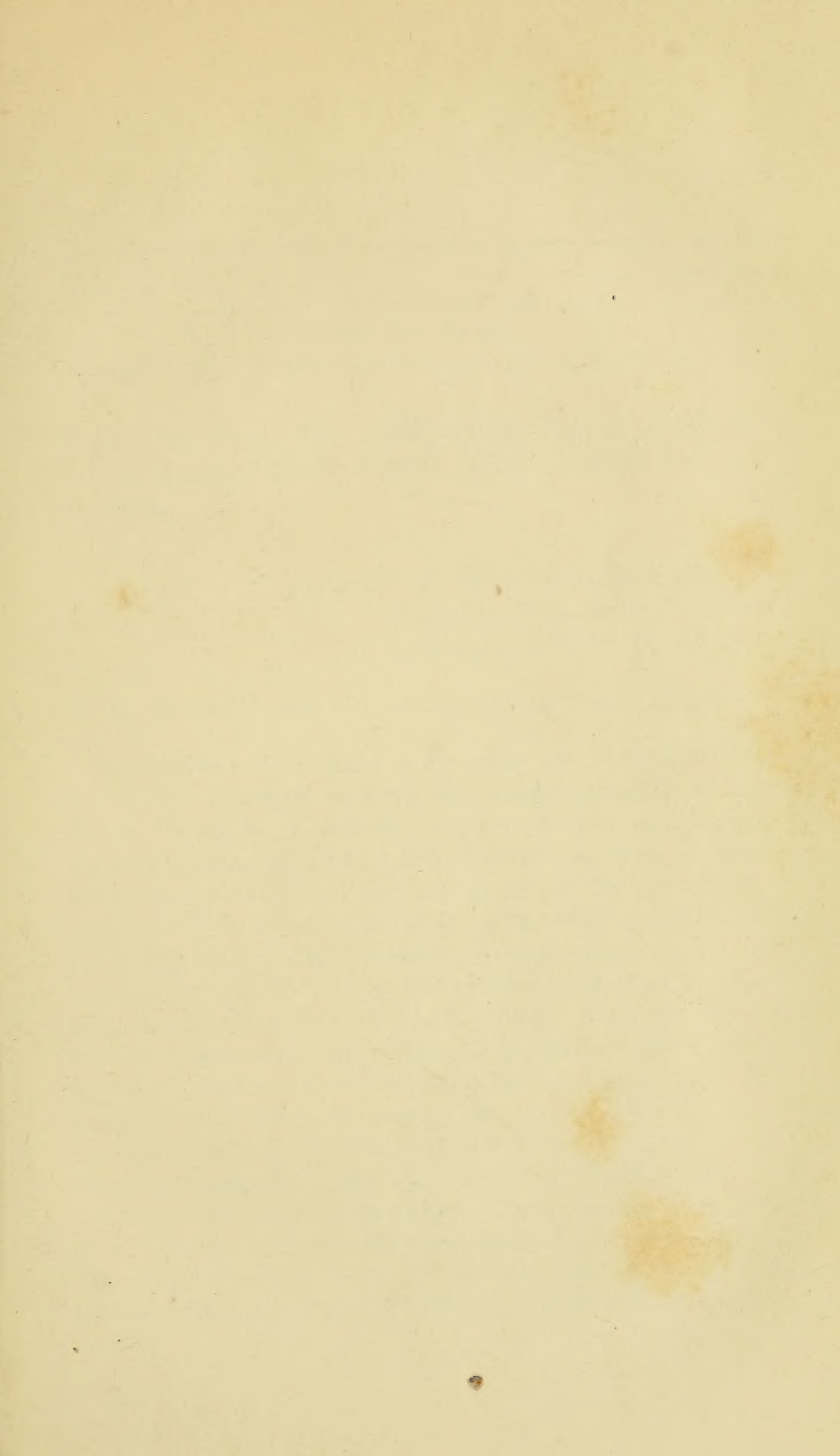
Assembly should conclude to dispose of this valuable mineral and other property, they will cheerfully yield to the higher authority of your honorable body, still asserting that they exercised the "judgment," which the law required them to exercise, as they deemed best for the interest of the State.

C. L. HARRIS, *Chairman*,

J. H. RENFROW,

J. H. HARRIS,

HUGH DOWNING.



Ordered to be Printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR TRANSMITTING
COMMUNICATION FROM THE PUBLIC TREAS-
URER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 6th, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to lay before you a Report from the Public Treasurer showing the present condition of the Public Treasury. I earnestly recommend that the General Assembly immediately adopt the necessary measures to meet the interest on the public debt, and to provide for the current expenses of the State government. I have full confidence in the ability of the Public Treasurer, and trust that the General Assembly will give to his recommendations and views the consideration to which they are justly entitled. The credit of the State is of paramount importance. It should be maintained at whatever sacrifice. In no other way can our good name be preserved untarnished, in no other way can we hope to prosecute those works of internal improvement on which it is believed our prosperity in the future materially depends.

I trust that it may be the pleasure of the General Assembly at once to pass a revenue bill which will enable the Treasurer to meet the January interest now due, and also provide for the interest falling due during the present year, as well as for the

ordinary expenses of the government. The people of the State must expect, from the condition in which they find themselves, to contribute liberally in taxes to the Public Treasury. I have no doubt, from my knowledge of their character, that they will do this cheerfully and promptly, inasmuch as it is indispensable to maintain the plighted faith of the State, and to render effective such measures as may be adopted to develop our great natural resources.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, January 5th, 1869.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina :

I beg leave again, respectfully to call your attention to the financial condition of the State.

It is with the deepest pain that I am compelled to report that it was found utterly impossible to raise money to pay the interest on the public debt due January 1st, 1869. Every effort was made to borrow the money needed, about \$305,000, both in this State and in New York, but without effect. The only power in addition to the general credit of the State given me by the General Assembly under "An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury," ratified 21st December, A. D. 1868, was to pledge the same amount from the taxes first thereafter receivable. The same power was conferred under "An act to provide for the payment of the interest of the lawful debt of the State," rati-

fied 19th August, 1868. I could not induce capitalists to consider this pledge sufficient, because no tax bill has been passed adequate to the emergency. The Revenue Act now in force is only calculated to produce about \$300,000. As of course the State government must be supported requiring more than this amount, it is abundantly evident that the security of taxes to be received under this act is very meagre, and capitalists so believing, refused to advance their funds.

It will be remembered, that immediately on the opening of the late session of the General Assembly, I made a full statement of our finances, and I then urged the immediate passage of a Revenue Act, which would certainly net an amount sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government and pay the interest on the public debt. I used this language: "It is impossible to restore the credit of the State except by raising the necessary funds by taxation. It is altogether practicable to borrow money in anticipation of taxes to be repaid when the same shall be collected, but it is idle to dream of elevating North Carolina to her once eminent position of financial credit without putting our hands into our pockets and providing for the annual expenses for interest, as well as supporting the State Government, by promptly paying them in cash."

In the above paragraph I averred the practicability of borrowing money in advance of taxes, *provided a sufficient levy should be made*. I also urged the expediency of the prompt passage of such a bill. A few days thereafter, on the 28th day of November, 1868, I reported such a bill, and recommended its immediate consideration. This bill, while framed to carry out the provisions of the Constitution requiring the taxation of all real and personal property according to value, also was designed to fairly rate incomes, privileges and licenses, as the Constitution permits. Doubtless the bill has defects, but its prompt consideration with the view of removing such defects, and the passage of that, or a similar one, would have enabled me to have avoided the great evil of not paying the January interest.

Finding that it was unlikely that my recommendations would be carried into effect in season, I found it necessary again to communicate with the Assembly. I made a frank statement of the condition of affairs. Owing to causes, which all understand, we cannot borrow money at par at the commercial centres without a pledge of collaterals. In my report in November last, I proposed that coupon bonds of the State, payable to bearer should be authorized to be kept in the Treasury, and used as collaterals, whenever temporary loans should be needed. But an assault was afterwards made upon the bonds issued under authority of a law passed in August last, for the benefit of the Chatham Rail Road on the ground, that they were unconstitutional. This assault, although probably it was not so intended by the assailants, produced such a profound distrust of all issues under recent acts that the Stock Board of New York refused to regard as good deliveries, any North Carolina bonds dated since April 1st, 1868. It was too late to prepare and issue new bonds to be used as collaterals, and then take steps to procure a revocation of this resolution of the Stock Board. Therefore, actuated by an intense anxiety to avoid the dispute of non-payment of interest, I was forced to seek for other securities, which might be available.

I was assured that money might be raised on a pledge of the interest owned by the State in various Rail Road Companies. I could not, and cannot now, see how such a transaction could inflict loss to the State, *provided the General Assembly intend to pass an adequate revenue act.* Nothing is more common than to borrow money on collaterals. Indeed, this has become a favorite mode of effecting temporary loans in all our commercial cities. Of course the collaterals are required to be of greater value than the amount of the loan. I was bound to assume that, after the General Assembly had passed an act in August last, directing me to begin paying interest in October, and to continue thereafter without interruption, it was their *bona fide* intention to provide the necessary funds for carrying into effect such directions. And if the Revenue Act re-

ported by me or one calculated to raise a like amount, should be passed, it is absolutely certain that I would be able to pay the sums borrowed out of the receipts from taxes. The bill recommended by me was carefully guarded to prevent loss to the State. It provided that money might be borrowed from "time to time," because in the first place the interest matured from "time to time," and in the second place, if from any cause money should not be in the Treasury exactly at the maturity of any loan, sufficient to meet it, either an extension could, be procured or else a loan effected with other parties on a similar pledge. All danger of loss was averted, (supposing always an adequate tax bill passed) by the provision, *that no sale of the stocks or bonds pledged should take place before October 1st, 1869, by which time all the taxes are payable.* I admit that if no revenue act is to be passed, there is danger under the bill of having the said interests sold, but surely I was not presumptuous in supposing such omission to be impossible.

I mention these considerations in explanation of my recommendation in regard to pledging the Rail Road interests of the State, because much sharp criticism of my action has been made. Certainly it was no part of my intention or expectation that the public property should be sacrificed or even endangered. The plan was offered in the last resort as the only means of averting a very great calamity, a still further prostration of the public credit. This evil has fallen upon us, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying, that unless it shall be promptly removed, abundant reproach will be heaped upon all responsible for it, and upon many who have labored to prevent it.

I, therefore, again respectfully but urgently press upon your attention the necessity of prompt action, to begin the restoration of the public credit. Already have uncertainty and distrust been engendered in the minds of our creditors. Longer delay will render it impossible to restore their confidence. I respectfully recommend that a part, perhaps one-half, of the

taxes be made payable the first of April, a burden which can easily be borne by the people, as their crops will then be sold.

In my opinion it will still be necessary to authorize me to pledge, as collaterals, a part of the interests owned by the State in Rail Road corporations. If it be deemed that the powers granted me in the bill heretofore proposed were too great, let amendments be offered making such restrictions as will, in your view, guard the public interest. It is necessary not only to provide the sum sufficient to pay the January interest, but also that to become due on the first of April.

Money is likewise needed to carry on the State Government. It becomes my duty to inform the General Assembly that the Treasury is now nearly empty—in fact, with the exception of the sums deposited by delinquent Sheriffs to their credit, the Treasury is exhausted. Money is tight in all the financial centres, and I must have powers adequate to the emergency, or it will be impossible to provide all necessary funds.

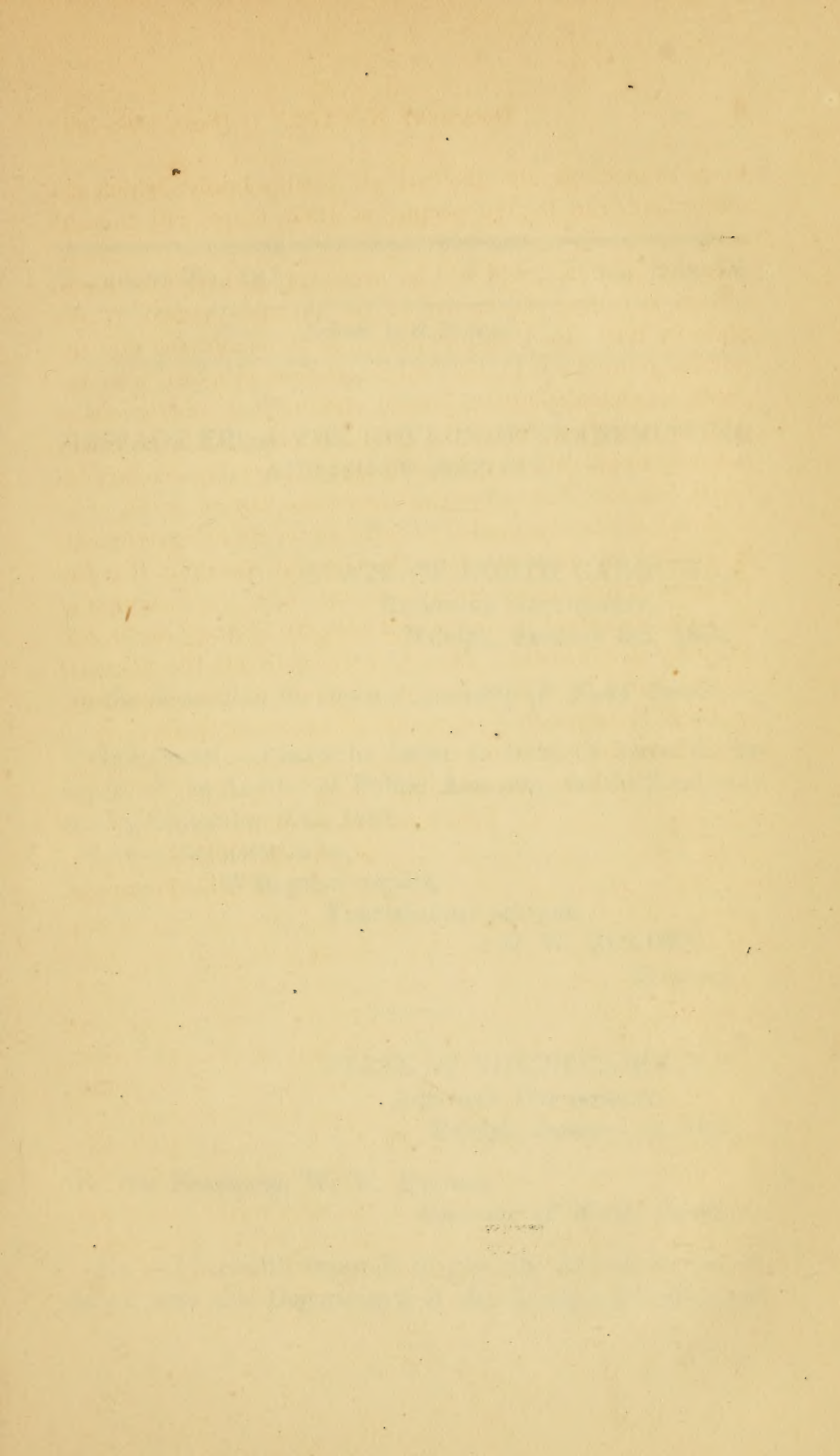
I have the honor to be,

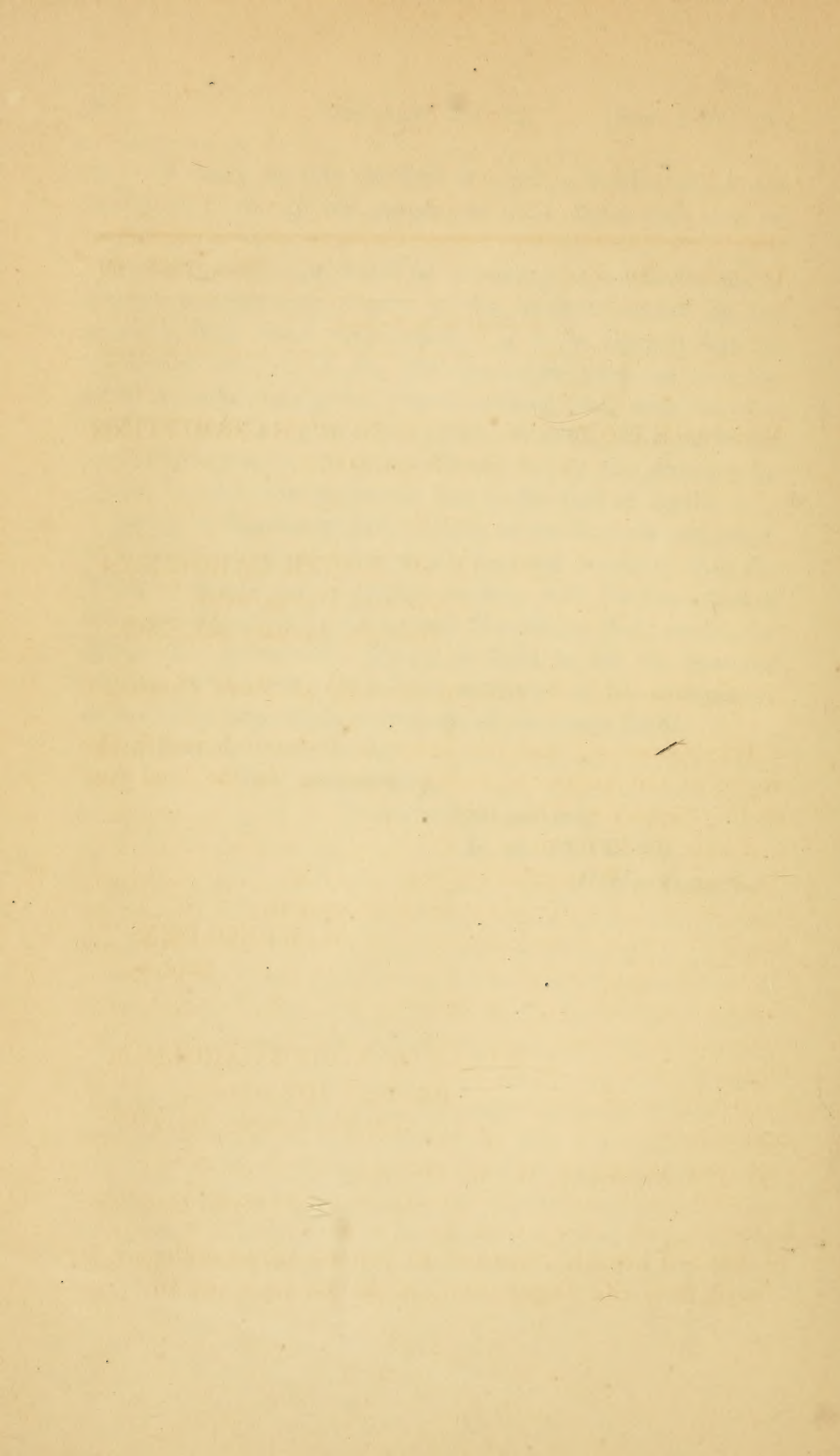
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

Public Treasurer.





DOCUMENT No. 18.]

[Ses. 1868-'69.]

Ordered to be Printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR TRANSMITTING
AUDITOR'S REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 5th, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 1st, 1869.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor of North Carolina :

SIR :—I herewith transmit to you my Annual Report, in detail, from this Department, of the Receipts and Disburse-

ments at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1868.

I have the honor to be,

With the greatest respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. ADAMS,

Auditor of State.

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal Year ending Sep. 30th, 1868.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands of Public Treasurer October 1st, 1867,			\$ 258,681 64
Receipts of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868,	\$ 21,564 64		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868,	1,925,564 98		1,947,129 62
			2,205,811 26
Disbursements of Literary Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868,	35,866 01		
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1868,	2,019,909 41		2,055,775 42
Leaving in hands of Public Treasurer October 1st, 1868,			\$ 150,035 84

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

Of Literary Fund for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1867.	October,	\$ 4,320 70	\$ 10,600 79
"	November,	965 01	275
"	December,	59 37	736 20
1868.	January,	12,517 99	20,721 85
"	February,	137	272 61
"	March,	202 74	170
"	April,	29 55	865 50
"	May,	27 20	1,225 23
"	June,	299 22	263
"	July,	115 28	309 50
"	August,	239 59	306 33
"	September,	2,650 99	120
		\$ 21,564 64	\$ 35,866 01

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

Of Public Fund for Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30th, 1868.

		RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1867.	October,	\$ 72,128 24	\$ 26,375 02
"	November,	11,601 53	23,789 94
"	December,	26,765 89	41,071 15
1868.	January,	28,987 14	94,803 86
"	February,	10,934 32	47,000 47
"	March,	26,299 10	83,767 08
"	April,	1,413,445 16	1,425,772 71
"	May,	47,580 61	63,654 39
"	June,	29,128 64	48,113 41
"	July,	5,863 97	16,193 62
"	August,	105,720 82	92,609 35
"	September,	147,109 56	56,758 41
		\$1,925,564 98	\$ 2,019,909 41

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT A.

LITERARY FUND RECEIPTS.

Exhibiting the several sources from which the receipts of the Literary Fund were derived.

Auction Tax,	\$	22	46
Entries of Vacant Lands,		1,052	48
Interest on Loan,		96	64
“ “ Certificate of Indebtedness,		13,380	56
Retailers' Tax,		6,762	50
Sales of Little Lake in Craven County,		250	
		\$21,564	64

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :

1867.			
Oct.	Received of Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, October to July 1st, 1867, on Certificate of Indebtedness \$30,273.50, of Literary Board,	\$	908 20
	Sundry Sheriffs' tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, as follows :		
	Reuben King, Sheriff of Robeson Co'ty,		250
	F. M. Harper, “ “ Craven “		850
	Bartlett Jones, “ “ Tyrrell “		100
	J. Z. Falls, “ “ Cleveland “		62 50
	N. G. Grandy, “ “ Camden “		100
	J. M. Bateman, “ “ Washington “		250
	Lewis Bond, “ “ Bertie “		50
	J. R. Grandy, “ “ Harnett “		50
	Walker Smith, “ “ Rockingham “		500
	B. F. Willey, “ “ Gates “		100

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT A.—[CONTINUED.]

1867.	E. H. Ray, Sheriff of Wake County,	\$	850
	W. D. Justus, " " Henderson "		50
	T. C. Humphries, " " Currituck "		200
Nov.	Sundry persons on account of entries of Vacant Lands, during this month:		
	John Dew, Randolph County,		10 25
	W. H. Lewis, Craven "		12 50
	J. A. Stewart, Burke "		87½
	S. Spinkle, Wilkes "		12 50
	Larkin Spineer, Wilkes "		2 25
	William Higgins, Wilkes "		1 25
	Francis Bryan, Alleghany "		59
	W. A. Jordan, Montgomery "		75
	J. G. Gaskins, Craven "		12 50
	John Hinson, Columbus "		8 12½
	W. J. Cromartie, Bladen "		1 75
	" " " "		6 25
	W. E. Freeman, New Hanover "		37 50
	Daniel Robinson, " "		2 50
	James Ward, Carteret "		7 68¼
	W. H. Cox, Anson "		27 90
	Thos. Haynes, Yadkin "		30
	Neill Gillis, Montgomery "		4 25
	W. C. Mercer, Currituck "		2 50
	A. & E. Kron, Stanly "		7 50
	Jno. W. Show, Bladen "		2 50
	V. J. Palmer, Rutherford "		75
	Daniel Brown, Wilkes "		3 37½
	Wm. Proffitt, Watauga "		87½
	John Griffin, Martin "		2 45
	James Hardison, Craven "		20 31¼
	Jacob Arthur, Carteret "		1 62½
	Benjamin Justice, Cleveland "		50
	Marshall Harrelson, Columbus "		6 62½
	G. W. Thompson, Montgomery "		6 25
	Henry T. Barnes, Watauga "		1 25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT A.--[CONTINUED.]

1867.			
Nov.	Thos. Furgerson, Haywood	Co'ty, \$	12 50
	J. A. Gettys, Rutherford	"	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. C. Gay, Richmond	"	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Worth, Purtt & Co., Bladen	"	21 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jno. O. Griffith, Yancey,	"	12 50
	Isaac M. Lyda, Henderson	"	6 25
	H. L. Patterson, Robeson	"	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	W. Stepp & D. M. Lyda, Henderson	"	18 90
	Leonard Long, Columbus	"	12 50
	Jno. Vick, Moore	"	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
	D. F. Shaw, Bladen,	"	3 50
	J. A. McDonald, Harnett	"	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. G. Brown, Harnett	"	7 75
	Isaac McFalls, McDowell	"	3 25
	A. H. Bright, Craven	"	11 25
	L. Huffstickler, Cleveland	"	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Wm. Stepp & D. M. Lyda, Henderson	"	16 50
	Robert Jones, Henderson	"	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jno. J. Russ, Robeson	"	3 25
	Albert Calloway, Caldwell	"	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	L. Calloway, Caldwell	"	6 25
	Jno. H. Clarke, Bladen	"	3 50
	McR. Culbreth, "	"	12 50
	Geo. Rest & O. C. Stapleford, Craven	"	67 80
	Luke L. Lamb, Camden	"	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	J. Willis Council, Columbus,	"	5
	Alex. Brown, Johnston	"	3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Thos. A. Winslow, Perquimans	"	9 75
	Wm. Gates, Surry	"	1 25
	Jno. A. Jackson, Moore	"	3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ann R. Mills, Onslow	"	5 50
	J. H. Fink, Iredell	"	7 50
	W. E. Russ & W. A. Jackson, Samp- son	"	25
	W. F. Leak, Richmond	"	2 19
	Leander Nelson, Stokes	"	50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT A.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.				
Nov.	Andrew Miller, Duplin	County,	\$	37½
	A. F. Mure, Moore	"		10
	Joel Harrison, Surry	"		1 03
	J. W. Gilleken, D. Longstreet and J.			
	F. Longstreet, Carteret	"		26 20
	Hudson Williams, Stokes	"		1 50
	C. H. Russ, Montgomery	"		7
	Thos. Jones, Alleghany	"		12
	Mills Higgins, McDowell	"		30
	Wm. Mosely, Wilkes	"		3 44
	C. L. Luther, Buncombe	"		2 25
	Wm. J. McCain, Union	"		9 62½
	Jno. D. Powers, New Hanover	"		3 50
	James Terry, Burke	"		22 50
	Daniel F. Shaw, Bladen	"		1 25
	Jno. S. Aman, Bladen	"		7
	Erwin Hanner, Guilford	"		75
	Marion Wilson, Watauga	"		1 12½
	Elicum Ayres, Surry	"		5 62½
	J. L. Banks, Tax Collector, Johnston			
	County, as tax on Retailers of Spiritu-			
	ous Liquors.			350
Dec.	Received of sundry persons on account			
	of Entries of Vacant Lands, during			
	this month :			
	Samuel Frink, Brunswick	County,		12½
	J. L. Guthrie, Carteret	"		8 75
	David F. Greer, Watauga	"		5
	David R. Canady, New Hanover	"		2 25
	Geo. W. Price, Craven	"		7 87½
	Thos. A. Winslow, "	"		37½
	Geo. E. Sheppard, New Hanover	"		6 93½
	David J. Nixon, " "	"		8 87½
	Hill W. Nixon, " "	"		2 12½
	David J. Nixon, " "	"		7 37½

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT A.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.				
Dec.	Eliza Scott, McDowell	County,	\$	2 81
	John Pack, Polk	"		6 87½
1868.	Walter W. Lenoir, Caldwell	"		3 81½
Jan.	James Harper,	"		2 87½
	W. A. Lenoir,	"		4 75
	E. F. Foster, Ashe	"		2 81½
	W. B. Henderson, Burke	"		6 62½
	C. L. & C. S. Shankle, Stanley	"		9 87½
	J. A. Renno, Richmond	"		1 75
	J. A. Renno & Bro., Richmond	"		87½
	David S. Jones, Carteret	"		3
	" " " "	"		3 75
	Mansfield Padgett, Rutherford	"		2
	Malburn N. Campbell, Cumberland	"		2 50
	Jas. R. Carter,	"		1
	Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, interest to January 1st, 1868, on two Certificates of Indebtedness Literary Fund, as follows :			
	One for \$320,070.50, the other for \$30,-273.50,		10,510	30
	Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, interest from January 1st, 1868, on Certificate of Indebtedness, issued to Literary Board, for \$32,701,		1,962	06
Feb.	Sundry persons on account of Entries of Vacant Lands, as follows :			
	Wm. Jones, Henderson	County,		3 12½
	Minerva J. Bonner, Forsythe	"		2 12½
	E. & A. England, Transylvania	"		2 50
	F. M. Russ, R. M. White, and D. G. Maxwell, Mecklenburg	"		10
	John Bradshaw, New Hanover	"		9 12½
	R. S. Bannerman,	"		10 12½
	J. Henry Davis, Sheriff of Carteret County, in full of net taxes due the			

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	State for the year 1867, on account of Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	\$	100
March.	Sundry persons on account of Entries of Vacant Lands, as follows:		
	Wilson McKinney, Mitchell County,		3 75
	Sarah J. Bobbitt, " "		4 75
	Thos. C. Ware, Cleveland " "		12 1/2
	S. M. Collis, Mitchell " "		1 38
	Geo. Nichols, Surry " "		10
	Willis Hurley, Montgomery " "		12 50
	W. C. Oxford, Caldwell " "		1 12
	John Kirkpatrick, Cumberland, " "		3
	Elizabeth Godwin, Johnston " "		3 75
	Prety A. Godwin, " " "		9 37
	R. B. Hinnant, " " "		3
	E. M. Welburn, for W. G. Hes, Sheriff of Wilkes County, in full of net tax due the State for the year 1867, on account of Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		150
April.	Sundry persons on account of Entries of Vacant Lands, as follows:		
	E. Massey, Iredell County,		15 75
	G. W. Blake, Onslow " "		11 87
	Solomon Sloop, Wilkes " "		1 93
May	Benjamin Rush, " " "		20
	J. H. Andrews, " " "		7
	Malcom N. Campbell, Cumberland " "		1 25
	" " " " " "		12 50
	W. J. Hines, Transylvania " "		6 25
June.	Theophilus Woody, " "		6 25
	L. M. Clinard, " "		30 12
	Thos. P. Allen, " "		8 35
	B. F. Nixon, " "		4 50
	W. G. Lewis, Agent, proceeds of sales of Little Lake, in Craven County,		250

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
July.	Mary M. Tweed, Buncombe County, on account of Entries of Vacant Lands,	\$	87
	Received of sundry persons on account of Entries of Vacant Lands as follows:		
	Johnston George, Stokes County,		9 37
	Uriah Carroll, Brunswick		6 25
	G. W. Creech, Johnston		2 15
	W. W. Holden amount received by him from D. Edmonston & Co. as interest on note for loan of \$1610.74 renewed to State Board of Education,		96 64
Aug.	Sundry persons on account of Entries of Vacant Lands as follows:		
	R. N. Penland, Mitchell County,		9 37
	W. L. Phillips, "		3 75
	Alex. Crumpler, Sampson		63
	Edmund D. Jones, Craven		1 50
	J. S. Linker, Columbus		1 84
	Susan A. Beck, Transylvania		22 50
	Sundry persons on account of tax on Re- tailers of Spirituous Liquors:		
	W. H. White, former Sheriff of Bladen County for additional taxes due the State for the year 1867,		100
	Nelson Slough, Sheriff of Cabarrus County,		100
Sept.	Sundry persons on account of Entries of Vacant Lands,		
	R. J. McElnath, Marcus Wheatstine and John Epley, of Buncombe County,		78 15
	Gabriel Hardison, Craven		38
	Sundry Sheriffs on account of Auction tax as follows:		
	R. M. White, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County,		14 33
	B. Wallace, Sheriff of Duplin County,		1 03

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT A.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Sept.	J. Cline, Sheriff of Catawba County,	\$	3 95
	H. T. Grant, Sheriff of Northampton County,		3 15
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors as follows :		
	R. M. White, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County,		600
	M. C. Brinkley, Sheriff of Chowan County,		50
	W. F. Wasson, Sheriff of Iredell County,		100
	J. J. Hasty, Sheriff of Union “		100
	W. Haymore, Sheriff of Surry “		50
	J. Marshall, Sheriff of Stanly “		100
	A. S. C. Powell, Sheriff of Sampson “		100
	J. H. Robinson, former Sheriff of Sampson “		150
	Jno. Turner, Sheriff of Orange “		50
	J. C. Griffith, Sheriff of Caswell “		50
	T. W. Patterson, Sheriff of Rockingham “		200
	V. V. Richardson, Sheriff of Columbus “		100
	A. Murray, Sheriff of Alamance “		100
	J. B. Hare, Sheriff of Hertford “		50
	W. A. Walton, Sheriff of Rowan “		200
	S. A. Kelley, Sheriff of Davie “		50
	M. Walker, Sheriff of Rutherford “		100
	J. J. Bradley, Sheriff of McDowell County,		50
	G. M. Lewis, Sheriff of Nash County,		100
	B. F. Briggs, Sheriff of Wilson “		200
	O. R. Colgrove, Sheriff of Jones “		50
		\$	21,564 64

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT B.

LITERARY FUND DISBURSEMENTS,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Literary Fund were made.

	Expense Account,	\$ 5,919 26
	State Bonds Investment,	29,946 75
		<hr/>
		\$ 35,866 01
	DETAILED AS FOLLOWS :	
1867.		
Oct.	Invested in North Carolina State Coupon Bonds, by order of Literary Board authorizing and directing Treasurer Literary Fund to invest funds of the Board in Bonds of the State,	\$ 9,876
	Paid Southern Express Company freight on \$20,000 North Carolina Bonds from New York,	25
	Wm. H. Bagley, for copying grants, reports, by order of the Board,	165
	Wm. H. Bagley, Secretary to Board, expenses of meeting of the Literary Board,	42
	Walter Gwinn, expenses of commission to New York,	243 99
	R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for copying grants and other papers for the use of the Literary Board,	33
	W. H. Bagley, Secretary, for the payment of Registers in sundry Counties for	

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT B.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Oct.	copying grants and deed for the use of the Board,	\$	75
	W. H. Bagley, Secretary, for the payment of balance on advertisements of Swamp Lands,		20 80
	W. H. Bagley, Secretary, for W. R. Terry, Register for Richmond County, for copying grants, &c., for the use of the Board,		20
	Thos. H. Allen, for outfit and other expenses in prosecuting the survey of the "White Oak Desert,"		100
Nov.	W. H. Bagley, Secretary, expenses of the meeting of the Literary Board,		75
	Thomas Allen, expenses incurred in conducting survey of Swamp Lands,		200
Dec.	Paid Walter Gwynn, balance due on account with Literary Board,		171 72
	Southern Express Company, for freight on packages from Greensboro',		3
	Calvin H. Wiley, for services rendered by order of the Literary Board,		173
	Thos. H. Allen, for expenses of the survey of "White Oak Desert," &c.,		200 50
	Thos. H. Allen, for services as surveyor, from October 21st to December 21st, 1867, and other expenses, as per vouchers on file,		187 98
1868.			
Jan'y.	W. G. Lewis, Agent Literary Board, on his salary from November 9th, 1867, to January 1st, 1868,		141 60
	W. G. Lewis, Agent, necessary expenses of Swamp Land survey,		122
	W. G. Lewis, Agent, for 14 days' service in the field as Engineer of the Board,		70
	Thomas H. Allen, Surveyor, expenses of		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT B.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Jan.	conducting survey of White Oak Swamp,	\$	100
	R. W. Best, expenses as Commissioner to New York, and other expenses,		217 50
	Invested in North Carolina State Bonds by order of Literary Board,		20,070 75
Feb.	Thos. H. Allen, for services as Surveyor of White Oak Swamp,		272 61
March.	W. H. Bagley, for expenses of meeting of Literary Board,		45
	Thos. H. Allen, for services as Surveyor of White Oak Desert in Onslow and Jones Counties,		125
April.	Thos. H. Allen, Surveyor, for his services in conducting survey of White Oak Swamp, and expenses of said survey,		379 50
	W. G. Lewis, Agent Literary Board, for services as Engineer, &c.,		486
May.	Thos. H. Allen, Surveyor, for conducting survey of White Oak Swamp,		1,089 93
	Geo. H. Snow, Secretary <i>pro tem.</i> , for expenses of meeting of Literary Board,		54
	Southern Express Company, for freight on package to Thos. H. Allen,		1
	W. H. Bagley, Secretary, for special and extra services,		75
	W. H. Bagley, Secretary, for copying titles of lands of the Board,		5 30
June.	W. G. Lewis, Land Agent, for expenses on survey of Land and services as surveyor,		250 50
	W. H. Bagley, Secretary, for copying reports in regard to Swamp Lands,		12 50
July.	W. G. Lewis, Agent Literary Board, for services and expenses,		309 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT B.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug't.	Samuel S. Ashley, Superintendent Public Instruction, for services of clerk,	\$	69
	Department of Education, for advertising Board of Trustees of University,		18
	W. G. Lewis, for one months' services as Agent of Swamp Lands,		83 33
	Thos. H. Allen, on account of expenses of surveying White Oak Swamp,	120	
	C. H. Wiley, attending meeting of Board of Education,	16	
Sept.	H. J. Menninger, for Thos. H. Allen, as balance due said Allen on account of survey of White Oak Swamp,	68 50	
	N. Page & Co., for printing and advertising circulars,	51 50	
			\$35,866 01

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund were derived.

Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds,	\$ 24,416 20
Artificial Limb Department,	73 65
Bank Dividends,	126 90
Pay Patients, Insane Asylum,	6,665 76
State Coupon Bonds,	181,800
Tax on Account Indigent Patients Insane Asylum,	18,426 75
Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,	3,225
Insurance Companies,	2,556 11
Tax on Express Companies,	372 55
Public Taxes,	165,484 03
Contingencies,	101
Tax on Bank Dividends,	448 35
Tax on Attorney's Licenses,	1,739 25
Accrued Interest on State Coupon Bonds Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,	19,140
State Coupon Bonds Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,	1,372,860
Interest on United States Interest bearing Treasury Notes,	40 50
Loan to Stanly County,	840
Tax on Seals,	307 50
Convention Tax,	25,950 46
State Loans,	100,000
State Property,	765 97

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

	Tax on Corporations,	\$	25
	Navigation Dividends,		200
			<hr/>
		\$	1,925,564 98
	DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:		
1867.			
Oct.	Received of sundry persons during this month accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds as follows:		
	Raleigh National Bank,	\$	377 50
	W. B. Isaacs & Co.,		54 58
	W. Schall & Co.,		33
	S. G. Ryan, Superintendent of Artificial Limb Department, reimbursement by State of Mississippi for commutation allowed Hampton Davis for Artificial Leg,		73 65
	N. Thompson, Cashier National Bank of Newbern, State tax on dividends declared by said Bank,		126 90
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina for board of pay patients,		225
	Sundry persons for State Coupon Bonds as follows:		
	Raleigh National Bank,		3,500
	W. B. Isaacs & Co.,		500
	W. Schall & Co.,		300
	The following Sheriffs on account of Indigent patients in Insane Asylum:		
	W. A. Philpots, Sheriff of Granville County,		764 80

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.
Oct.

Reuben King, Sheriff of Robeson County,	\$	116
A. B. Jones, Tax Collector of Buncombe County,		170 50
J. Z. Falls, Sheriff of Cleveland County,		14
J. M. Bateman, Sheriff of Washington County,		341
Lewis Bond, Sheriff of Bertie County,		341
N. B. Hampton, Sheriff of Polk " "		170 50
M. Walker, Sheriff of Rutherford County, (balance 1865.)		1
Walker Smith, Sheriff of Rockingham County,		444 83
O. Fennell, Trustee of New Hanover County,		816 80
W. E. Anderson, for Mrs. Ann M. Kirkland,		266 70
Sundry Sheriffs, tax on account Indigent Pupils North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for 1866, as follows :		
E. T. Cox, Sheriff Lenoir County,		225
J. Z. Falls, " Cleveland " "		75
J. R. Grady, " Harnett " "		225
Sundry persons to tax on Insurance Companies ;		
S. D. Wait, Agent Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,		71 48
T. W. Dewey, Agent for Manhattan Life Insurance Company,		12 34
P. F. Pescud, Agent for Brooklyn Life Insurance Company,		10 83
P. F. Pescud, Agent for Jefferson Fire Insurance Company of Virginia,		4 17
P. F. Pescud, Agent for Valley of Virginia Insurance Company,		4 17

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.
Oct.

P. F. Pescud, Agent for Security Fire Insurance Company, of New York,	\$	3 69
P. F. Pescud, Agent for Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,		9 73
P. F. Pescud, Agent for Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,		4 54
E. P. George, Agent for International Insurance Company,		21 60
E. P. George, Agent for Phoenix Insurance Company,		12 43
E. P. George, Agent for Hartford Fire Insurance Company,		19 55
E. P. George, Agent for James River Insurance Company,		30
W. E. Anderson, at Raleigh, tax on gross receipts of Manhattan Life Insurance Company,		9 30
Richard Berry, Agent for James River Insurance Company,		1 14
Richard Berry, Agent for sundry Insurance Companies,		5 91
W. A. Williams, Agent for Virginia Insurance Company, and James River Company,		1 50
W. L. Smith & Co., Agents for sundry Insurance Companies,		70 10
W. H. Crow, General Agent for North Carolina of Ætna Life Insurance Company,		556 26
Jno. G. Williams & Co., Agents of North Carolina Underwriters Insurance Company,		
L. F. Bates, Superintendent Southern Express Company, section of North Carolina,		60 92
		72 54

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Oct.	Sundry Sheriffs and Tax Collectors, on account of Public Tax :		
	E. T. Cox, Sheriff Lenoir County,	\$	3,325 08
	Reuben King, Sheriff Robeson	"	3,319 67
	Wm. Latham, " Ashe	"	1,236 60
	W. A. Philpot, " Granville	"	5,074 90
	A. B. Jones, Tax Collector Buncombe	"	2,278 90
	H. Morrison, " Jackson	"	659 22
	W. E. Piercy, Sheriff Yancey	"	636 37
	T. M. Harper, " Craven	"	553 06
	S. G. Brigham, " Madison	"	380
	S. T. Carrow, " Beaufort (in part)	"	2,000
	M. Walker, " Rutherford	"	1,788 63
	B. Jones, Jr., " Tyrrell	"	1,045 11
	J. Z. Falls, " Cleveland	"	1,884 93
	N. G. Grandy, " Camden	"	1,238 08
	J. F. White, " Gaston	"	1,778 35
	J. M. Bateman, " Washington	"	1,874 40
	Lewis Bond, " Bertie	"	3,081 24
	S. R. Harper " Green (in part)	"	1,947 58
	J. R. Grady, " Harnett	"	1,304 57
	N. B. Hampton, " Polk	"	456 16
	Walker Smith, " Rock'ham	"	3,820
	J. F. Hartgrove, Tax Collector, Haywood, (in part)	"	709 20
	B. F. Willie, Sheriff Gates	"	1,614 66
	E. H. Ray, " Wake	"	11,178 69
	W. D. Justus, " Henderson	"	1,553 52
	Geo. W. Wilson, " Transylvania	"	761 70
	J. S. Snow, " Halifax	"	5,082 25
	T. C. Humphries, " Currituck	"	1,430 11
Nov.	Sundry persons accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, as follows :		
	W. B. Gulick. Cashier,		388 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Nov.	Samuel Leeds,	\$	22
	Augustus Mailert,		22
	G. A. Davis,		112
	Edward Wood, per W. H. Bagley,		44
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		55
	Thos. S. Ashe,		57
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum for board of pay patients in said Asylum,		840 13
	Jno. L. Banks, Tax Collector of Johnston County, in part net taxes due 1867,		2,989
	Sundry persons on account State Coupon Bonds:		
	W. B. Gulick,		3,500
	Samuel Leeds,		200
	Augustus Mailert,		200
	G. A. Davis,		1,000
	W. H. Bagley, for Edward Wood,		400
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		500
	Thos. Ashe,		500
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax on account Indigent Patients in Insane Asylum:		
	J. L. Banks, Tax Collector Johnston County,		341
	E. Murrill, Sheriff Onslow County,		170 50
	B. W. Brown, Trustee of Pitt County, tax on account Indigent Pupils in Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,		150
	L. F. Bates, Superintendent North Carolina Section, Southern Express Company, State Tax on gross receipts,		97 79
	Hutchison Burroughs & Co., Agents at Charlotte North Carolina Travellers		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Nov.	Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut, tax on gross receipts,	\$	2 61
	W. H. Bagley, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for sale of Hay from Capitol Square,		10
Dec.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, as follows :		
	J. T. & J. G. Frost,		172 50
	Lawson & Smith,		460
	H. E. C. Baskerville,		460
	Wm. Fisher & Sons,		287 50
	W. B. Gulick, Cashier,		239
	Thos. Branch & Sons,		115
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		59
	J. W. Whitehurst & Co.,		23 50
	R. W. Pulliam, President, &c.,		720
	Sundry persons on account of Pay Patients in Insane Asylum :		
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer,		1,611
	Seaton Gales, for Mrs. A. M. Kirkland, Patient in Insane Asylum,		133 05
Dec.	Sundry Tax Collectors on account of Public Taxes, as follows :		
	J. F. Hartgrove, Tax Collector Haywood County,		106 56
	Jno. L. Banks, Tax Collector Johnston County,		355
	B. F. Willey, Tax Collector Gates County,		43
	Sundry persons on account State Coupon Bonds, issued under Funding Act :		
	J. T. & J. G. Frost,		1,500
	Laurason & Smith,		4,000
	H. E. C. Baskerville,		4,000
	Wm. Fisher & Sons,		2,500
	W. B. Gulick, Cashier,		2,000

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Dec.	Thos. Branch & Co.,	\$	1,000
	John G. Williams & Co.,		500
	J. W. Whitehurst & Co.,		200
	R. W. Pulliam, President, &c.,		6,000
	A. K. Walker, Cashier first National Bank, Wilmington, North Carolina, for tax on \$4,995, Dividend No. 2, declared by said Bank,		148 35
	Hutchison Burroughs & Co., General Agents for North Carolina of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, tax on gross premiums at said Agency,		132 43
1868.			
Jan.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, as follows:		
	Ragland, Weith & Co.,		60
	I. N. Clegg,		12
	John Beard, Comptroller of Florida,		1,824
	Jno. Gatling,		60
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		60
	President and Directors Literary Fund,		12
	W. N. H. Smith,		144
	J. Grant,		61
	F. J. Haywood,		3
	Jno. N. Hendren,		37
	W. F. Bason,		50
	Laurence, Thomsen & Co.,		12
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for Board of Pay Patients in said Asylum,		465 68
	Sundry Sheriffs, on account of Public Taxes, as follows:		
	J. S. Snow, Sheriff of Halifax County,		200 71
	E. H. Ray, Sheriff of Wake		3,486 65
	E. M. Welborne, for W. G. Hicks, Sheriff of Wilkes County,		500

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Jan.	G. W. Dickey, for J. W. C. Piercy, Tax Collector, Cherokee County,	\$	906 83
	Sundry persons on account of State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act, as follows:		
	Ragland, Weith & Co.,		500
	L. N. Clegg,		100
	Jno. Beard, Comptroller of Florida,	15,200	
	Jno. Gatling,		500
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		500
	Literary Board,		100
	W. N. H. Smith,	1,200	
	J. Grant,		500
	F. J. Haywood,		200
	Jno. A. Hendren,		300
	W. F. Bason,		400
	Lawrence, Thomsen & Co.,		200
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court North Carolina, as tax on Attorneys' Licenses,	1,054 50	
	J. A. Long, Sheriff of Richmond County, for taxes due the State for Board of Indigent Patients in Insane Asylum,	250	
	C. L. Plank, Cashier Southern Express Company, tax on gross receipts of said Company in the State of North Carolina.	87 77	
Feb.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds as follows:		
	J. M. Weith & Co.,	315	
	C. W. McClamony,	50	
	E. L. Trenholm,	120	
	Raleigh National Bank,	187 50	
	W. A. Glasgow,	50	
	James Hockaday,	12 75	
	L. J. Torney & Co.,	37 50	

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	E. Kirby Smith,	\$	12 50
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum for board of pay patients in said Asylum,		450
	Sundry Sheriffs, on account of Public Taxes as follows:		
	J. Henry Davis, Sheriff of Carteret County,		1,070 42
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren County,		286 65
	Rufus Galloway, Sheriff of Brunswick County,		710
	E. M. Welborne for W. G. Hicks, Sheriff of Wilkes County		175
	Hugh B. Guthrie, Sheriff of Orange County,		259 40
	W. A. Philpot, Sheriff of Granville County,		485
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren County, tax for board of Indigent patients in Insane Asylum,		262 60
	J. Henry Davis, Sheriff of Carteret County, tax on account Indigent Pupils in North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind from said County,		150
	Sundry persons on account of State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act, as follows:		
	J. M. Weith & Co.,		2,500
	C. W. McClamony,		400
	W. A. Glasgow,		400
	E. L. Trenholm,		2,000
	James Hockaday,		100
	Raleigh National Bank,		1,500
	L. J. Torney & Co.,		300
	E. Kirby Smith,		100

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
March.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act as follows :	\$	3
	Lawrence Bro's & Co.,		1,262
	W. B. Gulick, Cashier, &c.,		198
	J. M. Weith & Co.,		133
	W. B. Isaacs & Co.,		662 50
	J. A. Iselin & Co.,		133 50
	J. D. Probst,		450
	R. H. Maury & Co.,		161 40
	Jno. W. Cotten,		
	Sundry persons on account of State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act as follows :		
	Lawrence Bro's & Co.,		100
	W. B. Gulick, Cashier,		9,500
	J. W. Weith & Co.,		1,500
	J. A. Iselin & Co.,		5,000
	W. B. Isaacs & Co.,		1,000
	J. D. Probst,		1,000
	R. H. Maury & Co.,		3,300
	Jno. W. Cotten,		1,200
	Sundry Sheriffs on account of Public Taxes as follows :		
	E. M. Welborn, for W. G. Hicks, Sheriff of Wilkes County,		23 50
	R. W. Lassiter, for W. A. Philpot, Sheriff of Granville County,		160 30
	J. L. Banks, Tax Collector of Johnston County,		154 33
	W. A. Philpot, Sheriff of Granville County,		247 07
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of Supreme Court, tax on Attorneys' Licenses,		85 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
March.	J. H. McAden, tax for Charter granted Merchants and Planters Benefit Association,	\$	25
April.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, issued under Funding Act :		
	Lawrence Bro's & Co.,		13 50
	Wm. Fisher & Sons,		135
	O'Brien Bro's,		136 50
	Bain & Bro.,		54
	J. M. Weith & Co.,		625 50
	P. S. March,		1,390
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		98
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, for interest on State Bonds purchased by said Company,		19,140
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for board of Pay Patients in said Asylum,		109
	E. A. Gupton, Sheriff Franklin County, part of net taxes due the State for the year 1867,		440 86
	John F. Hoke, Collateral Tax, collected of M. H. Hand, Executor,		26
	Sundry persons for State Coupon Bonds under Funding Act, as follows :		
	Lawrence Bro's & Co.,		100
	Wm. Fisher & Sons,		1,000
	O'Brien Bro's,		1,000
	Bain & Bro.,		400
	J. M. Weith & Co.,		4,500
	P. S. March,		10,000
	Jno. G. Williams & Co.,		700
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
April.	for State Coupon Bonds, purchased by said Company,	\$1,372,860
	A. H. Jones, on account of board of Miss Charlotte Jones, patient in Insane Asylum, from Henderson County, North Carolina,	60
	E. P. George, Agent at Wilmington, North Carolina, tax on sundry Insurance Companies,	142 68
	Sundry persons, for tax on Insurance Companies, as follows :	
	S. D. Wait, General Agent for North Carolina, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,	113
	P. F. Pescud, for tax on sundry Insurance Companies,	51 61
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agents at Wilmington, North Carolina, for tax on sundry Insurance Companies,	158 51
	W. L. Smith & Co., Agents at Wilmington, North Carolina, for Phoenix Insurance Company, tax on said Company,	87 56
	Jno. G. Williams & Co., for taxes on sundry Insurance Companies,	26 29
	W. E. Anderson, Agent for Manhattan Life Insurance Company, tax on said Company,	17 97
	W. A. Williams, Agent for sundry Insurance Companies for taxes on the same,	24 40
	C. A. McMillan, Agent for Home Insurance Company, New Haven, Connecticut, for tax on said Company,	34 78
May.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, as follows :	

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
May.	Raleigh National Bank,	\$	568 50
	National Union Bank, Maryland,		700
	Alex. S. Clark,		1,610
	E. S. Monroe & Co.,		141
	Jno. W. Burke,		923
	J. W. Martin,		14
	W. H. Johnston,		427 50
	J. D. Probst,		142 50
	B. M. Makepeace,		352 50
	W. T. Hatch & Son,		140
	Nehemiah Tunis,		350
	E. S. Monroe & Co.,		143 50
	John G. Williams & Co., for interest and premium on United States interest-bearing Treasury Notes,		40 50
	D. A. G. Palmer, payment in part on loan to Stanly County, on note of \$3000,		840
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina, for board of pay patients in Insane Asylum,		375
	E. H. Ray, former Sheriff of Wake County, for balance of taxes due the State for 1867,		422 80
	Sundry persons for State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act :		
	Raleigh National Bank,		4,000
	E. S. Monroe & Co.,		2,000
	National Union Bank, Maryland,		5,000
	A. S. Clark,		11,500
	Jno. W. Burke,		6,500
	J. W. Martin,		100
	W. H. Johnston,		3,000
	J. D. Probst,		1,000
	B. M. Makepeace,		2,500
	W. T. Hatch & Son,		1,000
	Nehemiah Tunis,		2,500

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
May.	A. H. Walker, Cashier First National Bank of Wilmington, North Carolina, for tax on dividends declared by said Bank,	\$	300
	Sundry persons for taxes on Insurance Companies :		
	Thos. W. Dewey, Agent for Manhattan Insurance Company,		3 56
	Jas. F. Johnston, Agent for James River Insurance Company,		25
	Jas. F. Johnston, Agent for Jefferson Insurance Company,		25
	Wm. H. Crow, General Agent for the State of North Carolina for Aetna Life Insurance Company,		680 56
	A. W. Lawrence, General Agent of North Carolina for Brooklyn Life Insurance Company,		35 01
	Hutchison Burroughs & Co., General Agents for Life Insurance Society,		155 73
	Hutchison, Burrongs & Co., Agents at Charlotte, North Carolina, of Home Insurance Company, New Haven, Connecticut,		8 95
	Sundry persons for tax on seals,		105 50
June.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds, as follows :		
	Raleigh National Bank,		544 58
	J. S. Gittings & Co.,		290
	P. S. March,		72 50
	John G. Williams & Co.,		146 50
	Thomas Branch & Sons,		73 42
	Clarke, Dodge & Co.,		140
	John B. Beckwith,		73 75
	H. Amy & Co.,		162 43
	J. M. Weith & Co.,		148

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
June.	Calvin J. Cowles,	\$	74
	Alex. Brown & Sons,		825
	Robins, Powell & Co.,		450
	R. C. McCall,		150
	John A. Hambleton & Co.,		160
	A. H. Jones, for board of Miss Charlotte Jones, patient in Insane Asylum,		159 88
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of board of pay patients in Insane Asylum,		1,042 50
	Sundry Sheriffs for Public Tax:		
	S. G. Brigman, Sheriff of Madison County,		423 01
	N. R. Jones, Sheriff of Warren County,		209 20
	Sundry persons for State Coupon Bonds, as follows:		
	Raleigh National Bank,		3,700
	G. S. Gittings & Co.,		2,000
	P. S. March,		500
	John G. Williams & Co.,		1,000
	Thomas Branch & Sons,		500
	Clarke, Dodge & Co.,		1,000
	John B. Beckwith,		500
	H. Amy & Co.,		1,100
	J. M. Weith & Co.,		1,000
	C. J. Cowles,		500
	Alex. Brown & Sons,		5,500
	R. C. McCall,		1,000
	Robins, Powell & Co.,		3,000
	J. A. Hambleton & Co.,		1,100
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk Supreme Court, for taxes on Attorneys' Licenses,		570
	W. H. Bagley, for amount tax levied on Great Seal of State,		196
	D. L. Conn, Superintendent of Public		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
June.	Grounds, &c., for Hay, old Iron, &c.; sold by him on account of the State,	\$	46 55
	Received of United States Government for damage done Capitol Square,		40 55
	Jonathan Worth, Governor, for Catalogue sold by him,		3 90
	Net receipts for sales of State property from November, 1867, to date,		725 97
July.	J. C. Washington, for interest on State Coupon Bonds,		150
	A. H. Jones, balance of account for board of Miss Charlotte Jones, in Insane Asylum,		30 12
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for amount received and paid over by him for said Asylum,		826 75
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina, in part pay due State Coupons, being amount paid him by T. H. Lassiter, Executor, &c., for board of Wm. Gordon in Insane Asylum,		420
	John C. Washington, for one State Coupon Bond,		1,000
	Johnston Jones, Deputy Clerk, on account of Attorney's License,		15
	C. H. Cabaniss, Treasurer Roanoke Navigation Company, dividend declared by said Company,		200
	Hugh B. Guthrie, former Sheriff of Orange County, for taxes due by said County for the years of 1865 and 1866,		950 60
	Hugh B. Guthrie, former Sheriff of Orange County, for amount applied to execution, Spring Term, 1868, of		

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
July.	Wake Superior Court, on accounts of taxes for 1867,	\$	420 01
	Owen Fennell, Jr., Treasurer for New Hanover County, in full for tax due the State for board of indigent patients in Insane Asylum of North Carolina, from said County, for the year 1867,		1,736 54
	Lancaster & Co., tax levied by Revenue Act on Seal of Treasury Department,		50
	A. P. Bryan, Agent Southern Express Company, State tax on gross receipts of said Company,		114 45
Aug.	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for board of Pay Patients in said Asylum,		167 65
	Sundry Sheriffs, for taxes due the State for 1867 and 1868, as follows:		
	W. H. White, former Sheriff of Bladen County,		106 12
	Nelson Slough, former Sheriff of Cabarrus County,		3,517 32
	Nelson Slough, former Sheriff of Cabarrus County, for taxes levied for defraying expenses of Constitutional Convention,		1,187 71
	John G. Williams, President State National Bank, Raleigh, North Carolina, being amount borrowed under Resolution of General Assembly to meet a temporary deficiency in the Treasury,		100,000

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
Aug.	Johnston Jones, Deputy Clerk, Supreme Court, tax on license granted J. W. Bowman by said Court,	\$ 14 25
	Nelson Slough, Sheriff of Cabarrus County, for taxes due the State for board of Indigent patients in Insane Asylum from said County.	352 93
	Dr. E. Grissom, Superintendent of Insane Asylum of North Carolina, for board of Mrs. Ann M. Kirkland of Orange County,	219 34
	Nelson Slough, Sheriff of Cabarrus County, for tax due for board of Indigent Pupils in North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind from said County,	150
	W. A. B. Branch, tax on Seal of Treasury Department,	5 50
Sept.	Sundry persons for accrued interest on State Coupon Bonds as follows:	
	L. J. Torney & Co.,	180
	C. P. Mallett,	5 35
	S. H. Kneeland,	154 67
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	92 80
	Warren P. Noble,	92 10
	Manning & DeForest,	1,496 25
	McKim & Co.,	152 17
	Raleigh National Bank,	991 95
	Sundry persons on account of State Coupon Bonds issued under Funding Act as follows:	
	L. J. Torney & Co.,	1,200
	C. P. Mallett,	300
	S. H. Kneeland,	1,000
	Thos. Branch & Sons,	600
	Warren P. Noble,	600

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sept.	Manning & DeForest,	\$	9,500
	McKim & Co.,		1,000
	Raleigh National Bank,		6,500
	Sundry Sheriffs during this month for State taxes for the year 1868, as fol- lows:		
	D. A. Spivey, Tax Collector of Green County,		474 49
	R. M. White, Sheriff of Mecklen- burg County,		6,875 78
	M. O. Brinkley, " Chowan County,		1,681 34
	M. Masten, " Forsyth "		3,307 85
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "		3,099 41
	R. M. Stafford, " Guilford "		4,872 01
	B. Wallace, " Duplin, "		2,479 16
	J. C. Jones, " Alleghany "		513 42
	J. Z. Falls, " Cleveland "		1,630 46
	W. Haymore, " Surry "		1,732 04
	J. J. Hasty, " Union "		1,598 87
	J. Marshall, " Stanly "		863 44
	A. S. C. Powell, " Sampson "		2,496 02
	J. H. Robinson, former Sheriff of Sampson "		172 44
	J. Cline, Sheriff of Catawba "		2,111 93
	H. W. Mays, " Alexander "		978 21
	R. R. McCall, " Caldwell "		1,324 93
	Jno. Turner, " Orange "		4,136 27
	W. E. Piercy, " Yancey "		648 99
	J. E. Griffith, " Caswell "		3,873 40
	A. G. Tweed, " Madison "		843 36
	T. W. Patterson, " Rockingham "		3,142 30
	Jno. Barnett, " Person "		2,050 26
	R. B. Salisbury, " Martin "		2,867 41
	V. V. Richardson, " Columbus "		1,331 38
	A. Murray, " Alamance "		2,724 07
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford "		1,934 46

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sept.	W. H. Gentry, Sheriff of Stokes Co'ty,	\$	1,496	40
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		4,112	09
	S. A. Kelly, " Davie "		2,348	87
	M. Walker, " Rutherford "		1,618	29
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "		4,365	26
	J. J. Bradley, " McDowell "		1,064	85
	G. N. Lewis, " Nash "		2,293	37
	B. F. Briggs, " Wilson "		2,543	29
	O. R. Colgrove, " Jones, "		1,151	36
	R. T. Grant, " Northampton "		4,037	33
	W. W. Holden, Governor, for Carpet (property of the State) sold to Gov- ernor J. Worth,			40
	Sundry Sheriffs on account tax for In- digent Patients in Insane Asylum, as follows:			
	W. H. Gentry, Sheriff of Stokes Co'ty,		1,024	25
	R. M. White, " Mecklenburg "		1,725	65
	M. Masten, " Forsyth "		1,329	35
	M. C. Brinkley, " Chowan "		250	
	R. M. Stafford, " Guilford "		502	61
	P. C. Riley, " Montgomery "		410	30
	Bland Wallace, " Duplin "		166	66
	J. Z. Falls, " Cleveland "		443	64
	J. J. Hasty, " Union "		500	
	Wm. Haymore, " Surry "		250	
	J. Marshall, " Stanly, "		462	27
	R. R. McCall, " Caldwell "		185	97
	Jno. Turner, " Orange "		918	50
	Jno. Barnett, " Person "		270	83
	R. B. Salsbury, " Martin "		319	70
	V. V. Richardson, " Columbus "		338	84
	A. Murray, " Alamance "		476	33
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford "		250	
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		263	11
	S. A. Kelley, " Davie "		315	55

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Sept.	M. Walker, Sheriff of Ratherford Co'ty,	\$	358 64
	H. T. Grant, " Northampton "		634 51
	Sundry Sheriffs, tax levied for Indigent Pupils in the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind as follows :		.
	N. F. Wasson, Sheriff Iredell County,		225
	J. Z. Falls, " Cleveland "		75
	J. J. Hasty, " Union "		300
	J. Marshall, " Stanley, "		75
	A. S. C. Powell, " Sampson "		150
	J. C. Griffith, " Caswell "		150
	V. V. Richardson, " Columbus "		150
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford "		75
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		150
	S. A. Kelley, " Davie "		75
	J. J. Bradley, " McDowell "		375
	G. M. Lewis, " Nash "		150
	B. F. Briggs, " Wilson "		150
	H. T. Grant, " Northampton "		150
	Sundry Sheriffs for tax levied to defray expenses of the State Convention, under an ordinance ratified February 6th, 1868, as follows :		
	D. A. Spivey, Sheriff Green County,		141 60
	R. M. White, " Mecklenburg "		1,536 89
	M. E. Brinkley, " Chowan "		415 06
	M. Masten, " Forsythe "		1,052 05
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "		1,020
	R. M. Stafford, " Guilford "		1,504 91
	B. Wallace, " Duplin "		650 41
	J. C. Jones, " Alleghany "		164 70
	J. Z. Falls, " Cleveland "		496 82
	J. J. Hasty, " Union "		514 67
	W. Haymore, " Surry "		623 23
	J. Marshall, " Stanly "		269 25
	A. S. C. Powell, " Sampson "		747

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.				
Sept.	J. Cline,	Sheriff of Catawba County	\$	713 74
	H. W. Mays,	" Alexander	"	321 38
	R. R. McCall,	" Caldwell	"	429 22
	John Turner,	" Orange	"	1,152 09
	W. E. Piercy,	" Yancey	"	161 66
	J. E. Griffith,	" Caswell	"	1,318 70
	A. G. Tweed,	" Madison	"	178 19
	T. W. Patterson,	" Rockingham	"	1,010 61
	John Barnett,	" Person	"	689 53
	R. B. Salsbury,	" Martin	"	668 95
	V. V. Richardson,	" Columbus	"	342 47
	A. Murray,	" Alamance	"	736 09
	J. B. Hare,	" Hertford	"	671 25
	W. H. Jentry,	" Stokes	"	459 19
	W. A. Walton,	" Rowan	"	1,321 17
	S. A. Kelley,	" Davie	"	613 11
	M. Walker,	" Rutherford	"	553 26
	N. R. Jones,	" Warren	"	1,077 56
	J. J. Bradley,	" McDowell	"	359 30
	G. N. Lewis,	" Nash	"	721 58
	B. F. Briggs,	" Wilson	"	653 12
	O. R. Colgrove,	" Jones	"	367 24
	H. T. Grant,	" Northampt'n	"	1,106 75

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund were made.

Agricultural Societies,	\$	100
Appropriations for Artificial Limbs,		7,113 33
Binding Laws,		2,502 25
Adjutant General,		150
Comptroller's Department,		1,574 90
Distributing Laws,		10
Executive Department,		7,039 37
Executive Mansion,		8,930 70
Fugitives from Justice,		1,175 25
Geological Survey,		7,000
Institution Deaf, Dumb and the Blind,		28,650
Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		184,389
" " " " " since		
maturity,		2,152
Interest on State Registered Bonds since		
maturity,		4,334 83
Interest on State Registered Bonds,		43 67
" " Certificates of Indebtedness		
to Literary Fund,		908 20
Interest on Certificate of Indebtedness		
to Literary Board,		12,472 36
Judiciary,		39,186 41
Public Tax Refunded,		2,277 86
Sheriffs for settling taxes,		2,712 67
Sheriffs for making Returns of Vote on		
Amended Constitution,		27 50
State Department,		2,884 84
State Library,		1,281 77

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

Superintendent of Public Buildings,	\$ 524 39
Treasury Department,	4,510 68
Weights and Measures,	3,438 45
Contingencies,	35,345 94
Council of State,	640 80
Insane Asylum,	60,860 96
“ “ tax refunded,	11 01
State Coupon Bonds,	13,000
Commissioners of Claims,	120
State Registered Bonds,	13,000
Internal Improvements,	165
Capitol Square,	436
Convention,	86,356 89
Public Printing,	3,750 76
Resolutions of General Assembly,	6,038 09
Ordinance of Convention,	1,267 98
Revised Code,	1,800
General Assembly,	78,424 80
Auditor's Department,	313 33
Western North Carolina Rail Road Company,	1,392,000
Tax on Attorney's Licenses refunded,	75
Superintendent Public Instruction,	393 33
“ “ Works,	593 34
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,019,909 41

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

1867.
Oct.

Paid Central Agricultural Society of Granville and Warren Counties, An- nual Appropriation for 1867,	50
S. G. Ryan, Superintendent Artificial Limb Department, his third quarter's salary for the year 1867,	250
Dixon Sackey, commutation for an arm,	50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867. Oct.				
	Neill Atkins, commutation for an arm,	\$	50	
	A. B. Womack, " " " "		50	
	Jno. H. Hartman, " " " "		50	
	A. F. Stanton, " " " "		50	
	Jas. A. Davenport, " " " "		50	
	D. R. Poyson, " " " "		50	
	Jno. Black, " " a leg,		70	
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for fifteen days' services as Medical Examiner of disabled soldiers who applied for commutation,		75	
	Thos. Hays, commutation for a leg,		70	
	F. M. Messer, " " " "		70	
	Elijah Randolph, commutation for an arm,		50	
	John Tipton, commutation for an arm,		50	
	Wm. Brown, " " " "		50	
	Wm. M. Rabb, " " " "		50	
	S. E. Chapel, " " " "		50	
	J. M. Master, " " " "		50	
	Montraville Walls, " " " "		50	
	Miles V. Mercer, " " " "		50	
	Geo. H. Merritt, " " " "		50	
	Isaac Thomas, " " " "		50	
	Henry Bass, " " " "		50	
	North Carolina Institution Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, for printing Laws, Journals and Documents for the General Assembly, 1866-'67,		1,846	75
	S. W. Burgin, Comptroller, third quarter's salary for 1867,		375	
	T. H. Alexander, freight on two boxes, containing laws of North Carolina, from Plymouth to Columbus,		10	
	Jonathan Worth, Governor, third quarter's salary for the year 1867,		1,000	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Oct.	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, third quarter's salary, for the year, 1867,	\$	250
	Geo. H. Snow, Clerk in Executive Office, third quarter's salary for the year 1867,		250
	Johnson T. Busbee, Messenger in the Executive Office, third quarter's salary for the year 1867,		125
	M. B. Royster, for repairs on Executive Mansion,		1,500
	M. C. Brinkley, Sheriff of Chowan County, for the delivery of Andrew Skinner, to the Sheriff of Wayne County, the sum being offered as a reward, by proclamation of October 6th, 1867,		200
	W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, for expenses in conducting Geological Survey of the State,		1,000
	Samuel H. Young, Treasurer, on account of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind,		4,000
	Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		4,749
	Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, for Interest on Certificate of Indebtedness (\$30,273.50) of Literary Board,		908 20
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice, third quarter's salary for the year 1867,		625
	W. H. Battle, Supreme Court Judge, third quarter's salary for the year 1867,		625
	Thos. Settle, Solicitor 4th Circuit, two Certificates, Fall Term,		40
	M. L. Eure, Solicitor 1st Circuit, five Certificates,		100

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Oct.	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 5		
	Certificates,	\$	100
	E. G. Reade, Supreme Court Judge,		
	third quarter's salary for 1867,		625.
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 1 Cer-		
	tificate Fall Term, 1867,		20
	Marcus Irvin, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> 1 Cer-		
	tificate, Fall Term, 1867,		20
	Thos. Settle, Solicitor, 3 Certificates		
	Fall Term, 1867,		60
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 2		
	Certificates, Fall Term, 1867,		40
	R. B. Gilliam, Judge Superior Court,		
	first half-year's salary, 1866, and		
	holding two extra Courts,	1,430	
	D. Coleman, Solicitor, 4 Certificates		
	8th Circuit, Fall Term,		80
	Thos. Settle, Solicitor, 2 Certificates		
	8th Circuit, Fall Term, 1867,		40
	F. M. Harper, former Sheriff of Craven		
	County, on account of Insolvents,		55 54
	N. B. Hampton, Sheriff of Polk County,		
	on account of Insolvents,		106 50
	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling Taxes, as		
	follows:		
	W. E. Piercy, Sheriff Yancey County,		61
	F. M. Harper, " Craven "		25
	A. B. Jones, Tax Collector Buncombe		
	County,		60
	H. Morrison, Tax Collector Jackson		
	County,		70 10
	S. G. Brigman, Sheriff Madison Co'ty,		63
	Wm. Latham, " Ashe "		49 80
	W. A. Philpot, " Granville "		17
	E. F. Cox, " Lenoir "		23 40
	Reuben King, " Robeson "		43

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.					
Oct.	W. Walker,	Sheriff Rutherford Co.,	\$	55	
	S. R. Harper,	" Green "		21	20
	J. R. Grady,	" Harnett "		12	40
	Bartlett Jones	" Tyrrell "		69	
	J. F. White,	" Gaston "		43	
	J. Z. Falls,	" Cleveland "		50	40
	N. J. Grandy,	" Camden "		54	
	J. M. Bateman,	" Washington "		54	60
	Lewis Bond,	" Bertie "		63	
	N. B. Hampton,	" Polk "		58	
	H. Rogers, Tax Collector Haywood County, 1866,			69	
	J. F. Hartgrove, Tax Collector Haywood County, 1867,			69	
	Walker Smith, Sheriff Rockingham Co.,			29	
	B. F. Willey,	" Gates "		43	
	E. H. Ray,	" Wake "		3	
	W. D. Justus,	" Henderson "		65	
	Geo. W. Wilson,	" Transylvania "		67	
	T. C. Humphries,	" Currituck "		53	
	Wm. Latham, Sheriff of Ashe County, for making return of vote on amended Constitution,			27	50
	Andrew Syme, Clerk to Secretary of State, third quarter's salary for 1867,			187	50
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, third quarter's salary for 1867,			175	
	R. H. Bradley, Keeper of Capitol, third quarter's salary for 1867,			125	
	K. P. Battle, Public Treasurer, third quarter's salary for 1867,			500	
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to Treasurer, third quarter's salary for 1867,			375	
	E. Page, Clerk to Treasurer, third quarter's salary for 1867,			187	50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT B.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Oct.	R. S. Mason, Superintendent Weights and Measures, third quarter's salary for 1867,	\$	50
	R. M. Stokes, for advertising Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		6
	S. M. Parrish, for painting in Capitol,		13
	Solomon Bragg, for attendance on Supreme Court Clerk's office, and State Library,		5
	Thos. Bashford, for 30 nights as watchman in Capitol,		45
	Editor Rutherford Star, for publishing Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		5
	Western Union Telegraph Company, sent and received by Executive Department,		21 33
	North Carolina Conservative, for advertising Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		5
	W. J. Yates, for advertising Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		5
	Fayetteville News, for advertising Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		5
	A. H. Jones, for advertising Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		6
	Fayetteville News, for advertising notice of Commissioner of Claims,		4
	North Carolina Presbyterian, for publishing Treasurer's notices to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		6

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867. Oct.	A. Miller, Post Master, postage for the various Departments,	\$	227 66
	Carolina Watchman, advertising Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		5
	J. N. Bunting, Supreme Court Clerk, Wake County, bill of costs, State vs. L. H. Lawrence, Sheriff of Lincoln County,		7 30
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, printing for Executive, Treasurer's and Comptroller's Departments, and Phillip's Laws and Equity Reports, June Term, 1867,		43 4
	K. P. Battle, expenses to Charleston on official business,		33 80
	J. J. Stewart, advertising fugitives from justice and Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		22 50
	A. Eatman, for repairing chimney in State Library and stove in Supreme Court room,		7 75
	Selby & Dulaney, Baltimore, for bill of stationery,		66 4 50
	Southern Express Company, for freight for sundry Departments,		21 50
	Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina, expenses to Columbia to meet Gen. Canby,		27 50
	Douglas Bell, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons coal for State Library,		49 13
	J. B. Bobbitt, for 28 candles,		7 55
	Sentinel Office, printing for Public Treasurer,		34 50
	Lougee & Bro., grate, fender, blower and ash pan and masonry,		21 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Oct.	N. C. Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, balance on account for materials, &c., for binding purposes purchased for State,	\$	43 86
	R. H. Bradley, for contingent expenses of the Capitol,		56 25
Nov.	John A. Gilmer, Jr., Adj't Gen., for 3d quarter's salary,		50
	Geo. P. Johnson, commutation for arm,		50
	Armstead Gadd, " "		50
	James E. Gadd, " "		50
	James H. Kelley " "		50
	E. B. Haywood, 13 days' services as Medical Examiner of disabled soldiers who applied for commutation,		65
	T. L. Whitaker, commutation for arm,		50
	Thomas S. Bell, " "		50
	F. W. Brookshire, " "		50
	Wm. Edwards, " for 2 legs,	140	
	Joel Huffman, " " a leg,	70	
	James H. Morris, " " arm,	50	
	Zackariah Roberts, " " "	50	
	E. T. Langley, " " "	50	
	S. G. Ryan, Supt. Art. Limb Department, amount of his salary for the month of October, at the end of which time the office was discontinued,	83 33	
	John W. Hunter, commutation for arm,	50	
	Owen Summerlin, " "	50	
	Jacob J. Mercer, " "	50	
	W. J. Murphy, " for a leg,	70	
	W. B. Gulick, Cashier, &c., for repairs of the Executive Mansion,	668 86	
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account of support of said Asylum for current fiscal year,	10,000	

**Auditor's Report for the Fiscal*

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Nov.	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	\$	6,948
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 2 Certificates,		40
	Mills L. Eure, Solicitor 1st Circuit, 5 Certificates,		100
	Thomas Settle, Solicitor 4th Circuit, 3 Certificates,		60
	D. Coleman, Solicitor 8th Circuit, 1 Certificate,		20
	Neill McKay, Solicitor 5th Circuit, 14 Certificates, (1 double,)		280
	Samuel F. Phillips, as Reporter to Supreme Court from 11th day of June, 1866, to the 1st day January, 1867,		333 33
	Samuel F. Phillips, as Reporter to Supreme Court of North Carolina, from 1st day of January, 1867, to 1st day of January, 1868,		600
	John N. Bunting, Superior Court Clerk Wake County, for bill of cost State <i>vs.</i> Walker Smith, Sheriff of Rockingham, and bill of cost State <i>vs.</i> John A. Long, Sheriff of Richmond County,		23 20
	R. W. Best, Secretary of State, 3d quarter's salary for the year 1867,		312 50
	R. H. Page, for 1 copy of Eaton's Forms for Supreme Court Library,		8
	E. J. Hale & Son, for Rosco's Criminal Evidence and Duychinck's American Literature,		20 40
	T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. for 6 vols. Law Report, &c.,		35 35
	John T. Ball, for 1 wheelbarrow,		10

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Nov.	W. U. Telegraph Co., for telegrams sent during October,	\$	9 56
	E. B. Drake & Son, for advertising Sheriffs and Tax Collector's notices,		6
	Thomas Bashford, for services as watchman 31 nights,		46 50
	E. B. Drake & Son, for 600 copies of the Report of W. N. C. R. R. Co.,		90
	White and Alford, for services in estimating printing Dr. Curtis' Botany,		6
	John Armstrong, for 1 letter book, &c., for Governor's office,		21
	Alex. Moore, for services rendered Superintendent Public Buildings,		60
	T. W. Young, for wood furnished State from Nov. 10th, 1866, to Feb. 13th, 1867,		583 75
	H. Mahler, for making and repairing seals for sundry Counties,		35
	J. K. Howell, for hauling wood, &c.,		28 50
	Daniel O'Donnell, for repairing lighting rod,		12
	Henderson Pioneer, for advertising Commissioners of Claims,		4
	Raleigh Gas Light Company for gas consumed in Capitol from September 1 to November 1st,		29 60
	Briggs & Dodd, for building privy and sundry repairs about Capitol,		2,160 33
	Briggs & Dodd, for sundry articles for use of Capitol,		58 02
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company for freight on 2 cases paper,		9 26
	W. H. Morris & Co., for repairing and covering desk in Treasurer's office,		15 65

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867.			
Nov.	W. H. Bernard, for advertising notice to Sheriff and Tax Collectors,	\$	3 75
	W. U. Telegraph Co. for telegrams sent and received by Executive Department, and telegrams sent by Secretary of State,		18 05
Dec.	E. L. Pressnell, commutation for arm,		50
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for services as Medical Examiner of disabled soldiers,		55
	Reuben Freeman commutation for leg,		70
	John L. Pettels, " " arm,		50
	George W. Thomas, " " "		50
	Robt. H. Harper, " " "		50
	John J. Lewis, " " "		50
	John Halsey, " " "		50
	Daniel Houser, " " "		50
	Stanhope H. Brown, " " "		50
	John Shuller, " " "		50
	Noah Cook, " " leg,		70
	Henry J. Glissen, " " arm,		50
	O. H. Looper, " " "		50
	Wm. Mooney, " " "		50
	John McDaniel, " " leg,		70
	Henry H. Kelley, " " "		70
	Joseph H. Ferebee, " " arm,		50
	Wm. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, for expenses of the meeting of the Council of State,		279
	Chas. King, for reward in causing the apprehension of Gus Holmes and the expenses of bringing said Holmes to North Carolina,		196 75
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer of Insane Asylum of North Carolina, on account		

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867. Dec.	of support of said Asylum for current fiscal year,	\$	5,000
	S. H. Young, Treasurer of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on account of said Institution,		6,000
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds as follows :		
	H. E. C. Baskerville,		175
	Thos. Branch & Sons,		145
	R. W. Pulliam, President,		480
	W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor of the 6th Circuit,		280
	R. P. Gilliam, Judge for holding extra Court in Cabarrus County, and two weeks Court in Rowan County,		270
	W. T. Faireloth, Solicitor of the 2d Circuit,		220
	W. W. Shipp, Judge, his last half year's salary as Judge,		1,250
	W. P. Bynum, Solicitor of the 7th Circuit,		200
	Will. H. Battle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, his 4th quarter's salary for the year 1867,		625
	D. Coleman, Solicitor of the 8th Circuit,		60
	J. H. Mitchell, tax over paid by him and ordered to be refunded,		65 10
	Jno. Armstrong, for binding Documents for State Library,		68 25
	Mrs. M. B. Clark, Zenobia, 2 volumes,		2 50
	John Armstrong, for lettering 1,503 volumes in State Library,		75 15
	Sundry persons, principal of State Coupon Bonds as follows :		
	H. E. C. Baskerville,		1,000
	Thos. Branch & Co.,		1,000

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867. Dec.	Raleigh National Bank,	\$	4,000
	Thos. Bashford, for 31 nights as Watchman in Capital,		45
	Southern Express Company, for freight on packages for State Library and Public Treasurer,		452
	Alex. Moore, for services rendered keeper of Public Buildings,		20
	W. H. Cunninggim, for 2 Lamps and Can of Oil,		5 25
	L. E. Heartt, for 1 dozen papers pins,		1
	L. M. Morgan, for 300 feet of Drain Pipe,		60
	R. H. Bradley, for 16 cords of wood cut and corded and hauling the same,		28
	North Carolina Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for printing Curtis' Catalogue, and binding 1,000 of same,		396 90
	E. J. Hale & Son, New York, for articles furnished to Department,		3 25
	Sentinel office, for composition on tables and Press Work,		40
	King and Whitelaw, for plaining 75 granite post at State lots, 325 stakes for Surveyor and drawing New Map of the City of Raleigh,		381 50
	King and Whitelaw for furnishing Marble and repairing 12 Mantles and repairs in Capitol,		175
	Thos. H. Coats, for material furnished and work done on dome and roof of Capitol,		460 50
	T. T. Fentress, Richard Smith and T. Utley, for services as Chainmen to the Surveyor of the City of Raleigh,		70

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1867. Dec.	Southern Express Company for freight on packages for Executive Office and State Library,	\$	3 25
	E. D. Haynes, for work done in Treasurer's Office,		1
	Jonathan Worth, Governor, for expenses of visit to Washington on matters affecting the interest of the State,		58
	W. D. Williams, for four hundred and forty-four feet of plank for walk in Capitol Square,		8 50
	Solicitor Bragg, for services rendered in Superior Court Clerk's Office, &c.,		22
	Sundry persons on account of Interest on State Coupon Bonds,		16,911
1868. Jan.	John A. Gilmer, Jr., Adjutant General, 4th quarter's salary for the year 1867,		50
	J. G. Martin, Treasurer Buncombe County Agricultural Society, as annual appropriation of the State to said Society for the year 1867,		50
	Henry B. Boon, commutation for a leg,		70
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for 8 days' services as Medical Examiner of disabled soldiers,		40
	Thos. A. Gibson, commutation for arm,		50
	Samuel L. Sawyer, " " "		50
	John Smith, " " "		50
	David Nantz, " " leg,		70
	P. C. Howett, " " arm,		50
	John F. Tuttle, " " "		50
	W. H. H. Douglass, " " leg,		70
	Henry Perry, " " arm,		50
	Wesley Patterson, " " leg,		70
	J. E. T. Driver, " " arm,		50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Jan.	Wm. T. Tucker, commutation for arm,	\$	50
	James J. Brown, " " leg,		70
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for 10 days' services as Medical Examiner,		50
	R. H. Battle, for 2 days' services as Commissioner of Claims,		10
	H. W. Husted, for 2 days' services as Commissioner of Claims,		10
	T. H. Hill, 14 days' services in copying report of Commissioners,		48
	S. W. Burgin, Comptroller, 4th quarter's salary for the year 1867,		375
	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, for expenses of the Council of State,		94 40
	Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina, 4th quarter's salary for the year 1867,		1,000
	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, 4th quarter's salary for the year 1867,		250
	George H. Snow, Clerk to Governor, 4th quarter's salary for the year 1867,		250
	Johnson T. Busbee, Messenger, 4th quarter's salary for the year 1867,		125
	M. B. Royster, for repairs and materials in fencing, rebuilding and repairing Executive Mansion,		1,761 84
	John R. Terry, Deputy Sheriff of Edgecombe County, expenses in going to and returning from Columbia, South Carolina, for the arrest of Gus Holmes, fugitive,		103 25
	A. J. Turlington, for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County, Rufus Whitaker, the murderer of Lewis Burt,		200

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Jan.	R. F. Johnson, Senator from 42d Senatorial District,	\$	31
	W. C. Kerr, for expenses in conducting Geological Survey of the State		1,000
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum, on account support of said Asylum for the current fiscal year,		25,000
	S. H. Young, Treasurer Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, on account of said Institution,		14,000
	Sundry persons for interest on State Coupon Bonds,		5,661
	Jno. Beard, Comptroller of the State of Florida, for interest on State Registered Bonds, since maturity,		3,974
	Kemp P. Battle, Treasurer Literary Fund, for interest on Certificates of Indebtedness of Literary Board,		12,472 36
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, fourth quarter's salary for 1867.		625
	E. G. Reade, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, fourth quarter's salary for 1867,		625
	E. J. Warren, second half-year's salary, 2 Courts over 12 weeks,		1,430
	D. Coleman, Solicitor 8th Circuit, Buncombe County, 2 weeks,		40
	Anderson Mitchell, his last half-year's salary as Judge,		1,250
	E. B. Freeman, Clerk of the Supreme Court, his half year's salary ending December 31st, 1867, and recording 1,801 pages at 45 cts.,		1,035 45
	D. Coleman, Solicitor 8th Circuit, 1 Certificate,		20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
Jan.	Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Attorneys' fees in the tax cases in the Supreme Court of the United States,	\$ 500
	R. P. Buxton, his last half-year's salary as Judge,	1,250
	D. A. Barnes, his last half-year's salary as Judge,	1,250
	D. G. Fowle, his last half-year's salary as Judge,	1,250
	R. B. Gilliam, his last half-year's salary as Judge,	1,250
	W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor 6th Circuit, 1 Certificate,	20
	Alexander Little, Judge, his second half-year's salary for 1867, and for additional Courts in Rowan and Mecklenburg Counties,	1,160
	J. W. C. Piercy, Tax Collector, Cherokee County, for settling taxes,	100 20
	R. W. Best, Secretary of State, fourth quarter's salary for 1867,	312 50
	Andrew Syme, Clerk to Secretary of State, fourth quarter's salary for 1867,	187 50
	O. H. Perry, State Librarian, fourth quarter salary for 1867,	175
	R. S. Tucker, for copies of Early Times in Raleigh,	1 50
	O. H. Perry, for 15 days' service as State Librarian,	29 17
	T. H. Hill, for 7 days' services as State Librarian,	13 65
	B. F. Moore, for 6 copies of his Index Digested,	6
	H. T. Clark, for Librarian Manuel,	4 50
	J. H. Enniss, for sundry books for State Library,	8 37

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Jan.	E. J. Hale & Son, for books purchased for State Library,	\$	4 75
	Jno. Beard, Comptroller of Florida, for principal of 12 State Registered Bonds, \$1,000 each,		12,000
	R. H. Bradley, Keeper of Capitol, his fourth quarter's salary for 1867,		125
	R. H. Bradley, for 7 days' services as Superintendent,		9 62
	Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, his fourth quarter's salary for the year 1867,		500
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to the Public Treasurer, his fourth quarter's salary for the year 1867,		375
	E. T. Page, second Clerk to Public Treasurer, his fourth quarter's salary for the year 1867,		187 50
	R. S. Mason, keeper of Weights and Measures, his fourth quarter's salary for the year 1867,		50
	R. W. Best, for sundry articles,		40 58
	Thos. Bashford, for 31 nights as Watchman in Capitol,		46 50
	Alex. Moore, for services rendered Keeper of Capitol,		20
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received by Executive and State Departments and for Express Freight on package,		15 20
	Selby & Dulaney, for Stationery bought by Secretary of State,		266 53
	Williams & Lambeth, for Stationery for Secretary of State,		4 50
	Helper & Chapin, for advertising Commissioners of Claims,		4

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Jan.	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing,	\$	31
	Englehard & Price, for advertising Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		10
	J. B. R. Lyon, for advertising Governor Worth's Proclamation offering a reward for J. K. Morrow, a fugitive from justice,		15
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, for sundry articles purchased by Secretary of State, Sentinel Office, for printing 250 handbills offering reward for the arrest of A. Skinner and R. Whitaker, fugitives from justice, and for Daily Sentinel for State Library,		9 25
	D. G. Conn, for hauling 32 cords wood,		12 50
	Jno. G. Williams & Co., for protest and charges on protested draft,		10 66
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed from 1st November to 1st January,		3 50
	W. H. Morris & Co., for repairing office stool and chair cushions,		31 20
	S. M. Parrish, for varnishing table and desk,		7 50
	Wilmington Post, for advertising Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		2 50
	W. B. Dana & Co., for State's subscription to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle,		5
	D. G. Conn, for expenses incurred in Capitol,		10
	D. G. Conn, for cutting and hauling wood,		4 90
			12

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Jan.	R. W. Best, for 1 Tierce Coal for State Library,	\$	14
	A Miller, Post Master, for postage account for sundry offices,		137 47
	Selby & Dulaney, for bill of Stationery bought by Secretary of State,		499 61
	R. H. Bradley, for expenses incurred in keeping Capitol Square,		39 90
	Southern Express Company for freight on packages from Baltimore,		3
	W. R. Dicks, for making and binding blank books for Executive office,		2
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing,		12 50
	Southern Express Company, for freight on packages for Treasury Department and State Library,		7 50
	J. W. Johnston, for balance due for services in surveying and locating the various lots in and around the City of Raleigh belonging to the State,		50
	C. Kuester, for repairing locks and furnishing keys in Capitol,		9 25
	D. G. Conn, for work in Public Treasurer's office and in Capitol Square,		22
	Jno. Armstrong, for ruling Bonds and Tax Lists, Binding Laws, &c.,		57
	Jno. G. Williams & Co., fee of Notary Public, for protecting Draft, \$1,500 tendered by Sheriff Halifax County, for taxes,		2 75
Feb.	Calvin Hall, commutation for an arm,		50
	Edward F. Davidson " " " "		50
	Robt. McCrowden, " " " "		50
	T. W. Best, " " " "		50
	Jefferson J. Keiley, " " " "		50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	Robt. Laney, commutation for an arm,	\$	50
	Jno. H. Kingsley, " " " "		50
	Wm. H. Brown, " " " "		50
	Jno. R. Peadon, " " a leg,		70
	Noah Hancock, " " " "		70
	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, for expenses of the meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements,		57
	D. G. Conn, for expenses in cleaning Capitol grounds,		21 50
	D. G. Conn, for expenses in cleaning and removing rubbish from Capitol square,		33 50
	Sundry officers and members of Con- vention, as follows:		
	M. J. Aydlott,		80
	Joel Ashworth, an officer,		51 20
	G. W. Bradly,		90
	Henry Barnes,		51 20
	John Q. A. Bryan,		88
	Joseph H. Baker,		46 40
	W. T. Bloom,		65 60
	T. A. Byrnes, an officer,		104 80
	Jno. H. Boner, Assistant Secretary,		110
	E. Benbow,		56
	D. D. Colgrove,		40
	A. Congleton,		58 80
	T. J. Candler,		116 80
	S. Carter,		48
	Wilson Carey,		60
	H. C. Cherry,		46 40
	H. E. Chilson,		105 20
	C. J. Cowles,		80
	P. Durham,		93 60
	J. H. Duckworth,		188 40
	Geo. W. Dickey,		164

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Feb.		\$	
	H. A. Dowd,	46	40
	J. R. Ellis,	80	
	Henry Eppes,	42	
	J. Ethridge,	59	20
	S. D. Franklin,	2	40
	E. Fullings,	70	
	Fred. F. French,	73	20
	A. W. Fisher,	74	80
	Samuel Falconer,	62	
	J. H. French,	46	
	J. R. French,	92	
	J. W. Graham,	16	
	W. T. Gunter,	10	
	W. H. George,	69	60
	A. J. Glover,	77	60
	G. A. Graham,	72	
	H. Y. Grant,	45	20
	Hiram L. Grant,	26	40
	A. H. Galloway,	52	80
	W. G. B. Garrett,	124	
	J. Garland,	114	
	N. Gully,	6	
	Samuel Highsmith,	40	
	T. D. Hoffler,	80	
	O. S. Hayes,	89	20
	J. T. Harris,	14	
	J. J. Hayes,	42	
	Jno. A. Hyman,	25	20
	M. Hobbs,	60	80
	E. M. Holt,	16	80
	P. Hodnett,	60	
	J. W. Hood,	104	80
	Jacob Ing,	42	80
	E. W. Jones,	98	40
	C. C. Jones,	92	
	R. W. King,	30	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	J. H. King,	\$	80
	J. Kinney,		46
	E. Legg,		72
	B. Laffin,		64 80
	Bryant Lee,		60
	R. T. Long,		99 20
	W. H. Logan,		108 40
	Haynes Lennon,		74 80
	W. Merritt,		31 20
	J. McDonald,		22
	J. McCubbins,		52
	L. C. Morton,		74 80
	S. C. Mullican,		54
	W. A. B. Murphy,		100 80
	Mark May,		146
	S. M. S. McDonald,		23
	J. G. Marler,		59 20
	Cuffee Mayo,		26
	Jas. G. Moore,		12 40
	J. L. Nance,		80
	Wm. Nicholson,		100
	Wm. Newsom,		84
	J. E. O'Hara, Engrossing Clerk,		20 40
	C. C. Pool,		88 40
	Jno. M. Patrick,		38
	J. M. Peterson,		41 60
	Riley F. Petree,		54
	J. A. Peck, Sergeant at Arms,		52 80
	J. L. Parks,		88 80
	R. C. Parker,		53 20
	C. D. Pearson,		43 20
	Jno. Read,		26
	P. D. Robins,		91 60
	J. H. Renfrow,		40
	H. M. Ray,		20
	J. Rhodes,		114

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.
Feb.

Allen Rose,	\$ 62
J. W. Ragland,	20 80
D. J. Rich,	60 80
W. H. S. Sweet,	43 20
W. Stilley,	65 60
S. N. Stilwell,	74 40
J. Smith,	75 20
Thos. Sanderlin,	82 80
R. F. Trogden,	40
J. M. Turner,	104 80
M. Taylor,	82 40
A. W. Tourgee,	32
E. B. Teague,	42 80
B. S. D. Williams,	1 60
J. H. Williamson,	14 80
Alex. Williams,	44 40
G. W. Welker,	32
Wm. Hardie,	25
J. Hardie,	25
A. H. Galloway,	248
J. J. Hayes,	248
J. McDonald,	248
D. J. Rich,	248
J. H. Jones,	248
J. E. O'Hara, Clerk,	240
J. W. Peterson,	256
J. W. Ragland,	256
S. Carter,	248
A. Congleton,	256
M. J. Aydlott,	256
J. T. Harris,	256
H. T. Grant,	256
J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper,	256
J. H. Renfrow,	256
E. Benbow,	248
H. L. Grant,	256

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	F. F. French,	\$	256
	J. T. Deweese, for 59 cords wood,		354
	Samuel Highsmith,		256
	J. H. Williamson,		256
	Nathan Gully,		256
	P. Hodnett,		256
	T. A. Byrnes, Secretary,		80
	W. H. Logan,		256
	J. M. Patrick,		264
	J. P. Andrews,		256
	J. Rhodes,		256
	Allen Rose,		256
	S. S. McDonald,		256
	J. R. Ellis,		256
	W. T. Gunter,		256
	R. T. Long,		256
	J. G. Marler,		208
	J. L. Nance,		256
	J. H. Harris,		256
	H. M. Ray,		256
	S. S. Ashley,		52 80
	H. O. Cherry,		256
	W. Carey,		256
	G. W. Dickey,		224
	Jas. Doyle,		16
	J. Garland,		248
	G. A. Graham,		256
	J. Ing,		256
	Bryant Lee,		256
	E. Legg,		248
	B. Laffin,		256
	Cuffee Mayo,		256
	M. May,		200
	R. C. Parker,		256
	C. C. Pool,		256
	C. D. Pearson,		248

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	W. H. S. Sweet,	\$	256
	A. W. Tourgee,		240
	G. W. Welker,		256
	S. W. Watts,		256
	S. W. Watts,		62
	Henry Barnes,		256
	T. J. Candler,		256
	D. D. Colgrove,		256
	S. D. Franklin,		256
	J. R. French,		256
	E. M. Holt,		240
	J. C. L. Harris, Assistant Secretary,		88
	F. D. Hofter,		256
	W. Hobbs,		264
	O. S. Hayes,		256
	R. F. Petree,		256
	P. D. Robins,		256
	R. Trogden,		256
	A. Williams,		248
	T. L. L. Cox,		328 80
	J. J. Moore,		280
	D. J. Hayes,		135 60
	R. W. King,		296
	T. Sanderlin,		288
	Wm. Merritt,		280
	J. E. O'Hara, Clerk,		48
	E. C. Bartlett,		97 20
	J. H. Boner, Clerk,		216
	J. P. Andrews,		48
	J. C. Abbott,		332 80
	J. H. Baker,		240
	H. A. Dowd,		256
	Henry Eppes,		280
	J. Ethridge,		264
	A. J. Glover,		24
	J. H. King,		288

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Feb.		\$	
	Jno. Read,		256
	G. Tucker,		78 80
	M. Taylor,		288
	J. W. Hood,		280
	J. A. Hyman,		248
	J. Hollowell,		22
	D. Heaton,		299 20
	Wm. Newsom,		304
	P. Durham,		304
	E. M. Holt,		56
	J. B. Hare,		312
	J. W. Graham,		320
	J. Ashworth,		80
	S. M. Stillwell,		40
	J. T. Harris,		64
	C. J. Cowles, President,		204
	W. B. Rodman,		57 60
	L. C. Morton,		336
	P. Hodnett,		88
	J. G. Marler,		136
	Samuel Forkner,		344
	E. Benbow,		96
	H. Lennon,		336
	J. W. Patterson,		104
	J. M. Patrick,		96
	J. H. Renfrow,		112
	W. B. Rodman,		368
	J. Hollowell,		40
	J. T. Ball,		120
	J. P. Andrews,		72
	Allen Rose,		120
	M. Hobbs,		112
	W. T. Gunter,		120
	G. W. Bradley,		376

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, for expenses of the meeting of the Council of State,	\$	267 40
	R. P. Buxton, Judge, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer in Henderson County,		90
	W. M. Shipp, Judge, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer in Iredell Co.,		90
	E. J. Warren, Judge, for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer in Pitt County,		90
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 1 Certificate,		20
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, attendance on Supreme Court January Term, 1868,		100
	James Litchford, Marshal, for attendance on Supreme Court, January Term, 1868,		144
	Sentinel Office, for advertising Comptroller's Report and for printing for Public Treasurer,		275
	Sentinel Office, Publishing Comptroller's Report, balance,		271 50
	W. W. Holden & Son, for advertising Annual Report of Comptroller,		858
	W. C. Meares, for tax overpaid to the Sheriff of Cabarrus County, and ordered to be refunded,		36
	J. H. Davis, Sheriff of Carteret County, for amount of insolvent tax paid by him, and ordered to be refunded by County Court of Carteret County,		185 44
	J. H. Davis, for overcharges, expense, &c., in Tax List of Carteret County, and ordered to be refunded,		61 40

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Feb.	J. H. Davis, Sheriff of Carteret County, for insolvent tax paid by him and ordered to be refunded,	\$	78
	J. W. Hinson, Sheriff of Duplin Co'ty, for cost and expense of land sold and bid off for the State,		11 99
	D. A. Robinson, for tax overpaid by him and ordered to be refunded by the County Court of Orange County,		18 75
	H. Webb, tax overpaid by him and ordered to be refunded by the County Court of New Hanover County,		57 60
	A. J. Adkins, Bennet Furgeson and David Oyers, under a resolution of General Assembly, ratified 26th day of December, A. D. 1866,		187 50
	H. D. Coley, State Librarian, for subscription for sundry newspapers, periodicals, &c., for State Library,		48 50
	F. W. Christian, for sundry books for State Library,		86
	Hesselbach and Mahler, for 10 sets of County standard weights and measures, and the various weights and measures for each set, and boxes for same,		1,919 65
	Sol. Bragg, for attendance on Supreme Court Clerk's office and State Library for 1 month,		8
	W.U. Telegraph Company for telegrams sent and received by Executive and Treasury Departments during January,		12 88
	Thomas Bashford, for 31 nights as watchman in Capitol,		46 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Feb.	J. O. H. Nutall, for advertising notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,	\$	4
	Southern Express Com'y, for freight on package for Executive Department,		70
	Englehard & Price, for adv'tising Commissioners of Claims,		5
	Englehard & Price, for paper and printing 600 copies of proceedings and reports of 32d Annual Meeting of W. & W. R. R. Company,		200
	Lougee & Bro., for sundry repairs in Capitol, and sheet-iron safe for chimney,		16 25
	W. H. Bagley, for sealing 100 State Bonds,		10
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing letter heads for Executive office and Secretary of State,		10
	Post Master in Raleigh, for postal stamps for Treasury Department,		25
	A. A. Constantine, for 1 gross soap, and Express charges on same,		27 25
	A. S. Barnes & Co., for 6 gross steel pens and 4 dozen pen holders,		15
	Frank O'Donnell, for repairing locks and making keys for sundry locks in Capitol,		5 50
	A. M. McPheters, for 2 hogsheads of coal for use of State Library and Supreme Court Clerk's office,		23 96
	Southern Express Company, for freight on sundry packages for Executive and Treasury Departments,		16 70
	John Armstrong, for 2 Record Books and 1 Executive Docket for Supreme Court,		45

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
Feb.	Isaac Alston, for services rendered to Keeper of Capitol,	\$ 6
	Southern Express Company, freight on package from Washington City,	6
	Sol. Bragg, for attendance on Supreme Court Room and State Library,	8
	Sundry persons for interest on State Coupon Bonds,	6,807
March.	E. B. Haywood, for 7 days' services as Medical Examiner of disabled sol- diers who applied for commutation,	35
	A. E. McNeill, commutation for an arm,	50
	Abner Ray, " " "	50
	Lewis Martin, " " "	50
	Wm. Kinkman, " " "	50
	Wm. M. Parsons, " " "	50
	John Thomas, " " "	50
	Elkana Deal, " " "	50
	Lawrence Lancaster, " " "	50
	W. W. McCaddin, " " "	50
	J. S. Brown, " " "	50
	Sundry officers and members of Con- vention as follows:	
	Calvin J. Cowles, President,	300
	J. C. Abbott,	264
	do.	120
	do.	72
	J. P. Andrews,	40
	do.	72
	S. S. Ashley,	512
	M. J. Aydlott,	256
	J. H. Baker,	272
	Henry Barnes,	256
	E. Benbow,	168
	W. T. Blume,	512
	G. W. Bradley,	136

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		\$	
March.	J. Q. A. Bryan,	512	
	T. J. Chandler,	88	
	do.	168	
	Wilson Carey,	256	
	S. Carter,	264	
	H. C. Cherry,	256	
	H. E. Chilson,	512	
	D. D. Colgrove,	256	
	A. Congleton,	256	
	T. L. L. Cox,	232	
	Wilie Daniel,	541	20
	Geo. W. Dickey,	288	
	H. A. Dowd,	248	
	J. H. Duckworth,	512	
	P. Durham,	208	
	J. R. Ellis,	256	
	Henry Eppes,	232	
	Jasper Ethridge,	248	
	A. W. Fisher,	512	
	S. Forkner,	168	
	S. D. Franklin,	256	
	F. F. French,	256	
	J. R. French,	256	
	J. H. French,	304	
	do.	208	
	E. Fullings,	512	
	G. W. Gahagan,	632	
	A. H. Galloway,	264	
	J. S. Garland,	256	
	W. G. B. Garrett,	512	
	W. H. George,	512	
	A. J. Glover,	488	
	Geo. A. Graham,	256	
	J. W. Graham,	192	
	H. T. Grant,	256	
	H. L. Grant,	256	
	Nathan Gulley,	256	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
March.	W. T. Gunter,	\$	136
	L. D. Hall,		556 40
	J. B. Hare,		270
	J. T. Harris,		192
	J. H. Harris,		256
	J. Hay,		392
	J. J. Hayes,		216
	do.		48
	O. S. Hayes,		256
	B. Heaton,		256
	Samuel Highsmith,		256
	M. Hobbs,		136
	P. Hodnett,		160
	Thomas D. Hofter,		256
	Jesse Hollowell,		472
	E. M. Holt,		216
	J. W. Hood,		232
	J. A. Hyman,		264
	Jacob Ing,		256
	C. C. Jones,		512
	E. W. Jones,		512
	R. W. King,		216
	J. H. King,		224
	J. Kinney,		512
	B. Laffin,		320 80
	Bryant Lee,		256
	Edwin Legg,		264
	Haynes Lennon,		176
	W. H. Logan,		256
	R. T. Long,		248
	Wm. A. Mann,		616
	J. G. Marler,		56
	J. M. Marshall,		62
	do.		512
	Mark May,		312
	Cuffee Mayo,		256

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
March.	J. S. McCubbins,	\$	512
	J. A. McDonald,		256
	S. M. McDonald,		256
	Wm. Merritt,		232
	J. J. Moore,		232
	L. C. Morton,		176
	L. S. Mullican,		512
	W. A. B. Murphey,		512
	J. L. Nance,		256
	Wm. Newsom,		208
	Dr. Wm. Nicholson,		512
	J. M. Patrick,		152
	R. C. Parker,		256
	J. L. Parks,		512
	C. D. Pearson,		264
	J. W. Peterson,		152
	R. F. Petree,		256
	C. C. Pool,		256
	J. W. Ragland,		232
	H. M. Ray,		256
	John Read,		256
	J. H. Renfrow,		144
	Jesse Rhodes,		256
	D. J. Rich,		264
	P. D. Robins,		256
	W. B. Rodman,		144
	Allen Rose,		136
	Thomas Sanderlin,		224
	J. Smith,		512
	Wm. Stilley,		512
	L. N. Stillwell,		472
	W. H. S. Sweet,		342
	M. Taylor,		224
	E. B. Teague,		512
	A. W. Tourgee,		128
	do.		144

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
March.	R. F. Trogden,	\$	256
	Geo. Tucker,		512
	J. M. Turner,		512
	S. M. Watts,		256
	G. W. Welker,		256
	A. Williams,		168
	B. S. D. Williams,		512
	J. H. Williamson,		120
	do.		136
	T. A. Byrnes, Secretary,		432
	J. H. Boner, Assistant Secretary,		296
	J. E. O'Hara, Clerk,		224
	Joel Ashworth, Engrossing Clerk,		432
	J. A. Peck, Sergeant at Arms,		512
	J. W. Holden, Reporter,		384
	J. H. Jones, Doorkeeper,		264
	J. T. Ball, " "		136
	J. Heaton, Clerk,		292
	G. O. Spooner, " "		56
	J. H. Eldridge, " "		8
	Jas. Doyle,		128
	I. Hardie, Servant,		81
	do. " "		20
	Wm. Hardy, " "		101
	J. T. Deweese, for wood furnished,		315
	Sol. Bragg,		6
	C. J. Cowles, President,		400
	W. W. Holden & Son, for Printing and Stationery furnished Convention,		971 14
	W. W. Holden & Son, for Printing and Stationery furnished the Convention,		563 97
	James H. Ennis, for sundry telegrams and thirty sheets Parchment,		37 25
	Lewis Ingram and Thomas R. Brown, for the arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Buncombe County, Daniel		

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
March.	L. Pressly, the alleged murderer of Michael Sprout,	\$ 300
	Sundry persons, for interest on State Coupon Bonds,	23,388
	Coupons cut from Bonds issued under Funding Act to adjust balances in funding,	11,121
	Raleigh National Bank, for interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity,	133 50
	Jno. W. Cotton, interest on State Registered Bonds, from July 1st, 1861, to March 22d, 1862,	43 67
	Jno. W. Cotton, interest on State Registered Bonds, since maturity,	360 83
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 3 Certificates, 3rd Circuit,	60
	Sentinel office, for printing 2,500 copies Revenue Law, and sundry printing done for Public Treasurer's office,	332 65
	Joseph Cobb, late Sheriff of Edgecombe County, on account of tax overpaid by him and ordered to be refunded,	34 28
	Sundry Sheriffs for settling taxes as follows:	
	W. G. Hicks, Sheriff of Wilkes County,	43
	J. L. Banks, Tax Collector, Johnson County,	6 60
	Rufus Page, for 5 copies Eaton's Forms, Lettering, &c.,	40
	Williams & Lambeth, for "Gibbons Debt," for Library,	2
	E. J. Hale & Son, for sundry books for Library,	17
	J. & J. M. Johnson, for sundry books for Library,	103 70

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
March.	Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received by Executive and Treasury Departments, and Secretary of State,	\$	6 38
	Thos. Bashford, for 29 nights as Watchman in Capitol,		43 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol from January 14th to February 1st,		51 20
	Briggs & Dodd, for sundry articles furnished for use of Capitol,		61 42
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing for sundry officers in Capitol,		7
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on 6 boxes stationery,		20 48
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol from February 1st to March 1st,		68
	Selby & Dulaney, for bill of stationery bought by Secretary of State,		1,014
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages and bill of merchandise from Baltimore,		48 80
	D. G. Conn, for expenses incurred in Capitol Square,		25
	K. P. Battle, Public Treasurer, for Commercial and Financial Chronicle,		1 80
	Southern Express Company, for freight on Tax Lists and 1 box for Executive Department,		13 60
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on 2 boxes stationery,		9 68
	Selby & Dulaney, for bill of stationery bought by Secretary of State,		52 86
	D. G. Conn, for expenses incurred in Capitol,		31 37

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
March.	Sol. Bragg, for attendance on Supreme Court Room and State Library, one month,	\$	8
	D. Hawes, for subscription for 1 year for Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, Raleigh National Bank, for principal of 1 past due State Coupon Bond,		3
	J. W. Cotton, for principal of 1 past due State Coupon Bond,		1,000
	J. W. Cotton, for principal of 1 past due State Coupon Bond,		1,000
April.	J. A. Gilmer, for his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868 from 1st day of January to 31st March inclusive,		50
	Sam. E. Ledford, commutation for a leg,		70
	R. B. Blankenship, " " "		70
	B. B. Brady, " " arm,		50
	W. W. Richardson, " " leg,		70
	W. A. Dingle, " " arm,		50
	J. A. Roberts, " " "		50
	A. J. Nunn, " " leg,		70
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for 3 days' services as Medical Examiner of disabled soldiers,		15
	D. G. Conn, Superintendent for expenses incurred in Capitol Square,		58 12
	S. W. Burgin, Comptroller, his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,		375
	J. J. Sawyer, Clerk to Convention,		56
	Jonathan Worth, Governor, his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,		1,000
	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,		250
	Geo. H. Snow, Chief Clerk, 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,		300
	Johnson T. Busbee, Messenger, 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,		125

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
April.	Prof. W. C. Kerr, for conducting Geological Survey, and purchasing instruments for making analysis,	\$ 2,500
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds,	20,274
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,	625
	Will. H. Battle, Associate Justice, his 1st quarter's salary for 1868,	625
	E. G. Reade, Associate Justice, his 1st quarter's salary for 1868,	625
	M. L. Eure, Solicitor 1st Circuit, 5 Certificates Spring Term, 1868,	100
	Alex. Little, Judge of Superior Court, his first half-year's salary, 1868,	1,250
	J. Q. DeCarteret & Co., for a complete set of Supreme Court Reports,	366
	W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor 6th Circuit, Spring Term, 1868, 8 Certificates,	160
	John Kerr, Solicitor 4th Circuit, 7 Certificates,	140
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 4 Certificates,	80
	Sentinel Office, for printing Comptroller's Report in pamphlet form,	682 65
	Geo. Steenken, New Hanover County, for tax overpaid by him,	10
	J. H. Davis, Sheriff of Carteret Co'ty, for tax overpaid by him,	44 50
	R. W. Best, Secretary of State, his 1st quarter's salary for 1868,	312 50
	Andrew Syme, Clerk to Secretary of State, 1st quarter's salary for 1868,	187 50
	H. D. Coley, State Librarian, salary from 15th Jan., 1868, to Mar. 31st,	145 83

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
April.	D. G. Conn, Keeper of Capitol, salary from 6th January to 31st March inclusive,	\$	118 94
	Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,	500	.
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,	375	
	E. F. Page, 2d Clerk, his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,	187	50
	R. S. Mason, Superintendent of weights and measures, his 1st quarter's salary for the year 1868,	50	
	Paid for 22 sets bands and stamps for weights and measures and stationery, bought by Secretary of State,	115	
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer W. N. C. R. R. Company, part subscription for \$1,342,000, stock in said Company,	600,000	
	R. F. Simonton, Treasurer as aforesaid, balance payment for \$2,142,000, stock subscribed for by the State in pursuance of certificate by the Board of Internal Improvements,	792,000	
	American Bank Note Co. for printing 1,324 impressions of State Coupon Bonds, and altering plate for same,	622	60
	W. U. Telegraph Company for telegrams sent and received,	21	04
	Alex. Moore, for 3 months' services rendered Keeper of Capitol,	60	
	D. G. Conn, Keeper of Capitol, for sundry persons for repairs in Capitol,	34	12
	Selby & Dulaney, for bill stationery for Secretary of State,	178	45
	Thomas Bashford, for services as watchman in Capitol 31 nights,	46	50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
April.	Southern Express Company, for freight on sundry packages for Public Treasurer,	\$	13 25
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for one-half dozen spools office tape,		5
	Southern Express Company for freight on packages to and from Treasury Department,		1
	J. K. Howell, for hauling 7 loads wood to Capitol,		2 33
	Southern Express Company, for freight on packages for Executive and Treasury Departments,		3 50
	American Bank Note Company, for printing 200 Bonds and 68 Coupons,		60
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol from March 1st to April 1st,		83 20
	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, for putting seal on two hundred Coupon bonds,		20
	H. Mahler, for seals and presses for sundry Counties,		60
	A. Miller, Post Master, for postage for sundry offices in Capitol,		175 98
	Branson & Jones, for twelve copies of North Carolina Directory,		24
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing and ruling tax lists for Comptroller's Department,		99
	J. Armstrong, lettering one hundred and twenty volumes in State Library,		6
	A. M. McPheeters, for four bags of Plaster,		5 20

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
April.	Sol. Bragg, for attendance on Supreme Court Clerk's office and State Library,	\$	8
	Englehard & Price, for printing six hundred copies Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road,		110
May.	Robert Byrd, commutation for an arm,		50
	Geo. Wilson, " " a leg,		70
	Benj. Merritt, " " an arm,		50
	H. L. Davis, " " " "		50
	John A. Snow, " " " "		50
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for two days' services as Medical Examiner of disabled soldiers,		10
	W. M. Gibson, commutation for a leg,		70
	T. E. King, " " an arm,		50
	R. K. Long, " " a leg,		70
	J. A. McLure, " " an arm,		50
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for seven days' services as Medical Examiner of disabled soldiers,		35
	D. G. Conn, Superintendent Capitol, for sundry repairs by sundry persons in Capitol square,		107 51
	G. O. Spooner, Clerk to Convention for 8 days' services,		48
	T. A. Byrnes, Secretary to Convention, for 26 days' services,		156
	C. J. Cowles, President Convention,		118
	D. A. G. Palmer, State Agent, for expenses incurred in effort to capture Allen Carter, a fugitive from justice and the supposed murderer of B. W. Washington,		175 25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
May.	Prof. W. C. Kerr, for expenses in conducting Geological Survey of the State,	\$	2,500
	W. E. Anderson, Treasurer Insane Asylum of North Carolina, under resolution of General Assembly of North Carolina; ratified December 19th, 1866, authorizing the payment of \$250 for each and every patient treated in said Asylum above the annual average of 160,		6,854 19
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds,		37,668
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds since maturity,		1,218 50
	R. P. Buxton, his first half-year's salary as Judge, Spring Term, 1868,		1,250
	John Kerr, Solicitor 4th Circuit, 1 Certificate,		20
	W. P. Bynum, Solicitor 7th Circuit, 10 Certificates,		200
	M. L. Eure, Solicitor 1st Circuit, 5 Certificates,		100
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, 1 Certificate,		20
	R. B. Gilliam, Judge 1st Circuit, his first half-year's salary,		1,250
	J. H. Dillard, Solicitor, 1 Certificate, Fall Term, 1867,		20
	D. A. Barnes, Judge, his first half-year's salary, and 2 extra Courts,		1,430
	C. A. Cilley, Judge, his first half-year's salary, less \$100 for failure to hold Granville Superior Court,		1,150
	Wm. Cocke, Solicitor 8th Circuit, 4 Certificates, Spring Term,		80

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
May.	John Kerr, Solicitor 4th Circuit, 3 Certificates, Spring Term,	\$ 60
	Neill McKay, Solicitor 5th Circuit, 13 Certificates, Spring Term,	280
	J. G. Martin, Solicitor 8th Circuit, 2 Certificates, Spring Term,	40
	R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for duties performed in accordance with section 5, chapter 104, Revised Code,	100
	E. H. Ray, Sheriff of Wake County, for taxes overpaid by him, and ordered to be refunded by County Court of said County,	415
	Sundry past due State Coupon Bonds, as follows :	
	A. S. Clarke, one bond for	1,000
	J. W. Burke, four bonds for \$1,000 each,	4,000
	B. M. Makepeace, one bond for	1,000
	T. B. Peterson & Bro., for Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List,	3
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received in April,	5.69
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing Law and Equity Reports,	459.37
	J. N. Bunting, Superior Court Clerk, cost in suit of State of North Carolina <i>vs.</i> Tax Collector of Cherokee County,	8.75
	Thomas Bashford, for thirty nights as watchman in Capitol,	45
	Oscar Hooks, for bottoming two chairs for Capitol,	2
	Alex. Moore, for services rendered Keeper of Capitol, in April,	20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
May.	E. H. Ray, former Sheriff of Wake County, for bill of cost in case of State <i>vs.</i> Fannie Bowen and others,	\$	6 40
	Henderson Index, for publishing Public Treasurer's notice to Sheriffs and Tax Collectors,		5
	John Armstrong, for binding sundry books for State Library,		69
	Southern Express Company, for freight on packages for Executive and Comptroller's Departments,		3 10
	J. H. Enniss, for one blank book for Treasurer's office,		4 75
	Southern Express Company, for freight on package for State Library,		2
	Selby & Dulaney, for bill of stationery, as per account rendered,		1,105 23
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, freight on fifty bundles paper,		38
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, freight on three boxes of stationery for Secretary of State,		7 65
	John Armstrong, for one dozen Blank Books for Judges of Supreme Court,		18
	Sol. Bragg, for attendance one month in Supreme Court Clerk's office and State Library,		8
	Sentinel Office, for printing for Public Treasurer,		19 50
	D. G. Conn, Superintendent, for sundry expenses incurred in Capitol,		8 50
June.	Sol. Davis, commutation for an arm,		50
	Jas. W. Callaway, " " "		50
	Nicholas Bolling, " " a leg,		70
	Chas. L. Johnson, " " an arm,		50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
June.	Jno. A. Waters, commutation for a leg,	\$	70
	W. W. Lenor, " " " "		70
	Dr. E. B. Haywood, for four days' services as examiner of disabled soldiers,		20
	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, for the expenses of the Board of Internal Improvements,		108
	R. H. Battle, for two days as Commissioner of Claims,		10
	H. W. Husted, for two days as Commissioner of Claims,		10
	R. H. Battle, for two days as Commissioner of Claims,		10
	H. W. Husted, for two days as Commissioner of Claims,		10
	T. H. Hill, for four days as clerk to Commissioners,		12
	S. W. Burgin, Comptroller, his second quarter's salary for 1868,		375
	W. W. Holden & Son, for printing for Convention,		1,534 15
	Jas Heaton, Clerk to Convention,		288
	J. C. Harrison, for publishing the address of Rodman and Gahagan, and advertising new Constitution, &c.,		424
	C. A. Frasier, agent Union Republican, for publishing the Constitution and ordinances of the Convention,		386 56
	Jonathan Worth, Governor, his second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		1,000
	W. H. Bagley, Private Secretary, his second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		250
	Geo. H. Snow, Clerk, his second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		300

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. June.	J. T. Busbee, Messenger, his second quarter's salary, for the year 1868,	\$ 125
	S. H. Young, Treasurer, balance of appropriation for the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the present year,	4,650
	W. P. Caldwell, Solicitor 6th Circuit, 2 double and 1 single Certificates,	100
	Anderson Mitchell, Judge, his 1st half-year's salary, and 2 extra Courts,	1,430
	J. G. Martin, Solicitor <i>pro tem.</i> 8th Circuit 2 Certificates,	40
	E. J. Warren, Judge Superior Court, his 1st half-year's salary, less \$100 failure to attend one Court,	1,150
	W. T. Faircloth, Solicitor 2d Circuit 11 Certificates,	220
	E. B. Freeman, Supreme Court Clerk, his 1st half-year's salary and recording 2,015 pages,	1,131 75
	S. H. Rogers, Attorney General, for his services June Term Supreme Court,	100
	W. M. Shipp, Judge Superior Court, his 1st half-year's salary,	1,250
	J. G. Martin, Solicitor 8th Circuit, 3 Certificates,	80
	E. H. Ray, former Sheriff Wake Co'ty, tax overpaid by him and ordered to be refunded by County Court of said County,	11
	R. W. Hardie, Sheriff of Cumberland County, tax overcharged and ordered to be refunded by County Court of said County,	190 07
	Russell, Ellis & Co., of New Hanover County, tax overpaid by them and	

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. June.	ordered to be refunded by County Court of said County,	\$	71 82
	Russell & Ellis, of New Hanover Co'ty, tax overpaid by them and ordered to be refunded by County Court of said County,		140 43
	S. M. Warren, Tax Collector Wilson County, tax overpaid by him and ordered to be refunded by said County,		100 95
	R. W. Best, Secretary of State, his 2d quarter's salary for 1868,		312 50
	Andrew Syme, Clerk to Secretary of State, his 2d quarter's salary for 1868,		187 50
	E. J. Hale & Son, New York, for Revised Statutes at large for State Library,		29
	D. G. Conn, Keeper of Capitol, his 2d quarter's salary for 1868,		125
	K. P. Battle, Public Treasurer, his 2d quarter's salary for the year 1868,		500
	E. F. Page, Clerk, his 2d quarter's salary for the year 1868,		187 50
	Sundry persons, for interest on State Coupon Bonds,		25,674
	Hesselbach and Mahler, for sundry weights and measures as per bill rendered,		1,203 80
	W. U. Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received by Public Treasurer,		12
	Thomas Bashford, as Watchman in Capitol 31 nights,		46 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol from April 1st to June 1st,		23 20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
June.	Southern Express Company, for freight on package for Public Treasurer,	\$	4 40
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing index and title page to Phillips' Supreme Court Reporter,		186
	Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, for printing for sundry officers in Capitol,		43
	T. H. Hill, as Clerk in Executive Department in collecting public archives and arranging same,		108
	D. G. Conn, for sundry repairs in Capitol,		18 50
	Thomas H. Briggs, for repairing and painting book case in Supreme Court room,		14 25
	Selby & Dulany, for stationery as per bill rendered,		2,061 50
	K. B. Waitt, for repairing Arsenal,		445
	J. W. Johnston, for balance of his account for surveying and making plots of the City of Raleigh, and sundry lots belonging to the State around Raleigh,		84
	D. F. Caldwell, for subscription for Greensboro Patriot,		1 80
	J. B. Neathery, for binding 6 vols. Phillips' Supreme Court Reports for Judges, and 1 vol. each of Phillips' Law and Equity,		17
	H. Mahler, for seals and press for Warren Superior and County Courts,		30
	Sentinel Office, for printing for Treasury Department,		4 50
	D. G. Conn, for expenses incurred in Capitol,		25 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
June.	Briggs & Dodd, for material and work done in Capitol,	\$	39 62
	Lougee & Bro., for tin box for Treasurer's office,		6
	K. B. Waitt, for balance of account for repairs in Arsenal,		93
	H. Bell, for repairing sundry locks and making keys for doors in Capitol,		13 50
	D. C. Murray, for one-half dozen microscopes,		8 25
	Nichols & Gorman, for printing abstracts for Clerks of Courts and Sheriffs,		36
	J. H. Enniss, for one-half ream account paper for Treasurer's office,		5
	A. Miller, P. M., for postage account for sundry officers in Capitol,		161 90
	Solomon Bragg, for services in Supreme Court Clerk's office and State Library for 1 month,		8
	Selby & Dulany, for stationery as per bills rendered,		463 27
	John Armstrong, for lettering 75 vols. in State Library, and binding 2 vols. Phillips' Reports,		5 75
	Alex. Moore, for 2 months' services rendered Keeper of Capitol,		40
July.	George H. Snow, for services rendered as Superintendent of the Artificial Limb Department,		50
	Edward F. Burkhardt, commutation for an arm,		50
	W. W. Holden & Son, for composition on Journals, and on Ordinances, paper and covers for same, press work, binding, &c.,		4,276 48

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. July.	A. H. Jones, Publisher Ashville Pioneer, for advertising Constitution of North Carolina,	\$	522
	Geo. Z. French, Publisher Wilmington Post, for publishing the Constitution and Ordinances,		315
	R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for his second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		625
	W. H. Battle, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, his second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		625
	E. G. Reade, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for his second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		625
	James Litchford, for services rendered by him as Marshal of the Supreme Court,		72
	Samuel F. Phillips, for first half-year's salary as Reporter to the Supreme Court,		300
	Johnston Jones, for services rendered Supreme Court,		20
	R. W. Best, Secretary of State, for balance of salary to 4th July, 1868,		13 88
	H. D. Coley, State Librarian, his second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		175
	E. J. Hale & Sons, for sundry books for the Supreme Court Library,		7 15
	D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk to Public Treasurer, for second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		375
	R. J. Mason, keeper of weights and measures, for second quarter's salary for the year 1868,		50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. July.	Nichols & Gorman, for printing Commissions for Executive Department, Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received by Public Treasurer and Secretary of State,	\$	2 50
	R. W. Best, for contingent expenses from January 1st to June 30th, 1868,		15 36
	D. G. Conn, Superintendent, for expenses incurred in Capitol,		25 45
	Thos. Bashford, for 30 nights as Watchman in Capitol,		10 25
	S. M. Parrish, for painting roof of Arsenal,		45
	D. G. Conn, Superintendent, to pay sundry persons for assistance in Capitol on 4th July,		35
	Southern Express Company, for freight on packages for Public Treasurer and State Library,		42
	R. W. Best, for one bucket,		2
	Sundry persons, interest on State Coupon Bonds:		1 50
	John C. Washington,		1,170
	T. H. Lassiter, for Wm. Gordon,		420
	Jacob Eller, commutation for an arm,		50
	Sol. Bragg and others, for labor and expenses incurred in Capitol,		53 37
	S. W. Burgin, Comptroller, balance due him on his third quarter's salary for the year 1868,		74 90
	Geo. O. Spooner, Clerk, for 16 days' services as Clerk to the Convention,		60
	T. A. Byrnes, Secretary, for getting up Journals, superintending printing and distributing same,		240

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
July.	W. R. Richardson, Private Secretary to Governor,	\$	44 32
	Thos. Hartfield, for 11 days' services as Clerk in Executive Department,		36 66
	H. B. Guthrie, Sheriff of Orange County, for taxes over paid by him and refunded by the Treasurer,		86 96
	H. B. Guthrie, Ex-Sheriff of Orange County, being penalty of \$1,000 and commissions \$267.98 allowed him by Convention of North Carolina, ratified March 6th, 1868,		1,267 98
	W. B. Rodman, for labor performed in preparing Code during month ending June 30th, 1868,		200
	V. C. Barringer, for labor performed in preparing Code during month ending June 30th, 1868,		200
	A. W. Tourgee, for labor performed in preparing Code during month ending June 30th, 1868,		200
	H. B. Guthrie, for mileage and per diem for settling taxes due the State for the year 1865, from Orange County,		15 67
	Andrew Syme, for special services in the office of Secretary of State, 22 days, at \$4 per day,		88
	D. G. Conn, for balance of salary due him as Keeper of State House,		20 83
	Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer, for balance of salary to 8th July, 1868,		38 85
	E. F. Page, Clerk to Treasurer, for balance of salary to 8th July, 1868,		14 70
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams sent and received by Secretary of State,		6 74

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
July.	Frank O'Donnell, for repairing lamp in Capitol Square,		2 40
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on sundry packages for Secretary of State,	\$	51 30
	D. G. Conn, Superintendent, for expenses incurred in Capitol,		6 25
	Maguire & Nolan, for building stand and superintending 4th of July celebration,		268 19
	Nichols & Gorman, for printing letter heads for Secretary of State, parchments for Legislature, and blanks for Supreme Court Clerk's office,		38 50
	Selby & Dulany, for bill of stationery bought by H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State,		1,846 02
	Sol. Bragg, for services rendered in Supreme Court Clerk's office and State Library,		3
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on stationery,		33 05
	North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, for printing and binding sundry documents for use of offices in Capitol, during the year 1868,		644 38
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on 17 packages and 4 boxes for Secretary of State,		8 08
	Southern Express Company, for freight on election returns forwarded from Charleston, South Carolina,		30 30
	Square & Compass, for printing done for Secretary of State,		7 15
	W. H. Thompson, for 1 clock for Senate Chamber,		25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
July.	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Com-		
	pany, for freight on 3 boxes for Secre-	\$	5 83
	tary of State,		
	Wm. Simpson, for drafting Map of City		
	of Raleigh, per order of Board of		
	Public Buildings,		30
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for. gas		
	consumed in Capitol during the		
	month of June, 1868,		45 60
	Thos. Bashford, for services as night		
	Watchman in Capitol from 1st to 16th		
	July, 1868,		22 50
	Southern Express Company, for freight		
	on 5 boxes from Charleston, South		
	Carolina,		39 10
	G. W. Perry, for moving belfry and		
	cleaning ground,		35 75
	W. W. Holden & Son, for printing		
	done for sundry Officers in Capitol,		
	and printing sundry Documents for		
	General Assembly,		283 42
	Hart & Lewis, for Water Cooler for		
	Secretary of State,		5 50
	R. T. Boshier, for paints, oil, &c., for		
	Capitol,		58 50
	R. T. Boshier, for painting rooms in		
	State House,		90
	J. H. Enniss, for account book for		
	Treasurer's Office,		2
	Southern Express Company, for freight		
	on packages for use of State Library,		4 25
	Rufus R. Harrison, for five days' ser-		
	vices in Executive and other Depart-		
	ments,		5
	Branson & Jones, for two Record		
	Books,		12

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
July.	C. W. D. Hutchings & Bro., for one Mail Bag,	\$	6
	Jno. J. Maguire, for moving weights and measures,		15
Aug.	Jacob Franklin, commutation for a leg,		70
	Henderson Adams, Auditor, on account of salary to August 1st, 1868,		113 33
	Henderson Adams, Auditor, as salary for the month ending August 31st, 1868,		200
	Solomon Bragg and others, for services rendered on Capitol Square,		82 25
	Sundry members of the General Assembly as follows:		
	J. C. Abbott, Member,		172 20
	John J. Sawyer, Engrossing Clerk,		42
	Benjamin Durfee, " "		42
	J. W. Bowman, Member,		448
	David Proffitt, " "		452
	S. W. Wilson, " "		434
	P. Hodnett, " "		392
	Jno. O. Hicks, " "		536
	W. W. Gilbert, " "		438 80
	Robt. Crossan, Messenger,		21
	D. S. Ellington, Member,		384
	J. W. Clayton, " "		476
	J. W. Etheridge, " "		446
	R. P. Matheson, " "		408
	J. B. Respass, Senator,		406
	J. R. Ellis, Member,		416
	J. H. Renfrow, " "		376
	Edwin Legg, Senator,		402 80
	A. H. Galloway, " "		389 60
	J. T. Harris, Member,		350
	H. C. Cherry, " "		382 40
	J. H. McLaughlin, Senator,		400

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

Aug.

Thomas J. Chandler, Reading Clerk,	\$	455 60
R. D. Whitley, Member,		409 20
W. Ames, “		366
P. D. Robins, “		428
J. B. Abbott, Assistant Doorkeeper,		332
W. T. J. Hayes, Member,		377 60
F. G. Moring, “		341 60
W. W. Grier, “		406
J. Dixon, “		372
L. D. Wilkie, “		387 20
J. M. Lindsey, Senator,		378 80
J. J. Rea, Member,		440 40
Matt. Carson, “		426
Edgar Miller, Doorkeeper,		338
J. J. Smith, Member,		440
E. T. Snipes, “		396
Cuffee Mayo, “		360
J. M. Justice, “		438 80
J. H. Williamson, “		350 80
E. W. Pou, “		346
D. Hodgin, “		370 80
L. A. Mason, Senator,		416
E. K. Proctor, Member,		417 20
J. S. Leary, “		392
Isam Sweat, “		392
R. Short, “		406 40
S. P. Smith, Senator,		416
T. M. Argo, Member,		342
Jonas Hoffman, “		416
J. B. Evans, Senator,		440
Hugh Downing, Member,		412 40
D Ingram, “		440
J. P. Vest, “		383
W. B. Siegrist, “		420
W. G. Candler, “		457 20
J. A. Moore, “		360

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	Byron Laflin, Member,	\$	406 40
	T. A. Sykes, "		434 80
	R. C. Parker, "		390
	J. T. Reynolds, "		395 60
	S. C. Barnett, "		361 60
	J. R. Simonds, "		616
	J. R. Mendenhall, "		378
	W. B. Ferebee, "		426 40
	J. W. Ragland, "		346 40
	John Gatling, "		416
	G. W. Stanton, "		370 40
	E. T. Blair, "		378 80
	T. C. Humphries, "		428 80
	Jo. W. Holden, Speaker of the House,		480
	Jeptha White, Member,		336
	Plato Durham, "		428 40
	L. G. Estes, "		386
	W. D. Justus, "		455 20
	A. S. Seymour, "		380
	J. E. A. Waldrop, "		448
	B. D. Morrill, "		402
	R. Falkner, "		361 60
	Sundry persons, for expenses in escort-		
	ing the body of the late Hon. Lorenzo		
	D. Hall to its final resting place as		
	follows :		
	W. L. Love,		9
	James L. Harrington,		20 75
	J. S. Leary,		13 05
	J. H. Boner, Principal Clerk in House,		386
	E. A. White, Senator, for expenses in-		
	curred in accompanying the corpse		
	of Hon. L. D. Hall to Warsaw,		14 05
	Henry Barnes, Member,		438 20
	D. Ingram, "		49
	T. M. Argo, "		49

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	S. D. Wilkie, Member,	\$	49
	D. D. Colgrove, Senator,		437 40
	T. Farrow, Member,		411
	A. L. Hendricks, “		465 80
	T. M. Shaver, “		445
	J. M. Lindsay, Senator,		49
	Parker D. Robins, Member,		49
	James Sinclair, “		465
	J. J. Rea, “		49
	John Gatlin, “		49
	J. P. Gibson, “		446 20
	J. J. Smith, “		49
	G. A. Graham, “		455 80
	T. C. Humphries, “		49
	D. P. High, “		455 80
	S. D. Franklin, “		387 40
	P. F. Beeman, Senator,		470
	W. Ames, Member,		49
	J. B. Long, “		395
	W. B. Ferebee, “		49
	J. C. Williams, “		429
	W. L. Love, Senator,		582 60
	W. M. Moore, “		495
	P. Hodnett, Member,		49
	T. J. Jarvis, “		499
	J. L. Robinson, “		582 60
	R. I. Wynne, Senator,		399 80
	A. W. Stevens, Member,		437
	E. K. Proctor, “		49
	Joel Ashworth, “		436 20
	R. T. Long, “		483 80
	M. Carson, “		49
	J. S. Leary, “		49
	G. W. Price, “		401 80
	J. P. Vest, “		49
	B. D. Morrill, “		49

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	Jno. L. Smith, Member,	\$	475
	J. A. Hawkins, “		445
	G. P. Peck, “		431 80
	W. T. Gunter, “		395
	Isam Sweat, “		49
	J. A. Kelley, “		445 80
	J. G. Hort, for clerical services,		56
	B. W. Morris, Member,		429
	Israel Abbott, Assistant Doorkeeper to House,		42
	J. T. Harris, Member,		49
	J. H. Crawford, “		405
	J. W. Beasley, Senator,		483
	E. Miller, Doorkeeper,		42
	A. S. Seymore, Member,		49
	J. T. Reynolds, “		49
	R. C. Parker, “		49
	E. T. Snipes, “		49
	J. R. Mendenhall, “		49
	J. H. Renfrow, “		49
	J. Hoffman, “		49
	J. A. Moore, “		49
	J. R. Simonds, “		49
	W. W. McCandless, “		444 60
	L. B. Bonner, “		496 60
	J. T. Pearson, “		405
	W. B. Richardson, Senator,		415
	T. A. Sykes, Member,		49
	J. T. Pearson, for expenses incurred in accompanying remains of Senator Hall to their final resting place,		4 75
	W. T. J. Hayes, Member,		49
	J. E. O'Hara, Engrossing Clerk,		370 40
	W. A. Moore, Senator,		444 20
	B. R. Hinnant, Member,		399 80
	Byron Laffin, “		49

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	J. A. Hyman, Senator,	\$	410 20
	R. W. Lassiter, “		407 20
	J. H. Boner, Principal Clerk,		49
	N. B. Bellamy, Senator,		436 20
	P. A. Wilson, “		429
	P. A. Long, “		434 20
	G. W. Welker, “		417
	Wm. M. Robbins, “		437
	H. E. Stilley, Member,		443 40
	Henry Eppes, Senator,		425
	W. W. Boddie, Member,		427
	T. M. Shoffner, Senator,		413
	Geo. Kinney, Member,		432 60
	T. W. Vestal, “		454 20
	J. W. Purdie, Senator,		463 40
	S. Forkner, “		447
	T. J. Candler, Assistant Clerk,		49
	R. D. Whitley, Member,		49
	J. W. Ragland “		49
	Wilson Carey, “		445
	Wm. Barrow, Senator,		429
	W. W. Grier, Member,		49
	Plato Durham, “		49
	T. Farrow, “		49
	S. G. Horney, “		423
	T. A. Nicholson, “		457 40
	R. Short, “		49
	A. C. Wiswall, “		469
	W. D. Justus, “		49
	G. W. Stanton, “		49
	G. F. Davidson, “		449
	Jno. G. Allison, “		403
	Joseph Dixon, “		49
	J. B. Respass, Senator,		49
	Silas Burns, “		397 80
	E. F. Martin, Page to the Senate,		218 60

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	T. L. Moring, Member,	\$	49
	L. G. Estes, “		49
	Wm. Hardie, Page to the House,		165
	David W. Harris, Page to the House,		165
	Edward Miller, Doorkeeper to “		55
	E. W. Pou, Member,		49
	W. Cawthorn, “		410 60
	Ivy Hudgins, “		428 20
	Abel Kelley, “		401
	Cuffee Mayo, “		49
	Jno. H. Williamson, “		49
	S. C. Barnett, “		49
	R. Forkner, “		49
	F. Thompson, “		429 80
	D. Hodgins, “		49
	N. E. Armstrong, “		423 80
	W. C. Siegrist, “		49
	D. S. Ellington, “		49
	C. Melchor, Senator,		449
	Lafayette Green, Member,		449
	W. D. Jones, Senator,		391
	J. Barnes, “		415 40
	D. J. Rich, “		455 40
	Jas. Blythe, “		501 80
	C. S. Winstead, “		409
	J. C. L. Harris, Assistant Secretary,		385
	F. G. Martindale, Senator,		489
	O. S. Hayes, “		474 20
	W. H. S. Sweet, “		428 20
	F. W. Gibbs, Assistant Doorkeeper to Senate,		444 20
	W. G. Candler, Member,		49
	G. W. Gahagan, “		509
	H. C. Cherry, “		49
	R. P. Matheson, “		49
	J. J. Sawyer, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		98

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	J. B. Abbott, Doorkeeper,	\$	55
	F. W. Foster, Member,		461
	Chas. Proctor, Page,		165
	Hugh Downing, Member,		49
	E. J. Smith, Assistant Engrossing Clerk,		98
	A. H. Galloway, Senator,		49
	T. A. Byrnes, Secretary of Senate,		559
	Jeptha White, Member,		49
	E. A. White, Senator,		485
	J. B. Cook, “		395
	J. W. Osborne, “		453
	J. W. Stevens, “		401
	W. B. Rich, Engrossing Clerk,		455 40
	Mary Hall, widow of late S. D. Hall, Senator,		380 80
	E. Legg, Senator,		49
	J. E. Waldrop, Member,		49
	D. W. Harris, Page to the House,		46 40
	J. S. Harrington, Senator,		401
	J. T. Ball, Doorkeeper to Senate,		385
	J. G. Hort, Assistant Engrossing Clerk to the House,		63 60
	Isaac Alston, for 3 days' services in House of Representatives,		9
	J. H. Harris, Member,		385
	J. M. Justice, “		49
	J. C. Rhodes, “		408 20
	J. A. McDonald, Enrolling Clerk,		407
	Charles Hartfield, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,		98
	Richard Clayton, Member,		477
	J. W. Holden, Speaker of the House,		70
	J. H. Boner, for transcribing Journals,		100
	Jas. Buncombe, for extra services in House of Representatives,		50
	C. H. Brogden, Senator,		405

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.		
Aug.	J. G. Hort, Assistant Enrolling Clerk,	\$ 21
	J. H. Davis, Senator,	457
	C. H. Drum, Clerk, for 3 days' services,	21
	Albert Kilmer, " " 3 " "	21
	I Hardie, for 2 days' services in House of Representatives,	6
	C. W. Horner, Treasurer Insane Asylum, for use of said Asylum,	2,798 43
	Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of Insane Asylum, for amount over paid August 20th, 1868, for board of Mrs. A. M. Kirkland in said Asylum,	11 01
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor, for attendance at Court in Halifax County August 1st, 1868,	20
	Anderson Mitchell, Judge, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Halifax County, in July, 1868,	90
	S. H. Walkup, Solicitor, <i>pro tem</i> , 6th Circuit, for attendance at Superior Court, Spring Term,	20
	W. M. Coleman, Attorney General, on account of salary to August 1st, 1868,	116 68
	W. M. Coleman, Attorney General, as salary for the month ending August 31st, 1868,	125
	Samuel F. Phillips, for balance due him as Reporter of the Supreme Court of North Carolina,	300
	R. S. McLean, for tax erroneously charged him on purchase of liquors in Onslow County, during the year 1866,	160
	S. R. Bunting, former Sheriff of New Hanover County, for errors, over charges, &c., as per certificates,	324 08

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Aug.	Johnston Jones, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court, on account of license granted T. A. McNeil,	\$	75
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, as per their receipt for F. J. Hutchings, under resolution of General Assembly,	893	
	R. W. Best, for N. Paige & Co., for printing as per bill rendered,	157	12
	R. K. Ferrell, for amount of claim allowed by an act of General Assembly, ratified August 11th, 1868,	191	13
	H. E. Stilley, for expenses incurred in investigating Caswell County election frauds,	186	50
	P. F. Pescud, for amount of his claim against Insane Asylum,	978	76
	R. W. Best, for N. Paige & Co., for printing as per bill rendered,	78	57
	J. M. Towles, for amount due him as per his receipt,	89	35
	Sundry persons for services as Commissioners of the Code, as follows:		
	V. C. Barringer, for 1 month ending July 31st, 1868,	200	
	W. B. Rodman, for 1 month ending July 31st, 1868,	200	
	A. W. Tourgee, for 1 month ending July 31st, 1868,	200	
	A. W. Tourgee, for 1 month ending August 30th, 1868,	200	
	W. B. Rodman, for 1 month ending August 30th, 1868,	200	
	Nelson Slough, Sheriff of Cabarrus County, for mileage and settling public taxes for the year 1868,	33	

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, on account of salary to August 1st, 1868,	\$	173 36
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, as salary for the month ending August 31st, 1868,		200
	Francis J. Menninger, Clerk in the office of Secretary of State, for services from July 4th to August 22d, 1868,		102 08
	S. S. Ashley, Superintendent Public Instruction, for 29 days' services to August 1st, 1868,		193 33
	S. S. Ashley, Superintendent Public Instruction his salary for the month ending August 31st, 1868,		200
	C. L. Harris, Superintendent Public Works, on account of salary to August 1st, 1868,		193 34
	C. L. Harris, Superintendent Public Works, as salary for the month ending August 31st, 1868,		200
	A. D. Jenkins, Clerk in Treasury Department, as salary from July to August 22d, 1868,		93 75
	N. Paige & Co., for printing for the State Department,		107 30
	N. Paige & Co., for printing for the Executive Department,		51
	W. B. Starke, Manager Western Union Telegraph Company, for messages sent and received by Executive and State Departments,		73 81
	John Harrison, for making 2 screens for offices of Superintendent of Public Works and Attorney General,		7

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

Aug.

Alex. Moore, for services rendered to the several Departments as servant in month of July, 1868,	\$	22 50
Southern Express Company, for freight on package of books,		4 85
N. Paige & Co., for printing for Code Commissioners,		78 56
Southern Express Company, for freight on sundry packages,		11 80
N. Paige & Co., printing for State Department,		125 90
Eli Williams, for repairing 4 gates around Capitol Square,		11 50
C. H. Belvin, for Post Master, for postage stamps furnished Treasury Department,		6
Southern Express Company, for freight on package of Bonds from New York, and 2 boxes from Charleston, &c.,		36 30
Solomon Bragg, for services rendered in Supreme Court Rooms and State Library,		5
Handy Hockhart, for 45 desk locks for Senate Chamber, and 24 desk locks for House of Representatives,		52
Southern Express Company, for freight on packages from Charleston,		2
American Bank Note Company, for alterations to plates of Coupons, furnishing Bonds, &c., as per bill,		1,820 30
N. Paige & Co., for printing for Code Commissioners,		373 15
Friday Jones, for services rendered as Watchman at Capitol,		45

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT C.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	E. Busbee, for removing wood and cleaning out wood house on Capitol Square,	\$	6
	Jacob Horne, for 12 days' painting in office of Secretary of State,		30
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol from July 1st to August 1st, 1868,		71 20
	W. H. Morris & Co., for 3 yards oil cloth and covering desk,		4
	K. B. Waitt, for 1 metallic casket for L. D. Hall, and putting up body, &c.,		160
	Jacob Horne, for 9 days' painting in Secretary's office,		22 50
	Williams & Lambeth, for 1 extra bound blank book,		1 10
	John Armstrong, for 1 letter and 1 bond book for Executive office,		32 50
	S. D. Pruyn, for 105 cords wood and delivering, cutting, splitting and piling same,		525
	M. Rosenbaum, for shrouding for the late L. D. Hall,		24 75
	Phil. Thiem, for ice furnished Capitol, 9 office caskets, drawing instruments, &c.,		222 08
	Southern Express Company, for 1 seal of State and freight on seal and books,		29 45
	N. Paige & Co., for printing for State Department,		194 80
	A. W. Fraps, for ice furnished House of Representatives,		89 05
	C. Irvin, for repairs on door of office of Superintendent of Public Works,		1

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.
Aug.

R. R. Harrison, for taking up and putting down carpets in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,	\$	3 50
H. T. Clauson, for furnishing rings for damask curtains in House of Representatives,		2 50
E. Miller, for services rendered in removing furniture in sundry rooms in Capitol,		16
Phil. Thiem, for 960 pounds ice,		48
S. Pocher, 6 days' work on Library,		6
E. Miller and others for services rendered in offices of Auditor and Superintendent of Public Instruction,		4 50
Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on 12 bundles chairs and 1 box of office furniture,		72 07
H. J. Menninger, for expenses in purchasing stationery in New York,		72
A. Hardie, for 2 gilt signs for Auditor's office and 2 for Attorney General's office,		10 50
James Simmons, for cleaning out well at Capitol,		5 50
W. H. Thompson, for cleaning out and repairing clock,		3
W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for goods furnished the State by order of Secretary of State, as per bill rendered,		1,018 66
Southern Express Company, for freight on packages for State Library,		5 80
J. H. Enniss, for map of North Carolina,		10
Sol. Bragg and others, for labor on Capitol Square,		17 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Aug.	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight and cartage on 3 boxes stationery,	\$	5
Sep.	L. Pulliam for S. J. Sexton, commuta- tion for an arm,		50
	David Burkhardt, for commutation for an arm,		50
	John Armstrong, for binding, stitch- ing, &c., Journals and Documents,	655	50
	Solomon Bragg and others, for 24 days' labor on Capitol Square,	17	50
	Solomon Bragg and others, for labor in Capitol Square 67 days,	62	25
	W. R. Richardson, Clerk of Executive Department, salary from July 18th to September 30th,	243	33
	Henry Sauls, Messenger for Executive Department, his salary from 8th July to September 30th,	115	06
	W. W. Holden, Governor, amount of appropriation made by General As- sembly for the purpose of furnishing the Executive Mansion,	5,000	
	J. H. Davis, Representative from Car- teret County,	444	20
	C. W. Horner, Treasurer Insane Asy- lum,	11,208	34
	Sundry persons, interest on State Cou- pon Bonds,	23,598	
	A. H. Joice, Solicitor 8th Circuit Fall Term, 1868,	40	
	Q. F. Neal, Solicitor pro tem. 11th Cir- cuit,	40	
	J. J. Martin, Solicitor Tyrrell County,	40	
	W. R. Cox, Solicitor for Franklin, Johnston and Warren Counties,	120	

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Sept.	Wm. M. Coleman, Attorney General, for 1 month's salary to 30th Sept.,	\$	125
	Wm. M. Coleman, for expenses in- curred in going and returning to Hal- ifax County on business connected with the Adjutant General's Depart- ment,		44
	N. Paige & Co., for printing as per bill rendered,		1,230 96
	E. Hunt, for amount tax overpaid by him on colored polls,		3
	W. H. Brown, for amount tax overpaid by him on merchandise,		9 45
	D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, amount allowed him under Resolu- tions of General Assembly ratified 24th August, 1868,		1,721 30
	Joseph T. Backalan, Coroner, under Resolution of General Assembly,		17 40
	James W. M. Grayson, for the arrest of Thomas Dula,		62 50
	D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, amount allowed him under Resolu- tions of General Assembly August 24th, 1868,		1,474 96
	V. C. Barringer, for services as Code Commissioner,		200
	Sundry Sheriffs, for settling taxes as follows:		
	D. A. Spivey, Tax Collector Green County,		17 40
	R. M. White, Sheriff Mecklenburg County,		38
	M. C. Brinkley, Sheriff Chowan County,		53
	M. Masten, " Forsyth "		27
	W. F. Wasson, " Iredell "		34 60

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.			
Sept.	R. M. Stafford, Sheriff Guilford County,	\$	22 40
	Bland Wallace, " Duplin "		23 20
	J. C. Jones, " Alleghany "		49
	J. Z. Falls, " Cumberland "		50 40
	J. J. Hasty, " Union "		46
	W. Haymore, " Surry "		34 20
	J. Marshall, " Stanly "		39
	A. S. C. Powell, " Sampson "		24 60
	J. Cline, " Catawba "		38
	H. W. Mays, " Alexander "		38
	R. R. McCall, " Caldwell "		47 20
	W. E. Piercy, " Yancey "		61
	J. C. Griffith, " Caswell "		17
	Jno. Turner, " Orange "		11
	A. Murray, " Alamance "		15
	T. W. Patterson, " Rock'ham "		29
	A. G. Tweed, " Madison "		65
	Jno. Barnett, " Pearson "		15 80
	R. B. Salesbury, " Martin "		31
	V. V. Richardson, " Columbus "		38 40
	J. B. Hare, " Hertford "		41
	W. H. Gentry, " Stokes "		30 60
	W. A. Walton, " Rowan "		29
	S. A. Kelley, " Davie "		33 50
	N. R. Jones, " Warren "		15 80
	M. Walker, " Rutherford "		55
	J. J. Bradley, " McDowell "		49
	G. M. Lewis, " Nash "		27
	B. F. Briggs, " Wilson "		18
	H. T. Grant, " North'pton "		27
	O. R. Colgrove, " Jones "		32 20
	H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, his salary for month of September,		200
	F. J. Menninger, Clerk, his salary for one month and nine days,		107 52

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sept.	C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, on account of salary,	\$	200
	A. D. Jenkins, Disbursing Clerk for Treasury Department, salary to September 30th, 1868,		113 38
	S. B. Harrison, for brooms, bowls, pitchers, &c.,		11 55
	John Flagg, for one week's work,		7
	C. L. Harris, for expenses incurred in moving furniture from Ex-Governor Worth's to Executive Mansion,		9 50
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for telegrams for sundry Departments,		26 05
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight,		2 38
	D. J. Pruyn, for one hundred cords of wood at \$4.25, cutting fifty cords do. \$37.50,		462 50
	R. M. Douglas, Private Secretary, for sealing twelve hundred State Coupon Bonds,		120
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for Carpeting,		423
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for Damask and Crape,		82 42
	B. F. Moore, for one dozen Index Digested of Acts of North Carolina,		12
	McFeeters & Co., for stationery, as per bill rendered,		1,185 72
	Southern Express Company, freight on packages from New York,		1
	Nichols & Gorman, for printing ninety-two pages Phillips' Report, &c.,		149 46
	Lubum Thomas and Thomas Skinner, for cleaning halls of Capitol, &c.,		10 50

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sept.	Simon Porcher, for twelve days' work on Libraries,	\$	12
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on four boxes of stationery,		9 88
	Thomas H. Briggs, for glasses, dippers, buckets, &c.,		72 55
	Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,		2 25
	Asheville Pioneer, for advertising duties of Clerks of Superior Courts,		135
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on sundry packages.		30 43
	Williams & Haywood, for paint, oil, zinc, &c., as per bill,		47 13
	A. Buncombe, for services in various offices from July 24th to September 1st, 1868,		27 75
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas for Capitol, and lamps, from August 1st to September 1st, 1868,		56
	J. Miller and others, for thirty-one and a half days' services in Capitol square,		23 62
	J. C. Harrison, for advertising circulars of Adjutant General in relation to militia,		51
	Southern Express Company, for freight on sundry packages,		9 55
	W. H. Morris & Co., for 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards oil cloth and covering desk,		4 38
	Hatch, Estes & Co., for stationery purchased by Secretary of State,		1,237 58
	W. M. Robbins, for 7 days' services in attendance on Committee to locate Penitentiary,		63 10

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.
Sept.

R. W. Lassiter, for services in attendance on Committee to locate Penitentiary,	\$	48 10
J. H. Harris, for services in attendance on Committee to locate Penitentiary,		43 10
J. H. Renfrow, for services in attendance on Committee to locate Penitentiary,		62
J. A. Hyman, for services in attendance on Committee to locate Penitentiary,		55 10
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on sundry packages,		6 56
McFeeters & Co., for amount of bill of stationery purchased in August and September,		611 16
Handy Lockhart, for making and repairing book stands and sundry other repairs as per bill rendered,		146
Handy Lockhart, for making 1 case for Superintendent of Public Instruction,		36
R. R. Harrison, for sewing and putting down carpet in sundry offices in Capitol,		97 50
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on 1 case curtains,		2 57
Cassy Irvin, for repairing windows in sundry rooms in Capitol,		13
Southern Express Company, freight on sundry packages,		31 35
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight on 32 bundles paper,		28 35
Frank O'Donnell, for lock and keys for water closet and gas pipe,		62
E. D. Haynes, for making desk \$30, oil cloth \$2.89,		32 89
A. Hardie, for varnishing and graining		

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT D.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. Sept.	book cases in sundry offices in Capitol, W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for car- pets, damask cornices, &c., as per bill rendered,	\$	33 50
	Williams & Lambeth, for 2 blank books, and binding Roster of North Carolina,		573 66
	Phil. Theim, for ice and sundry other articles furnished various Depart- ments,		45
	Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Com- pany, for freight on 9 bales paper,		269 65
	Southern Express Company, for freight on packages from various points,		54 81
	R. T. Bosher, for painting and graining furniture in office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,		49 40
	Mitchell, Allen & Co., for portables with eight feet tubes to each,		30
	Hatch, Estes & Co., for clocks, station- ery, &c., purchased by Secretary of State,		60
	H. Mahler, for seals and press for Supe- rior Courts for sundry Counties,		1,604 26
			60

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E,

Showing the gross tax for the year 1868, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the Counties of the State, the returns of which are on file in this Department:

NOTE —The Sheriffs of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Carteret, Cumberland, Gaston, Green, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Johnston, Macon, New Hanover, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pitt, Tyrrell, Wake and Wilkes, failed to make settlement within the fiscal year, and the statement of those Counties are omitted.

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 1.—ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	A. MURRAY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land,	\$	1,364 33
	Town Property,		44 23
	White Polls, 391.00, Colored Polls, 131.00,		522
	Wagons and other Farming Imple-		
	ments, 1.46, Household Furniture, 1.40,		2 86
	Agricultural Products,		2 20
	Solvent Credits,		97 21
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares, 123.72, Money, 11.20,		134 92
	Capital in any other Business,		2 70
	Watches, 36.36, Merchandize, 110.74,		147 10
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		7 09
	Jewelry, 20c; Pleasure Carriages, 33.43		33 63
	Pleasure Horses,		5 62
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		12 53
	Salaries and Fees,		80 91
	Net Income,		66 12
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		151 05
	Ready-made Clothing,		21 13
	Hotels, &c., 11 21, Playing Cards, 2.75,		13 96
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		17 50
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		6
	Circus Exhibitions,		25
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		100
	Marriage Licenses,		86 45
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		3 80
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		20 85
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		774 83
	Gross Amount,	\$	3,744 02
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	7,051 58

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 2.—ALEXANDER COUNTY.

H. W. MAYS, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	639	36
Town Property,		23	55
White Polls,		222	50
Colored Polls,		13	
Wagons and other Farming Imple-			27
ments,			17
Horses, Mules and other stock,			10
Household Furniture,		10	
Solvent Credits,			9
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail			2
Road Shares,			88
Money,			15
Capital in any other Business,		5	
Watches,			50
Pleasure Carriages,			87
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		11	25
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,			96
Merchandise,		13	
Stud Horses and Jackasses,			2
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,			50
Circus Exhibitions,			75
Marriage Licenses,			85
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,			50
Arrears for Insolvents,		338	29
Taxes Levied for State Convention,			

Gross Amount,

\$ 1,366 54

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 2,579 90

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 3.—ALLEGHANY COUNTY.	
	J. C. JONES, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes.</i>	
	Land,	\$ 333 48
	White Polls,	124 50
	Colored Polls,	2 50
	Horses, Mules and other stock,	2 14
	Agricultural Products,	03
	Solvent Credits,	15 47
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	25
	Money,	79
	Watches,	55
	Merchandize,	6 60
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,	6
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	3
	Marriage Licenses,	38
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	1
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	4 75
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,	173 37
	Gross Amount,	\$ 712 43
	<i>County Taxes.</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 2,077 95

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 4.—ANSON COUNTY.

J. W. WILLOUGHBY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,474 69
Town Property,	64 37
White Polls,	270 50
Wagons and other Farming Implements,	38
Household Furniture,	1 30
Solvent Credits,	23 90
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	18 16
Money,	28 13
Watches,	34 60
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	3 60
Pleasure Carriages,	59 50
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	26 77
Net Income,	18 40
Purchases of Liquors made out of the State,	7 30
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	38 60
Merchandize,	34 06
Ready-made Clothing,	25 80
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	10
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	56
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,	1
Marriage Licenses, &c.,	102 13
Arrears for Insolvents,	19
Taxes levied for State Convention,	809 40

Gross Amount, \$ 3,127 59

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 12,033 05

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 5.—ASHE COUNTY.

WM. LATHAM, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	622 54
Town Property,		18 23
White Polls,		335 50
Colored Polls,		19
Wagons and other Farming Implements,		27
Horses, Mules and other stock,		8 68
Solvent Credits,		25 56
Watches,		3 65
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		29
Pleasure Carriages,		3 02
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		1 50
Salaries and Fees,		4 95
Net Income,		8 25
Purchases of Liquors made out of the State,		3
Purchase of Liquor made in the State,		15
Merchandize,		30 07
Ready-made Clothing,		1 98
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		13
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		6
Ten Pin Alleys,		12 50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50
Marriage Licenses,		13 50
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		1
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		320 62

Gross Amount, \$ 1,518 11

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 6—BEAUFORT COUNTY.

S. T. CARROW, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land, 800.70 ; Town Property, 312.85,	\$	1,113	55
White Polls, 254.50 ; Colored do. 30.50,		285	
Wagons and other farming implements,			85
Horses, Mules and other stock,			41
Household Furniture,		3	10
Solvent Credits,		28	12
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
Shares, 1.00 ; Money, 10.07,		11	07
Ships, Boats, &c.,		14	58
Capital in any other Business,		4	84
Watches, 34.00 ; Jewelry, 2 cts.,		34	02
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		3	55
Pleasure Carriages,		31	30
Pleasure Horses,			75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		15	82
Salaries and Fees,		1	
Net Income, 48.04 ; Merchandize, 327.16		375	20
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		559	
Toll Gates, Ferries and Bridges,		133	70
Commission Merchants,		18	77
Ready-made Clothing,		53	78
Brokers, 30.00 ; Playing Cards, 50 cts.,		30	50
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		7	50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		21	
Livery Stables,		9	50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		300	
Marriage Licenses,		203	30
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		16	15
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		76	24
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		645	41

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,998 01

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 10,739 11

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 7.—BERTIE COUNTY.

LEWIS BOND, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	1,608	06
Town Property,		39	86
White Polls,		287	50
Colored Polls,		172	
Wagons and other Farming Imple-			
ments,		12	
Household Furniture,		3	64
Solvent Credits,		109	11
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
Shares,		4	90
Ships, Boats, &c.,		19	15
Capital in any other Business,		40	
Watches,		34	48
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		2	78
Pleasure Carriages,		36	49
Pleasure Horses,		4	38
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		28	50
Net Income,		50	15
Purchases of Liquors made out of the			
State,		571	40
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		10	
Merchandize,		100	26
Ready-made Clothing,		42	98
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		24	
Marriage Licenses,		60	80
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		6	70
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		19	
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		903	28

Gross Amount,

\$ 4,139 94

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 4,725 24

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 8.—BURKE COUNTY.

J. T. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	782	02
Town Property,		95	65
White Polls, 272; Colored Polls, 101,		373	
Household Furniture,		70	
Solvent Credits,		44	02
Public Bonds and Stocks and Railroad			
Shares, 5.80; Money, 2.50,		8	30
Capital in any other Business,		8	23
Watches,		21	46
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		4	23
Pleasure Carriages,		9	85
Pleasure Horses,		45	
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		15	63
Salaries and fees, 10; Net income, 7.50,		17	50
Merchandise,		68	68
Commission Merchants,		1	60
Ready-made Clothing,		17	44
Hotels, &c., 7.75; Playing Cards, 2.25,		10	00
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		6	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		7	
Circus Exhibitions,		25	
Ten Pin Alleys,		12	50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		200	
Marriage Licenses,		67	
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		2	
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		4	75
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		439	68

Gross Amount,

\$ 2,242 68

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 4,907 91

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 9.—CABARRUS COUNTY.

NELSON SLOUGH, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,696 97
Town Property,	138 29
White Polls 400.50; Colored Polls 163;	563 50
Horses, Mules and other stock,	30
Household Furniture,	3 97
Agricultural Products,	28 17
Solvent Credits,	252 55
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road	
Shares 12.10; Money 82.16;	94 26
Watches,	52 20
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	7 71
Jewelry 15c; Pleasure Carriages 82.96;	83 11
Pleasure Horses,	1 50
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	22 02
Salaries and Fees 13; Net Income 196.45;	209 45
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	59 50
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	75 15
Merchandise,	143 88
Ready-made clothing,	36 80
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	23 25
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	4
Circus Exhibitions,	20
Livery Stables,	16 50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	100
Marriage Licenses,	133
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	13 30
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	78 37
Delinquents for 1867,	5 36
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	1,187 71

Gross Amount,

\$ 5,050 82

County Taxes.

All County purposes,

\$ 8,334 36

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 10.—CATAWBA COUNTY.

J. CLINE, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	1,422	36
Town Property,		51	33
White Polls,		362	50
Colored Polls,		8	50
Wagons and other Farming Implements,		1	15
Horses, Mules and other stock,			32
Agricultural Products,		1	22
Solvent Credits,		43	87
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
Shares 5.48; Money 26.09,		31	57
Capital in any other Business,		10	70
Watches,		19	24
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,			56
Pleasure Carriages,		16	80
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		8	13
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		11	30
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		5	80
Merchandize,		50	76
Ready-made Clothing,		5	58
Hotels, &c.,		14	50
Playing Cards,			50
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		20	
Auctioneers,		10	95
Circus Exhibitions,		25	
Marriage Licenses,		91	20
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		10	20
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		751	31

Gross Amount,	\$	2,975	35
---------------	----	-------	----

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	5,941	93
----------------------	----	-------	----

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 11.—CASWELL COUNTY.	
	J. C. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes.</i>	
	Land,	\$ 2,210 50
	Town Property,	137 20
	White Polls, 322,50; Colored Polls, 461,	783 50
	Household Furniture,	3 95
	Agricultural Products,	1 15
	Solvent Credits,	125 61
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road	
	Shares, 37.70; Money, 52.81,	90 51
	Capital in any other Business,	40
	Watches,	50
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	6 95
	Jewelry,	37
	Pleasure Carriages,	66 34
	Pleasure Horses,	1
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	27 10
	Salaries and fees, 12; Net income, 2.50,	14 50
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	79 10
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	40 85
	Merchandize,	156 55
	Commission Merchants,	60
	Ready-made Clothing,	60
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,	2 50
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	10
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	50
	Non-Resident Horse and Mule Drivers,	5
	Peddlers,	20
	Marriage Licenses,	170
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	10 50
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,	1,388 11
	Gross Amount,	\$ 5,512 30
	<i>County Taxes.</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 11,434 20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 12.—CALDWELL COUNTY.

R. R. McCALL, Sheriff.
State Taxes.

Land,	\$	843	24
Town Property,		32	87
White Polls,		249	50
Colored Polls,		38	50
Wagons and other farming implements,			40
Horses, Mules and other stock,			71
Household Furniture,			90
Agricultural Products,			11
Solvent Credits,		38	02
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,			1 99
Money, 6.15 ; Watches, 8.23,		14	38
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,			2 73
Pleasure Carriages,			4 82
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		13	22
Net Income,			3
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		29	97
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,			3 42
Ready-made Clothing,			3 33
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		10	
Circus Exhibitions,		12	50
Liquor Distillers,			2 13
Non-Resident Dentists and Daguerreo- typists,			10
Marriage Licenses,			69
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,			2
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,			5 50
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		451	81
Gross Amount,	\$	1,844	05
<i>County Taxes.</i>			
All County Purposes,	\$	2,513	80

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 13.—CHEROKEE COUNTY.

C. C. VEST, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	442	77
Town Property,		28	38
White Polls,		257	
Colored Polls,		6	50
Money,		5	67
Watches,			13
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		2	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		1	
Marriage Licenses,		53	20
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		3	80
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		4	70
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		237	24

Gross Amount,

\$ 1,042 49

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 3,752 42

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 14.—CAMDEN COUNTY.

A. G. GRANDY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	533 56
White Polls,		186 50
Colored Polls,		44 50
Solvent Credits,		28 80
Money,		1 61
Ships, Boats, &c.,		3
National Bank Shares,		13 31
Pleasure Carriages,		9 53
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		2 62
Net Income,		5
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		88 53
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		12 85
Merchandize,		39 50
Ready-made Clothing,		1 07
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		17
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		14
Marriage Licenses,		42 75
Mortgages, Deeds in, Trust, &c.,		6 65
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		13 60
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		308 35

Gross Amount,	\$	1,372 73
---------------	----	----------

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	3,486 06
----------------------	----	----------

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 15.—CHATHAM COUNTY.

G. I. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land 1,944.56 ; Town Property 61.84,	\$	2,006	40
White Polls 491.00 ; Colored Polls 12.00,		503	
Wagons and other Farming Implements,			05
Household Furniture,			1 40
Agricultural Products,			28
Solvent Credits,		31	18
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
Shares 20c ; Money 14.22,		14	42
Capital in any other Business,			80
National Bank Shares,			68
Watches 28.25 ; Hotels, &c., 50c,		28	75
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		10	07
Pleasure Carriages,		35	45
Pleasure Horses,			1 75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		18	25
Salaries and Fees,		24	
Net Income,		28	17
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		20	
Gates across Highways,		20	
Merchandize,		50	83
Commission Merchants,			47
Ready-made Clothing,		21	72
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		18	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		10	
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,			2 55
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		150	
Marriage Licenses,			17 10
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,			1 90
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,010	18

Gross Amount, \$ 4,028 40

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 10,417 75

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 16.—CHOWAN COUNTY.	
	M. C. BRINKLEY, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes.</i>	
	Land,	\$ 714 66
	Town Property,	154 41
	White Polls,	187 50
	Colored Polls,	48
	Household Furniture,	3 90
	Solvent Credits,	19 47
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	17 02
	Money,	5 36
	Capital in any other Business,	3 50
	Watches,	23 60
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	9 30
	Pleasure Carriages,	15 46
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	9 30
	Salaries and Fees,	16
	Net Income,	8 65
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	189 30
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	38 55
	Gates across the Highways,	10
	Merchandize,	56 64
	Ready-made Clothing,	22 80
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	2
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	50
	Non-Resident Dentists and Daguerreo- typists, 10; Marriage Licenses, 76,	86
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	10 45
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	17 81
	Subjects Unlisted,	100
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,	436 31
	Gross Amount,	\$ 2,256 09
	<i>County Taxes.</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 5,320 23

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. No. 17—CLEVELAND COUNTY.

J. Z. FALLS, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	972 48
Town Property,		89 08
White Polls,		333 50
Colored Polls,		26 50
Wagons and other Farming Implements,		74
Horses, Mules and other stock,		20
Household Furniture,		50
Solvent Credits,		30 32
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,		8 45
Money,		8 80
Watches,		12 98
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		3 25
Jewelry,		1
Pleasure Horses,		9 68
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		5 63
Salaries and Fees,		5
Net Income,		28 93
Merchandize,		36 68
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		16
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		1
Marriage Licenses,		102 62
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		22 09
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		522 97

Gross Amount, \$ 2,238 40

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 8,603 53

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 18.—CLAY COUNTY.

JOHN PATTERSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	141	45
Town Property,		1	85
White Polls,		124	
Colored Polls,		3	50
Money		1	65
Watches,		1	47
Pleasure Carriages,			75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,			38
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		5	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		2	
Distress,		1	
Marriage Licenses, &c.,		21	85
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		74	80

Gross Amount,	\$	379	70
---------------	----	-----	----

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 19.—COLUMBUS COUNTY.

V. C. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 644 79
Town Property,	24 91
White Polls,	277 50
Colored Polls,	146 50
Wagons and other Farming Implements,	95
Household Furniture,	90
Agricultural Products,	47
Solvent Credits,	23 96
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	9 90
Money,	3 27
Watches,	11 77
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	2 53
Pleasure Carriages,	9 50
Pleasure Horses,	1 37
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	1 50
Salaries and Fees,	11 57
Net Income,	17 20
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	15 05
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	2 15
Merchandise,	44 49
Commission Merchants,	75
Ready-made Clothing,	11 49
Hotels, &c.,	73
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	15
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	100
Marriage Licenses,	120 65
Arrears for Insolvents,	4
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	360 49

Gross Amount,

\$ 1,863 39

County Taxes.

All County purposes,

\$ 3,861 39

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. No. 20.—CURRITUCK COUNTY.

THOS. F. BAXTER, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	549	79
White Polls,		305	
Colored Polls,		52	50
Horses, Mules and other stock,		1	33
Household Furniture,			20
Agricultural Products,			50
Solvent Credits,		3	96
Money,		4	97
Watches,		10	
Pleasure Carriages,		12	
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,			37
Net Income,		5	
Purchases of Liquors made out of the State,		313	
Merchandise,		45	
Commission Merchants,			66
Ready-made Clothing,		4	75
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		4	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		25	
Marriage Licenses,		49	50
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,			665
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		16	38
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		280	06

Gross Amount, \$ 1,690 62

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 4,484 31

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 21.—CRAVEN COUNTY. A. R. DENNISON, Sheriff.			
	<i>State Taxes.</i>			
	Land, 674.32; Town Property, 640.70,	\$	1,315	02
	White Polls, 452; Colored Polls, 87.50,		539	50
	Wagons and other Farming implements,			10
	Horses, Mules and other stock,			98
	Household Furniture,		10	05
	Solvent Credits,		85	10
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
	Shares, 17.17; Money, 9.46,		26	63
	Ships, Boats, &c.,		7	10
	Capital in any other Business,		40	70
	Nat'l B'k Shares, 58.38; Watches, 52.08,		110	46
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		11	95
	Jewelry, 18c; Pleasure Carriages, 11.67		11	85
	Pleasure Horses,		6	30
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		46	36
	Salaries&fees, 146.98; net income, 144.32		291	30
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		381	10
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		22	25
	Merchandize, 770.09; Com. Mer'ts, 68.67		838	76
	Ready-made Clothing,		77	03
	Hotels, &c., 31.25; Gas Companies, 44.25		75	50
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		5	
	Auct'neers, 93.02; Dirks, Pistols, &c., 56		149	02
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		29	
	Traveling Theatrical Companies,		20	
	Circus Exhibitions, 25; Brokers, 125,		150	
	Itinerants for Amusements,		5	
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		120	
	Marriage Licenses,		400	
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		28	50
	Delinquents for 1867,		153	43
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		789	02
	Gross Amount,	\$	5,747	01
	<i>County Taxes.</i>			
	All County Purposes,	\$	12,618	21

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 22.—DAVIDSON COUNTY.

J. A. SOWERS, Sheriff.
State Taxes.

Land,	\$	1,899	04
Town Property,		114	12
White Polls,		618	
Colored Polls,		70	50
Wagons and other Farming implements			61
Horses, Mules and other stock,			28
Household Furniture,			45
Agricultural Products,			16
Solvent Credits,		95	38
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
Shares,		4	17
Money,		19	34
Watches,		47	50
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		1	60
Pleasure Carriages,		49	08
Pleasure Horses,			37
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		16	85
Salaries and Fees,		9	60
Net Income,		9	
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		34	15
Merchandise,		78	08
Ready-made Clothing,		28	61
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		6	50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		5	
Circus Exhibitions,		20	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		199	
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,082	01
Gross Amount,	\$	4,459	40
<i>County Taxes.</i>			
All County Purposes,	\$	8,693	86

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 23—DAVIE COUNTY.

S. A. KELLY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,445 75
Town Property,	66 14
White Polls,	328
Colored Polls,	140 50
Household Furniture,	25
Solvent Credits,	20 90
Money,	6 10
Ships, Boats, &c.,	2 78
Capital in any other Business,	30
Watches,	45 29
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	45
Pleasure Carriages,	17 50
Pleasure Horses,	75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	10 30
Salaries and Fees,	12 25
Net Income,	10
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	120
Merchandize,	42 23
Ready-made Clothing,	10 96
Hotels, &c.,	1
Playing Cards,	75
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	14
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	9
Circus Exhibitions,	12 50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	50
Liquor Distillers,	80
Marriage Licenses,	65 55
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	9 50
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	645 38

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,168 13

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 3,220 55

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 24.—DUPLIN COUNTY.			
	BLAND WALLACE, Sheriff.			
	<i>State Taxes.</i>			
	Land 1,188.46; Town Property 77.68,	\$	1,266	14
	White Polls 384; Colored Polls 235,		619	
	Household Furniture,			90
	Agricultural Products,			38
	Solvent Credits,		49	16
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
	Shares 10c; Money 6.68,		6	78
	Capital in other Business,		2	55
	Watches 36.45; Jewelry 12c,		36	57
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		1	40
	Pleasure Carriages,		35	96
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		24	82
	Salaries and Fees,		24	48
	Net Income,		3	50
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		43	25
	Purchases of Liquor made in the State,		35	57
	Merchandise,		99	60
	Commission Merchants,		17	08
	Ready-made Clothing,		22	16
	Playing Cards,			75
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		5	
	Auctioneers,		1	03
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		29	
	Circus Exhibitions,		25	
	Non-Resident Horse and Mule Drivers,			67
	Marriage Licenses,		190	95
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		4	28
	Delinquents for 1866-'67,		55	26
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		688	61
	Gross Amount,	\$	3,289	85
	<i>County Taxes.</i>			
	All County Purposes,	\$	9,313	64

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 25.—EDGECOMBE COUNTY.	
	BATTLE BRYAN, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes.</i>	
	Land 3,304.27; Town Property 244.92,	\$ 3,549 19
	White Polls, 458.50; Colored Polls, 6.92,	. 455 42
	Wagons and other Farming implements	93
	Horses, Mules and other stock,	18
	Household Furniture,	17 42
	Agricultural Products,	6 30
	Solvent Credits,	287 96
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road	
	Shares 4.05; Money 103.14,	107 19
	Ships, Boats, &c. 15c; Hotels, &c. 29.50	29 65
	Watches, 110.08; Jewelry, 90 cts.,	110 98
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	33 94
	Pleasure Carriages,	149 25
	Pleasure Horses,	21 68
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	63 25
	Salaries & fees 83.62; net income 259.90	343 52
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	1,502 15
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	282 46
	Gates across Highways,	20
	Merchandise, 293.31; playing cards, 5.75	299 06
	Commission Merchants,	24 48
	Ready-made Clothing,	146 16
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,	15
	Auctioneers, 8.18; Billiard Tables, 50,	58 18
	Dirks, Pistols, &c., 228; Circus Ex'ns 25	253
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,	2 84
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	350
	Marriage Licenses,	208 05
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	71 96
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	35 15
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,	1,912 64
	Gross Amount,	\$ 11,053 07
	<i>County Taxes.</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 12,665 48

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 26.—FORSYTH COUNTY. M. MASTEN, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 1,210.20 ; Town Property, 331.62,	\$	1,541 82
	White Polls, 484.50 ; Colored Polls, 123,		607 50
	Wagons and other Farming Implements,		11 58
	Horses, Mules and other stock,		45
	Household Furniture,		4 55
	Agricultural Products,		3 55
	Solvent Credits,		224 42
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares, 9.74 ; Money, 52.03,		61 77
	Capital in any other Business,		7 08
	National Bank Shares,		100
	Watches, 43.63 ; Net Income, 150.35,		193 98
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		3 42
	Pleasure Carriages,		49 58
	Pleasure Horses,		2 30
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		75 45
	Salaries and Fees,		73 70
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		6
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		98 40
	Merchandise,		168 57
	Ready-made Clothing,		18 21
	Hotels, &c., 5.82 ; Gas Companies, 7.13,		12 95
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		9
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		8
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		6 50
	Circus Exhibitions,		50
	Marriage Licenses,		130 15
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		8 55
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,107 42
	Gross Amount,	\$	4,585
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	9,810 13

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 27.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

E. A. GUPTON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	1,322	31
Town Property,		151	70
White Polls, 317; Colored Polls, 22,		339	
Household Furniture,		2	25
Solvent Credits,		52	03
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
Shares, 10c; Money, 10.55,		10	65
National Bank Shares,			05
Watches, 34.70; Jewelry, 1.50,		36	20
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		11	07
Pleasure Carriages,		46	85
Pleasure Horses,		1	25
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		30	07
Salaries and Fees,		6	
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		77	
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		69	10
Merchandise,		96	39
Commission Merchants,		2	67
Ready-made Clothing,		35	80
Hotels, &c., 1.50; Playing Cards, 1.50,		3	
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		3	25
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		39	
Circus Exhibitions,		20	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		172	
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		8	
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		15	
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		785	63

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,386 27

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 5,522 43

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 28.—GRANVILLE COUNTY. J. J. MOORE, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 2,975.13 ; Town Property, 284.57	\$	3,259 70
	White Polls, 426.50 ; Colored Polls, 26,		452 50
	Wagons and other Farming implements		77
	Household Furniture,		4 34
	Agricultural Products,		2 64
	Solvent Credits,		105 39
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares, 1.25 ; Money, 21.94,		23 19
	Capital in any other Business,		4 60
	Watches,		66 57
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		11 54
	Pleasure Carriages,		71 92
	Pleasure Horses,		3 37
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		50 50
	Salaries and Fees,		50 49
	Net Income,		39 40
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		510 20
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		79 70
	Merchandise,		179 34
	Ready-made Clothing,		87 98
	Hotels, &c., 9.25 ; Playing Cards, 4.25,		13 50
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		49
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		66
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		4 04
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		250
	Non-Resident Dentists and Daguerreo- typists, 10 ; Marriage Licenses, 116,		126
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		7
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		20 50
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,784 62
	Gross Amount,	\$	7,324 80
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	19,000

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 29.—GATES COUNTY.		
	B. F. WILLEY, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land,	\$	753 92
	Town Property,		15 85
	White Polls,		208
	Colored Polls,		41 50
	Wagons and other Farming Implements,		41
	Horses, Mules and other stock,		59
	Household Furniture,		27
	Agricultural Products,		60
	Solvent Credits,		13 28
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares, 32cts.; Money, 4.50,		4 82
	Capital in any other Business,		7
	Watches,		17 57
	Pleasure Carriages,		13 40
	Pleasure Horses,		1 25
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		8 63
	Salaries and Fees,		10 50
	Net Income,		2 50
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		22 18
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		29 72
	Merchandize,		28 18
	Ready-made Clothing,		3 87
	Hotels, &c.,		1 75
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		7 50
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		11
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		100
	Marriage Licenses,		86 45
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		24 94
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		423 35
	Gross Amount,	\$	1,839 03
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	2,413 78

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 30.—GUILFORD COUNTY.		
	R. M. STAFFORD, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 2,174.14; Town Property, 371.70,	\$	2,545 84
	White Polls, 677.50; colored do., 233,		910 50
	Wagons and other Farming Implements		30
	Horses, Mules and other stock,		15
	Household Furniture,		5 48
	Agricultural Products,		96
	Solvent Credits,		153 79
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares, 21.03; Money, 53.69,		74 72
	Capital in any other Business,		20 10
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		9 12
	Pleasure Carriages,		100 10
	Pleasure Horses,		1 25
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		47 88
	Salaries and Fees,		135 25
	Watches, 57.40; Net Income, 121.50,		178 90
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		40 10
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		50 80
	Merchandize, 243.50; Hotels, &c., 5,		248 50
	Commission Merchants,		5 35
	Ready-made Clothing,		23 80
	Brokers, 50; Playing Cards, 1.50,		51 50
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		22 50
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		8
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		25 50
	Circus Exhibitions,		145
	Biliard Tables,		50
	Non-Resident Horse and Mule Drivers,		2 87
	Marriage Licenses,		251 75
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		9 98
	Delinquents for 1867,		17
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,584 12
	Gross Amount,	\$	6,704 28
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	12,611 10

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 31.—HALIFAX COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. REID, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 2,751.67; Town Property, 210.53,	\$	2,962 20
	White Polls, 52.50; Jewelry, 25c,		53 75
	Wagons and other Farming Implements,		40
	Household Furniture, 5.75; Agricultural		
	Products, 2.52; Solvent Credits, 94.74,		103 01
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares, 67; Money, 25.88,		26 55
	Capital in any other Business,		70
	Watches, 58.33; Pleasure Horses, 5.55,		63 93
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		19 92
	Pleasure Carriages, 74.60; Merchandize,		
	192.37; Salaries and Fees, 34.80,		301 77
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		29 20
	Net Income, 88.60; Hotels, &c., 8.00,		96 60
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		645 40
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		218 65
	Gates across Highways,		20
	Commission Merchants,		90
	Ready-made Clothing,		93 26
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		5 50
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		133
	Circus Exhibitions,		20
	Billiard Tables,		50
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		300
	Gypsies,		50
	Marriage Licenses, &c.,		277 40
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		67 93
	Subjects Unlisted,		4
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,584 93
	Gross Amount,	\$	7,128 80
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	17,620 50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 32.—HARNETT COUNTY.

J. R. GRADY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	648	21
Town Property,		10	21
White Polls,		253	
Colored Polls,		38	
Horses, Mules and other stock,			02
Household Furniture,			40
Agricultural Products,			20
Solvent Credits,		13	64
Money,			94
Capital in any other Business,		1	80
Watches,		8	29
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,			15
Pleasure Carriages,		13	72
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		3	75
Net Income,		5	
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		11	40
Gates across the Highways,		20	
Merchandize,		21	73
Ready-made Clothing,		7	35
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		3	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		9	
Marriage Licenses,		67	45
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		4	52
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		336	09

Gross Amount,

\$ 1,479 87

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 7,076 88

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 33.—HERTFORD COUNTY.

J. B. HARE, Sheriff.
State Taxes.

Land,	\$	981 74
Town Property,		149 90
White Polls,		210
Colored Polls,		68 50
Wagons and other Farming implements		14
Household Furniture,		2 70
Agricultural Products,		35
Solvent Credits,		90 77
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,		14 82
Money,		18 66
Watches,		23 85
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		7 53
Pleasure Carriages,		29 75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		18 50
Salaries and Fees,		15
Net Income,		12 50
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		101 10
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		53 45
Merchandize,		97 73
Ready-made Clothing,		34 52
Hotels, &c.,		3 75
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		21
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		23
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50
Marriage Licenses,		51 30
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		95
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		9 74
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		706 58
Gross Amount,	\$	2,797 83
<i>County Taxes.</i>		
All County Purposes,	\$	2,478

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 34.—HYDE COUNTY.

J. B. WATSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

	\$	900	88
Land,		324	50
White Polls,		92	
Colored Polls,		1	11
Household Furniture,			08
Agricultural Products,		37	45
Solvent Credits,		23	06
Money,		2	40
Ships, Boats, &c.,		19	44
Watches,			92
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		41	40
Pleasure Carriages,		2	40
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		8	57
Salaries and Fees,		31	50
Net Income,		199	85
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		28	93
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		28	93
Merchandize,		41	75
Ready-made Clothing,		15	74
Hotels, &c.,		2	25
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		2	50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		45	
Non-resident Horse and Mule Drivers,		10	
Marriage Licenses,		54	
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		19	
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		11	
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		499	52

Gross Amount,

\$ 2,415 25

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 3,738 16

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 35.—IREDELL COUNTY.

W. F. WASSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land 1,675.07; Town Property 163.78,	\$	1,838 85
White Polls,		529
Colored Polls,		194 50
Wagons and other Farming Implements,		05
Household Furniture,		2 08
Agricultural Products,		16
Solvent Credits,		123 03
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
Shares 18.68; Money 14.18,		32 86
Watches,		53 87
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		1 60
Jewelry,		25
Pleasure Carriages,		70 50
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		32 12
Salaries and Fees,		33 40
Net Income,		18 22
Purchases of Liquor made in the State,		21 05
Merchandize,		97 43
Ready-made Clothing,		25 29
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		29 75
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		5
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		8
Livery Stables,		18
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		100
Marriage Licenses,		111 85
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		17 10
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,073 68

Gross Amount,

\$ 4,437 64

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 7,508 81

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 36.—LINCOLN COUNTY.

J. H. KING, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,062 65
Town Property,	156 94
White Polls,	275 50
Colored Polls,	106 50
Wagons and other Farming Implements,	09
Household Furniture,	4 45
Agricultural Products,	05
Solvent Credits,	48 30
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	12 13
Money,	20 54
Capital in other Business,	5 50
Watches,	31 92
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	6 46
Pleasure Carriages,	22
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	12 37
Salaries and Fees,	24 50
Net Income,	34 02
Merchandise,	74 97
Commission Merchants,	7 18
Ready-made Clothing,	14 50
Hotels, &c.,	3
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	3 50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	2
Circus Exhibitions,	25
Marriage Licenses,	47 35
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	684 96

Gross Amount,	\$ 2,686 48
---------------	-------------

County Taxes.

All County purposes,	\$ 6,041 91
----------------------	-------------

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 37.—JONES COUNTY.

O. R. COLGROVE, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	696	57
Town Property,		18	75
White Polls,		159	
Colored Polls,		106	50
Solvent Credits,		9	64
Money,		1	17
Watches,		10	66
Pleasure Carriages,		11	25
Pleasure Horses,			75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		1	75
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		53	50
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		20	20
Merchandize,		6	36
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		3	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		17	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		68	40
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		11	40
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		15	67
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		386	58

Gross Amount,	\$	1,648	15
---------------	----	-------	----

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	5,661	89
----------------------	----	-------	----

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 38.—LENOIR COUNTY.

E. F. Cox, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land, 1,150.40; Town Property, 130.56,	\$	1,280	96
White Polls, 269; Colored Polls, 152,		421	
Wagons and other Farming Implements,		2	
Horses, Mules and other stock,		1	50
Household Furniture,		1	40
Agricultural Products,		2	02
Solvent Credits,		92	54
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road			
Shares, 9.21; Money, 11.07,		20	28
Watches, 34.76; Net Income, 14.04,		48	80
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		3	27
Pleasure Carriages,		33	93
Pleasure Horses,		4	87
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		25	05
Salaries and Fees,		7	53
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		304	50
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		107	20
Merchandize, 150.89; Hotels, &c., 2.50;		153	39
Ready-made Clothing,		38	60
Commission Merchants,		5	46
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		22	50
Auct'ners, 21.21; Dirks, Pistols, &c., 72,		93	21
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		13	
Circus Exhibitions,		55	
Billiard Tables, 50; Liv'ry Stables, 6.50,		56	50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		10	75
Marriage Licenses,		140	60
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		9	50
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		13	50
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		649	62

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,618 28

> *County Taxes.*

All County Purposes,

\$ 8,518 47

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 39.—MARTIN COUNTY.

R. B. SALSBUKY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,086 59
Town Property,	126 15
White Polls,	279 50
Colored Polls,	156 50
Household Furniture,	3 40
Agricultural Products,	20
Solvent Credits,	42 07
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	70
Ships, Boats, &c.,	5 42
Watches,	26 89
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	4 70
Pleasure Carriages,	34 65
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	9 87
Salaries and Fees,	29 87
Net Income,	30
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	829 80
Merchandize,	135 14
Ready-made Clothing,	47 26
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	2 50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	25
Marriage Licenses,	122 55
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	15 20
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	704 16

Gross Amount, \$ 3,718 12

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 2,853 15

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 40.—MADISON COUNTY.

A. G. TWEED, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	358 22
Town Property,		6 91
White Polls,		336
Colored Polls,		14
Horses, Mules and other stock,		54
Solvent Credits,		3 19
Money,		1 83
Watches,		2 37
Pleasure Carriages,		1 25
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		1 25
Salaries and Fees,		17
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		17 50
Gates across Highways,		10
Merchandize,		12 47
Hotels, &c.,		2 25
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		6
Marriage Licenses,		91
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		3
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		187 57

Gross Amount,	\$	1,072 35
---------------	----	----------

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	3,547 73
----------------------	----	----------

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 41.—McDOWELL COUNTY.

J. J. BRADLEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	721 63
Town Property,		19 54
White Polls,		225 50
Colored Polls,		43
Horses, Mules and other stock,		05
Household Furniture,		15
Solvent Credits,		9 46
Watches,		10 59
Pleasure Carriages,		6 22
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		8 27
Merchandize,		26 68
Ready-made Clothing,		3 10
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		2 50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		7
Circus Exhibitions,		12 50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50
Marriage Licenses,		24
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		2 50
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		378 21

Gross Amount,	\$	1,550 90
---------------	----	----------

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	1,625 53
----------------------	----	----------

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 42.—MECKLENBURG CO'TY. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.	
	<i>State Taxes.</i>	
	Land, 1,967.66; Town Property, 734.48,	\$ 2,702 14
	White Polls, 549; Colored Polls, 77.50,	626 50
	Wagons and other Farming implements,	04
	Horses, Mules and other stock,	10
	Household Furniture,	20 85
	Agricultural Products,	8 32
	Solv'nt Credits, 274.16; Liv.Stab's, 13.50	287 66
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares, 120.94; Money, 72.10,	193 04
	Capital in any other Business,	53 82
	Nat'l B'k Shares, 150; Watches, 76.97,	226 97
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	21 50
	Jewelry, 2.50; Pleasure carriages, 101.18	103 68
	Pleasure Horses, 1.43; Bil'd Tables, 100,	101 43
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	62 62
	Salaries & fees, 220.30; net income, 264.73	485 03
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	66
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	338
	Merchandize, 1,108.96; Com.Mer'ts 17.80	1,126 76
	Ready-made Clothing,	121 49
	Hotels, &c., 1.50; Gas Companies, 30,	31 50
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,	14
	Auct'neers, 14.33; Dirks, Pistols, &c., 5,	19 33
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments,	20
	Circus Exhibitions, 110; Brokers, 150,	260
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	600
	Non-resident Horse and Mule Drivers,	6 66
	Marriage Licenses,	52 70
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	20 90
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	55 10
	Delinquents for 1867,	47 79
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,	1,617 78
	Gross Amount,	\$ 9,491 71
	<i>County Taxes.</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 12,776 98

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 43.—MITCHELL COUNTY.

W. M. McKINNEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	242	19
Town Property,		1	14
White Polls,		174	
Colored Polls,		11	
Household Furniture,			98
Solvent Credits,			45
Money,			30
Watches,		1	65
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,			40
Merchandize,		3	50
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		10	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		2	
Marriage Licenses,		42	
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		5	50
Delinquents for 1867,		12	40
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		74	64

Gross Amount, \$ 582 15

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 4,628 82

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 44—MOORE COUNTY.

K. H. WORTHY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	967	42
Town Property,		20	31
White Polls,		368	
Colored Polls,		44	
Wagons and other Farming Imple-			25
ments,		14	59
Solvent Credits,		1	25
Money,		12	16
Watches,		60	
Jewelry,		30	31
Pleasure Carriages,		3	88
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		59	50
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		29	82
Merchandize,		1	17
Commission Merchants,		8	75
Ready-made Clothing,		6	50
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		10	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		4	80
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		50	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		120	28
Marriage Licenses,		1	
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		14	52
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		512	90
Taxes Levied for State Convention,			
Gross Amount,	\$	2,288	05

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	6,982	99
----------------------	----	-------	----

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. No. 45.—MONTGOMERY CO'NTY.

P. C. RILEY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	530	31
Town Property,		6	50
White Polls,		226	
Colored Polls,		91	
Household Furniture,			20
Agricultural Products,		2	95
Solvent Credits,		12	87
Money,		19	64
Capital in any other Business,			15
Watches,		8	43
Pleasure Carriages,		15	02
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		2	
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		59	10
Merchandise,		11	70
Ready-made Clothing,		2	
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		7	50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		6	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		88	
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		8	
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		3	
Subjects Unlisted,		15	49
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		291	73

Gross Amount,

\$ 1,457 59

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 4,038 08

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 46.—NASH COUNTY.

G. N. LEWIS, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,435 58
Town Property,	12 96
White Polls,	307
Colored Polls,	232 50
Household Furniture,	1 92
Agricultural Products,	22
Solvent Credits,	17 39
Money,	10 42
National Bank Shares,	10
Watches,	18 46
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	3 35
Pleasure Carriages,	35 41
Pleasure Horses,	5
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	16 40
Salaries and Fees,	14 25
Net Income,	12
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	51
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	19
Merchandise,	37 07
Ready-made Clothing,	19 81
Playing Cards,	1 50
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	3
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	51 80
Circus Exhibitions,	25
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	100
Marriage Licenses,	54 15
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	11 40
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	19 95
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	759 56

Gross Amount, \$ 3,276 20

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 8,683 35

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 47.—NORTHAMPTON CO'TY.

H. T. GRANT, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land, 2,087.68; Town Property, 36.61,	\$	2,124	29
White Polls, 389.50; Colored Polls, 467,		856	50
Wagons and other Farming implements			08
Horses, Mules and other stock,			02
Household Furniture,		5	76
Agricultural Products,		1	08
Solvent Credits,		48	40
Money,		22	13
Ships, Boats, &c.,		5	
Watches,		40	86
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		6	84
Pleasure Carriages,		72	40
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		18	40
Salaries and Fees,		7	70
Net Income,		27	50
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		364	30
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		32	95
Gates across Highways,		40	
Merchandize,		69	15
Ready-made Clothing,		29	18
Hotels, &c.,		3	
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		21	50
Auctioneers,		3	15
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		79	
Collateral Descents, 150; Distress, 5.95,		155	95
Marriage Licenses,		168	15
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		2	85
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		40	14
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,165	

Gross Amount,

\$ 5,411 28

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 7,929.66

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 48.—ORANGE COUNTY.

JOHN TURNER, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land, 2,050.79; Town Property, 334.38,	\$	2,385 17
White Polls, 525.50; colored do., 278.50,		804
Wagons and other Farming Implements		10
Household Furniture,		4 95
Agricultural Products,		1
Solvent Credits,		176 48
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
Shares, 60.76; Money, 12.48,		73 24
Capital in any other Business,		6 70
Watches, 42.56; Net Income, 108.07,		150 63
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		18 70
Pleasure Carriages,		37 89
Pleasure Horses,		1 62
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		34 65
Salaries and Fees,		47 25
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		18 10
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		94 20
Merchandize, 181.52; Hotels, &c., 7.50,		189 02
Commission Merchants,		2 23
Ready-made Clothing,		28 92
Playing Cards,		75
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		32
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		3
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		9 25
Circus Exhibitions,		40
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50
Marriage Licenses,		168 15
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		22 57
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,212 73

Gross Amount,

\$ 5,613 30

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 9,834 31

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 49.—PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

HENRY WHITE, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	947 94
Town Property,		46 89
White Polls,		255 50
Colored Polls,		107 50
Wagons and other Farming implements		62
Horses, Mules and other stock,		1 05
Household Furniture,		1 94
Agricultural Products,		46 57
Solvent Credits,		22 30
Money,		6 21
Watches,		17 30
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		3 12
Pleasure Carriages,		25 50
Pleasure Horses,		3
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		6 75
Salaries & fees, 9; Net income, 10,		19
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		135
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		10 52
Gates across Highways,		20
Merchandise,		67 03
Commission Merchants,		6
Ready-made Clothing,		22 59
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		6
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		15
Marriage Licenses, &c.,		74 10
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		573 50

Gross Amount,	\$	2,440 93
---------------	----	----------

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	5,478 88
----------------------	----	----------

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 50.—PERSON COUNTY.

JOHN BARNETT, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land, 1,308.56 ; Town Property, 22.75,	\$	1,331 31
White Polls,		286
Colored Polls,		51
Horses, Mules and other Stock,		07
Household Furniture, 40c.; Agricultural Products, 05c.; Solvent Credits, 59.46,		59 91
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares, 8.20 ; Money, 8.84,		26 55
Capital in any other Business,		17 04
Watches, 15.15 ; Pleasure Horses, 25c.,		1
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		15 40
Pleasure Carriages,		5 40
Merchandize,		22 17
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		52 63
Net Income, 10.75 ; Hotels, &c., 4.37,		9 75
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		15 12
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		38 30
Gates across Highways,		50 80
Toll Gates, Ferries and Bridges,		10
Ready-made Clothing,		10
Playing Cards,		19 44
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		1 50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		12 50
Non-resident Horse and Mule Drivers,		17
Marriage Licenses,		9 07
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		95
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		24
		725 82

Gross Amount, \$ 2,880 21

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	4,371 58
----------------------	----	----------

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 51.—POLK COUNTY.

N. B. HAMPTON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	383	77
Town Property,		13	21
White Polls,		93	33
Colored Polls,		27	50
Household Furniture,			32
Solvent Credits,			18
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,		3	
Money,			15
Watches,		3	04
Pleasure Carriages,		2	
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		2	50
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		5	50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		3	
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		6	75
Marriage Licenses,		5	
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		2	
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		2	
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		237	02
Gross Amount,	\$	790	27

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 452 84

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 52.—RANDOLPH COUNTY.

R. F. TROGDEN, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land 1,738.47; Town Property 55.18,	\$ 1,783.65
White Polls 660.75; Colored Polls 140,	800 75
Wagons and other Farming Implements,	2 35
Horses, Mules and other stock,	20
Household Furniture,	1 92
Agricultural Products,	2 83
Solvent Credits,	73 21
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road	
Shares 1.47; Money 20.82,	22 29
Capital in any other Business,	4 30
National Bank Shares,	1
Watches 23.84; Jewelry 56c,	24 40
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	40
Pleasure Carriages,	33 47
Pleasure Horses,	1 75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	6 97
Salaries and Fees,	22 26
Net Income, 52.26; Merchandize, 45.38,	97 64
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	10
Purchases of Liquor made in the State,	8 25
Commission Merchants,	2 88
Ready-made Clothing,	13 37
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	14 50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	2
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,	1 50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	150
Non-resident Dentists and Daguerreotyp-	
pists,	10
Marriage Licenses,	167 44
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	1,052 48

Gross Amount,

\$ 4,316 45

County Taxes.

All County purposes,

\$ 9,017 94

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 53.—RICHMOND COUNTY. H. G. TERRY, Sheriff. <i>State Taxes.</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,038 08
	Town Property,	20 84
	White Polls,	200 50
	Colored Polls,	168
	Household Furniture,	80
	Agricultural Products,	9 32
	Solvent Credits,	34 54
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	2 72
	Money,	51 94
	Capital in any other Business,	12 88
	National Bank Shares,	10
	Watches,	31 06
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	5 35
	Pleasure Carriages,	53 97
	Pleasure Horses,	2 17
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	14 17
	Salaries and Fees,	39 50
	Net Income,	16 22
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	12
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	54 81
	Toll Gates, Ferries, and Bridges,	20
	Merchandize,	76 02
	Ready-made Clothing,	44 56
	Hotels, &c.,	2
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	5
	Marriage Licenses,	77
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	28 50
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,	598 15
	Gross Amount,	\$ 2,620 20
	<i>County Taxes.</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 10,995 65

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 54.—ROBESON COUNTY.

B. A. HOWELL, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	1,402 13
Town Property,		49 60
White Polls,		473 50
Colored Polls,		338 50
Household Furniture,		33
Solvent Credits,		28 55
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,		6 80
Money,		5 61
Watches,		23 34
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		1 75
Pleasure Carriages,		81 25
Pleasure Horses,		5 45
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		12 50
Salaries and Fees,		8 50
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		191 60
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		83 37
Merchandise,		125
Ready-made Clothing,		62 90
Hotels, &c.,		5
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		15
Auctioneers,		30
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		250
Itinerant Liquor Sellers,		25
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		838 94

Gross Amount,	\$	4,064 62
---------------	----	----------

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	7,443 50
----------------------	----	----------

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 55.—ROCKINGHAM CO'NTY. T. W. PATTERSON, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 1,948.06 ; Town Property, 54.84,	\$	2,002 90
	White Polls, 397 ; Colored Polls, 125,		522
	Wagons and other Farming Implements,		97
	Horses, Mules and other stock,		05
	Household Furniture,		1 95
	Agricultural Products,		25
	Solvent Credits,		69 83
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares, 3.54 ; Money, 15.40,		18 94
	Capital in any other Business,		6
	Watches, 32.77 ; Net Income, 5,		37 77
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		3 34
	Pleasure Carriages,		40 41
	Pleasure Horses,		55
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		26 37
	Salaries and Fees,		22
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		7
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State		98 55
	Gates across Highways,		10
	Merchandize, 110.40 ; Hotels, &c., 1.50 ;		111 90
	Commission Merchants,		18
	Ready-made Clothing,		38 85
	Play'g Cards, 3 ; Dirks, Pistols, &c., 27,		30
	Collateral Descents,		11 07
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		200
	Marriage Licenses,		203
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		9
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		18 50
	Subjects Unlisted,		19 55
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,063 80
	Gross Amount,	\$	4,574 73
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	6,473 78

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 56.—ROWAN COUNTY. W. A. WALTON, Sheriff. <i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 1,990.34; Town Property, 478.27,	\$	2,468 61
	White Polls, 588; Colored Polls, 149,		737
	Wagons and other Farming implements,		05
	Horses, Mules and other stock,		15
	Household Furniture,		10 55
	Agricultural Products,		56
	Solv'nt Credits, 163.15; Watches, 66.64,		229 79
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares, 31.23; Money, 56.80,		88 03
	Capital in any other Business,		3 76
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		73
	Pleasure carriages, 66.67; Collateral des-		
	cents, 1.96; Marriage Licenses, 184.30,		252 93
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		45
	Salaries & fees, 154.73; Net income, 24.76,		179 49
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		5 40
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		156 75
	Gates across Highways,		10
	Merchandise, 187.69; Com. Mer'ts 24.25,		211 94
	Ready-made Clothing,		47 50
	Hotels, &c., 30.77; Gas Companies, 20.13		50 90
	Brokers, 50; Playing Cards, 4.50,		54 50
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		8
	Auct'neers, 13.26; Dirks, Pistols, &c., 5,		18 26
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		15 80
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments,		5
	Circus Exhibitions, 90; Peddlers, 20,		110
	Ten Pin Alleys, 12.50; Livery stables, 9,		21 50
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		200
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		8 55
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		31 58
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,390 70
	Gross Amount,	\$	6,363 03
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	8,891 54

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 57.—RUTHERFORD COUNTY. MARTIN WALKER, Sheriff. <i>State Taxes.</i>	
	Land,	\$ 1,037 91
	Town Property,	75 40
	White Polls,	346
	Colored Polls,	99 50
	Horses, Mules and other stock,	58
	Agricultural Products,	1 45
	Solvent Credits,	24 13
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	40
	Money,	6 67
	Watches,	8 17
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	12
	Pleasure Carriages,	12 97
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	22 37
	Salaries and Fees,	3 50
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	1 20
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	2 80
	Gates across Highways,	50
	Merchandise,	47 08
	Ready-made Clothing,	85
	Hotels, &c.,	1 50
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,	17 50
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	3
	Circus Exhibitions,	12 50
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	100
	Liquor Distillers,	5
	Marriage Licenses,	53 20
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	22 05
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,	582 38
	Gross Amount,	\$ 2,388 73
	<i>County Taxes.</i>	
	All County Purposes,	\$ 9,599 87

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 58.—SAMPSON COUNTY.

A. S. C. POWELL, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,445 63
Town Property,	79 79
White Polls,	446 73
Colored Polls,	285
Wagons and other Farming Implements,	60
Horses, Mules and other stock,	30
Solvent Credits,	26 82
Money, 7.43; Watches, 29.88,	37 31
Capital in any other Business,	65
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	1 84
Pleasure Carriages,	78 75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	24 25
Salaries and Fees,	7 50
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	28 40
Merchandise,	60 08
Ready-made Clothing,	24 49
Hotels, &c.,	3 68
Playing Cards,	1 25
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	41 25
Auctioneers,	4 91
Dirks, Pistols; &c.,	31
Dead-heads on Rail Roads,	2 20
Itinerants for Amusements,	2 50
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	250
Non-Resident Horse and Mule Drivers,	10 82
Marriage Licenses,	155
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	4
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	13 67
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	786 31

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,854 73

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 6,558 40

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 59.—STANLY COUNTY.		
	Jos. MARSHALL, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land,	\$	521 74
	Town Property,		11 30
	White Polls,		191 50
	Colored Polls,		55 50
	Wagons and other Farming implements		18
	Solvent Credits,		11 60
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,		10
	Money,		5 59
	Watches,		14 90
	Pleasure Carriages,		7 75
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		3 25
	Net Income,		5 25
	Gates across Highways,		10
	Merchandize,		10 13
	Ready-made Clothing,		2 03
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		10
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		100
	Marriage Licenses,		51 68
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		283 42
	Gross Amount,	\$	1,295 92
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	3,687 41

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868:

No. 60—STOKES COUNTY.

W. H. GENTRY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	925	77
Town Property,		25	84
White Polls,		308	
Colored Polls,		93	50
Wagons and other Farming Imple-			
ments,		1	44
Household Furniture,			20
Solvent Credits,		20	16
Money,		7	57
Capital in any other Business,		6	79
Watches,		13	40
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,			75
Pleasure Carriages,		9	23
Pleasure Horses,		1	
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		6	33
Net Income,		5	
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		22	
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		15	
Merchandize,		10	10
Ready-made Clothing,			35
Hotels, &c.,		1	88
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		5	50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		2	
Marriage Licenses,		83	60
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		1	90
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		4	99
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		483	36

Gross Amount,

\$ 2,055 66

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 5,678 34

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 61.—SURRY COUNTY.

WM. HAYMORE, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,124 41
Town Property,	53 79
White Polls,	282 50
Colored Polls,	28 50
Household Furniture,	17
Agricultural Products,	1 04
Solvent Credits,	90 18
Money,	25 46
Capital in any other Business,	05
Watches,	5 79
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	1 30
Pleasure Carriages,	6 88
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	9 70
Net Income,	51
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	7 50
Merchandize,	7 79
Ready-made Clothing,	2 35
Hotels, &c.,	2 25
Playing Cards,	1 50
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	11
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	3
Collateral Descents,	12
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	50
Liquor Distillers,	29 50
Marriage Licenses,	65
Subjects Unlisted,	1 68
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	656 03

Gross Amount, \$ 2,530 37

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 5,814 57

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 62.—TRANSYLVANIA CO'TY.

G. W. WILSON, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	442	33
Town Property,		4	17
White Polls,		168	50
Colored Polls,		20	
Horses, Mules and other stock,			17
Agricultural Products,			15
Solvent Credits,		1	98
Watches,		3	26
Pleasure Carriages,		4	32
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c ,		1	13
Merchandize,		1	67
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		4	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		9	
Collateral Descents,		1	36
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		50	
Marriage Licenses,		29	45
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		9	50
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		222	54
Gross Amount,	\$	973	52

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,	\$	2,666	14
----------------------	----	-------	----

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 63.—UNION COUNTY.

J. J. HASTY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$ 1,027 08
Town Property,	49 74
White Polls,	281 13
Colored Polls,	17
Agricultural Products,	44
Solvent Credits,	37 29
Money,	18 80
Watches,	13 17
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	20
Pleasure Carriages,	32 32
Pleasure Horses,	80
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	2 63
Net Income,	10 75
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	17 55
Merchandise,	18 49
Stud Horses and Jackasses,	21
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,	23
Collateral Descents,	2 93
Circus Exhibitions,	20
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	100
Marriage Licenses,	87 40
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,	2 85
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,	6 18
Taxes Levied for State Convention,	541 69

Gross Amount,

\$ 2,332 44

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 12,002 43

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 64.—WARREN COUNTY. N. R. JONES, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 1,816.15; Town Property, 158.65,	\$	1,974 80
	White Polls, 252.50; colored do., 563.50,		816
	Wagons and other Farming Implements		96
	Household Furniture,		10 84
	Agricultural Products,		2 27
	Solvent Credits,		98 81
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares, 2.80; Money, 52.74,		55 54
	National Bank Shares,		1 09
	Watches, 60.42; Net Income, 23.88,		84 30
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		25 07
	Jewelry, 20c.; Pleasure Carriages, 61.09		61 29
	Pleasure Horses,		11 25
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		37 95
	Salaries and Fees,		45 91
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		736 60
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		100 58
	Gates across Highways,		10
	Merchandise, 147.01; Hotels, &c., 83c.,		147 84
	Commission Merchants,		32
	Ready-made Clothing,		69 21
	Playing Cards, 4.50; Billiard Tables, 50,		54 50
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		15
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		73
	Non-resident Horse and Mule Drivers.		63
	Marriage Licenses,		81
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		7
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		37 60
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,134 27
	Gross Amount,	\$	5,725 31
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	7,674 46

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868. No. 65.—WASHINGTON COUNTY.

J. M. BATEMAN, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	531 47
Town Property,		51 90
White Polls,		206
Colored Polls,		81 50
Agricultural Products,		09
Solvent Credits,		17 02
Money,		4 70
Watches,		13 17
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		2 24
Jewelry,		50
Pleasure Carriages,		11 55
Pleasure Horses,		30
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		3 90
Salaries and Fees,		20 25
Net Income,		3
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		109 75
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		34 25
Merchandise,		119 61
Commission Merchants,		15 81
Ready-made Clothing,		32 06
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		5
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		2
Marriage Licenses,		115 90
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		6 65
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		7 37
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		397 10

Gross Amount, \$ 1,793 09

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 4,214 38

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	No. 66.—WAYNE COUNTY.		
	J. C. RHODES, Sheriff.		
	<i>State Taxes.</i>		
	Land, 1,840.93; Town Property, 195.89	\$	2,036 82
	White Polls, 219.50; Colored Polls, 27,		246 50
	Wagons and other Farming implements		10
	Horses, Mules and other stock,		20
	Household Furniture,		10 10
	Agricultural Products,		03
	Solvent Credits,		48 06
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
	Shares 3.01; Money 3.63,		6 64
	Capital in any other Business,		80
	National Bank Shares,		05
	Watches, 36.80; Jewelry, 55 cts.,		37 35
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		3 65
	Pleasure Carriages, 36.45; do. Horses, 3,		39 45
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		14 30
	Salaries & fees 103.55; Net income 50.14		153 69
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		434 90
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		75 20
	Merchandise, 170.75; Hotels, &c. 28.50		199 25
	Commission Merchants,		7 87
	Ready-made Clothing,		50 10
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		18 75
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		62
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		15
	Concert and Musical Entertainments,		15
	Circus Exhib'ns, 40; Billiard Tables, 10		50
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		300
	Marriage Licenses,		194
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		62
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		44 60
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		1,036 92
	Gross Amount,	\$	5,148 48
	<i>County Taxes.</i>		
	All County Purposes,	\$	8,311 89

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 67.—WATAUGA COUNTY.

JOHN HORTON, Sheriff.

Land,	\$	387 76
Town Property,		3 50
White Polls,		240 50
Colored Polls,		8 50
Horses, Mules and other stock,		67
Household Furniture,		05
Agricultural Products,		7 79
Money,		63
Watches,		2 16
Salaries and Fees,		3
Merchandize,		9 14
Ready-made Clothing,		65
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		2 50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		1
Marriage Licenses,		25
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		3
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		205 30
Gross Amount,	\$	901 15

County Taxes.

All County Purposes,

\$ 2,892 51

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 68.—WILSON COUNTY.

J. M. WARREN, Tax Collector.

State Taxes.

Land, 1,120.24; Town Property, 159.45,	\$	1,279 69
White Polls, 307; Colored Polls, 174.50,		481 50
Wagons and other Farming Implements,		4 56
Household Furniture,		3 25
Agricultural Products,		1 35
Solvent Credits,		59 14
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road		
Shares, 9c; Money, 27.06,		27 15
Capital in any other Business,		6 25
Watches,		31 42
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		4 25
Pleasure Carriages,		42 40
Pleasure Horses,		1 25
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		18 38
Salaries and Fees,		12 87
Net Income,		42 81
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		155 90
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		75 85
Merchandize,		158 87
Commission Merchants,		70
Ready-made Clothing,		69 96
Playing Cards,		6
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		17 75
Auctioneers,		75
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		49
Circus Exhibitions,		20
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		200
Marriage Licenses,		112 05
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		687 49

Gross Amount,

\$ 3,571 59

County Taxes.

All County purposes,

\$ 6,377 63

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 69.—YADKIN COUNTY.

GEORGE NICKS, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	902	44
Town Property,		29	60
White Polls,		346	
Colored Polls,		36	50
Household Furniture,		1	40
Agricultural Products,		26	44
Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,		2	
Money,			78
Watches,		6	83
Gold and Silver Plated Ware,		2	88
Pleasure Carriages,		10	50
Pleasure Horses,		1	75
Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,		6	63
Salaries and Fees,		4	
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		25	
Merchandize,		10	49
Hotels, &c.,			87
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		9	
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		6	
Marriage Licenses,		45	
Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		8	
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		5	
Subjects Unlisted,		7	06
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		462	62

Gross Amount, \$ 1,956 79

County Taxes.

All County Purposes, \$ 5,962 76

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT E.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.

No. 70.—YANCEY COUNTY.

W. E. PERCY, Sheriff.

State Taxes.

Land,	\$	331	01
Town Property,		9	80
White Polls,		205	50
Colored Polls,		12	50
Wagons and other Farming implements			12
Horses, Mules and other stock,			49
Solvent Credits,		2	07
Money,			75
Watches,		3	15
Pleasure Carriages,			37
Purchases of Liquors made out of State,		15	
Purchases of Liquors made in the State,		22	05
Merchandize,		15	51
Ready-made Clothing,		1	87
Stud Horses and Jackasses,		12	50
Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		21	
Marriage Licenses,		23	80
Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		4	75
Taxes Levied for State Convention,		170	17

Gross Amount,	\$	852	41
---------------	----	-----	----

County Taxes,

All County Purposes,	\$	2,316	22
----------------------	----	-------	----

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT F,

Showing the Aggregate amount of State Taxes derived from the various subjects of Taxation in the State, as taken from such lists as are on file :

1868.	Land,	\$ 82,217 33
	Town Property,	7,407 95
	White Polls,	22,218 50
	Colored Polls,	7,933 50
	Wagons and other Farming implements	36 44
	Horses, Mules and other stock,	23 05
	Household Furniture,	172 24
	Agricultural Products,	168 50
	Solvent Credits,	4,037 60
	Public Bonds and Stocks and Rail Road Shares,	607 96
	Money,	1,138 99
	Ships, Boats, &c.,	59 58
	Capital in any other Business,	225 20
	National Bank Shares,	324 76
	Watches,	1,837 01
	Gold and Silver Plated Ware,	306 46
	Jewelry,	9 85
	Pleasure Carriages,	2,255 56
	Pleasure Horses,	116 76
	Harps, Pianos, Violins, &c.,	1,145 96
	Salaries and Fees,	1,648 04
	Net Income,	2,190 93
	Purchases of Liquors made out of State,	9,175 03
	Purchases of Liquors made in the State,	3,031 68
	Toll Gates, Ferries and Bridges,	163 70
	Gates across Highways,	210 50
	Merchandise,	7,060 26
	Commission Merchants,	265 53
	Ready-made Clothing,	1,778 13
	Hotels, &c.,	236 66
	Gas Companies,	101 51

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT F.—(CONTINUED.)

1868.	Brokers,	\$	405
	Playing Cards,		45
	Stud Horses and Jackasses,		770
	Auctioneers,		200 79
	Dirks, Pistols, &c.,		1,528 80
	Dead-heads on Rail Roads,		129 06
	Collateral Descents,		176 39
	Travelling Theatrical Companies,		20
	Concerts and Musical Entertainments,		40
	Circus Exhibitions,		912 50
	Itinerants for Amusements,		7 50
	Billiard Tables,		260
	Ten Pin Alleys,		27 50
	Livery Stables,		73
	Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,		5,537 50
	Liquor Distillers,		116 63
	Non-Resident Dentists and Daguerreo-		
	typists,		40
	Non-Resident Horse and Mule Drivers,		45 72
	Peddlers,		40
	Itinerant Liquor Sellers,		25
	Gypsies,		50
	Distress,		6 95
	Marriage Licenses,		7,159 30
	Mortgages, Deeds in Trust, &c.,		577 39
	Deeds for Conveyance of Real Estate,		829 94
	Subjects Unlisted,		147 78
	Arrears for Insolvents,		30 50
	Delinquents for 1866-'67,		274 41
	Taxes Levied for State Convention,		49,173 27
		\$	226,765 10

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT G,

Showing the number of White and Colored Polls in the several Counties in the State on which taxes were paid:

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Alamance,	782	262
Alexander,	445	26
Alleghany,	249	5
Anson,	541	
Ashe,	671	38
Beaufort,	509	61
Bertie,	575	344
Burke,	544	202
Cabarrus,	801	326
Catawba,	725	17
Caswell,	645	922
Caldwell,	499	77
Camden,	373	89
Chatham,	982	24
Cherokee,	514	13
Chowan,	375	96
Cleveland,	667	33
Clay,	248	7
Columbus,	555	293
Craven,	904	175
Currituck,	610	105
Davidson,	1,236	141
Davie,	656	281
Duplin,	786	470
Edgecombe,	917	1,394
Forsythe,	969	246
Franklin,	634	44
Gates,	416	83
Granville,	853	52

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT G.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Guilford,	1,355	466
Halifax,	107	
Harnett,	506	76
Hertford,	420	136
Hyde,	649	184
Iredell,	1,058	389
Jones,	318	213
Lenoir,	538	304
Lincoln,	551	213
Madison,	672	28
Martin,	559	313
McDowell,	451	86
Mecklenburg,	1,098	155
Mitchell,	248	22
Moore,	736	88
Montgomery,	452	182
Nash,	614	465
Northampton,	679	934
Orange,	1,051	557
Perquimans,	511	215
Person,	472	102
Polk,	187	55
Randolph,	1,321	280
Richmond,	401	336
Robeson,	947	677
Rockingham,	794	250
Rowan,	1,176	298
Rutherford,	692	199
Sampson,	893	570
Stanly,	383	111
Stokes,	616	187
Surry,	565	57
Transylvania,	337	40
Union,	716	34

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT G.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	WHITE POLLS.	COLORED POLLS.
Warren,	505	1,127
Washington,	412	163
Wayne,	439	54
Watauga,	481	17
Wilson,	614	349
Yadkin,	692	73
Yancey,	411	25

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

STATEMENT H,

Showing the number of Acres of Land, Valuation of Land, and the Aggregate Valuation of Real Estate of every County in the State, from which returns were received prior to September 30th, 1868 :

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUATION LAND.	VALUATION TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE VALUE REAL ESTATE.
Alamance,	250,467	\$ 1,364,335	\$ 44,227	\$ 1,408,562
Alexander,	151,100	635,100	23,550	658,650
Alleghany,	118,391	333,494		333,494
Anson,	298,228	1,474,695	64,375	1,539,070
Ashe,	245,675	622,514	18,225	640,739
Beaufort,	405,039	942,789	315,853	1,255,642
Bertie,	295,724	1,608,065	39,855	1,647,920
Burke,	191,953	781 19 3	95,650	876,848
Cabarrus,	227,850	1,691,708	138,268	1,829,976
Catawba,	241,802	1,421,926	31,332	1,453,258
Caswell,	253,337	2,210,509	137,200	2,347,709
Caldwell,	219,705	964,275	32,865	997,140
Camden,	115,608	533,556		533,556
Chatham,	480,048	1,949,209	61,848	2,011,057
Cherokee,	389,932	443,949	28,380	472,329
Chowan,	93,233	700,484	154,411	854,895
Cleveland,	329,771	975,470	89,081	1,064,551
Clay,	103,487	141,450	185	141,635
Columbus,	360,089	652,176	24,915	677,091
Craven,	418,328	634,724	640,700	1,275,424
Currituck,	128,906	545,797		545,797
Davidson,	358,343	1,899,040	114,122	2,013,162
Davie,	160,057	1,180,432	66,140	1,246,572
Duplin,	454,197	1,191,300	78,841	1,269,641
Edgecombe,	319,222	3,274,121	244,915	3,519,036
Forsyth,	206,609	1,208,090	331,615	1,539,705
Franklin,	255,943	1,322,306	151,635	1,474,001
Gates,	154,930	753,919	15,800	769,719
Granville,	424,050	2,975,125	284,547	3,259,672
Guilford,	403,205	2,175,653	371,705	2,547,358
Halifax,	364,146	2,741,107	221,229	2,962,336
Harnett,	329,461	646,965	10,210	657,175

Year ending September 30th, 1868.

STATEMENT H.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	NO. ACRES LAND.	VALUATION LAND.	VALUATION TOWN PROPERTY.	AGGREGATE REAL ESTATE.
Hertford,	189,078	\$ 981,825	\$ 149,904	\$ 1,131,729
Hyde,	141,077	888,242		888,242
Iredell,	358,473	1,676,674	163,785	1,840,459
Jones,	202,932	696,510	18,750	715,260
Lenoir,	212,897	1,141,283	130,565	1,271,848
Lincoln,	151,403	1,062,658	156,948	1,219,606
Madison,	209,366	358,220	6,910	365,130
Martin,	223,627	1,071,101	126,015	1,197,116
McDowell,	209,932	721,634	15,542	737,176
Mecklenburg,	300,225	1,967,663	731,480	2,702,143
Mitchell,	184,284	242,189	1,139	243,328
Moore,	480,200	967,425	20,315	987,740
Montgomery,	282,099	534,331	8,625	542,956
Nash,	309,408	1,435,336	12,510	1,447,846
Northampton,	316,419	2,087,152	36,610	2,123,762
Orange,	357,095	2,050,798	334,332	2,385,180
Perquimans,	135,963	947,794	46,893	994,687
Person,	219,759	1,308,550	22,750	1,331,300
Polk,	192,674	460,525	13,218	473,743
Randolph,	459,479	1,744,675	55,183	1,799,858
Richmond,	368,107	1,038,080	20,845	1,058,925
Robeson,	570,123	1,401,013	49,605	1,450,618
Rockingham,	325,319	1,948,066	54,854	2,002,920
Rowan,	306,543	1,990,437	478,270	2,468,707
Rutherford,	295,675	1,041,015	75,400	1,116,415
Sampson,	487,106	1,436,007	79,787	1,515,794
Stanly,	223,331	521,732	11,130	532,862
Stokes,	249,651	935,775	25,835	961,610
Surry,	292,439	1,135,190	53,795	1,188,985
Transylvania,	154,952	442,334	4,176	446,510
Union,	343,009	1,029,474	49,745	1,079,219
Warren,	298,158	1,816,154	158,650	1,974,804
Washington,	163,392	531,480	51,905	583,385
Wayne,	314,521	1,863,002	186,893	2,049,895
Watauga,	190,174	387,761	3,505	391,266
Wilson,	203,705	1,120,235	159,455	1,279,690
Yadkin,	195,789	895,431	29,606	925,037
Yancey,	161,714	331,015	9,800	340,815
	\$ 19,029,034	\$ 82,204,267	\$ 7,386,019	\$ 89,590,286

1770-1771

1771-1772



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901

BY THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

100-100-100

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1900

The Commission on the
General Land Office
has the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of the report
of the Commissioner of the
General Land Office for the
year 1900.

The report of the
Commissioner of the
General Land Office for the
year 1900 is a valuable
contribution to the
knowledge of the
General Land Office
and its operations.

The report of the
Commissioner of the
General Land Office for the
year 1900 is a valuable
contribution to the
knowledge of the
General Land Office
and its operations.
It contains a detailed
account of the work
done during the year
and a statement of the
resources of the
General Land Office.
The report is well
written and contains
much valuable
information.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE
SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO INQUIRE INTO
THE FACTS ATTENDING THE PURCHASE OF THE
SITE FOR THE PENITENTIARY.

To the Senate of North Carolina :

The Committee appointed under a Senate resolution bearing date Dec. 18th, 1868, to inquire into the facts attending the purchase of a site for a Penitentiary, would submit the following report :

For the purpose of obtaining satisfactory results, the Committee deemed it expedient to make personal inspection of the site and lands purchased for the Penitentiary. This determination involved what, in the end, proved to be somewhat of an exploring expedition that required time and considerable effort to find and reach this partially unknown region.

"The site," in the vicinity of Lockville, was first visited. This contains twenty-five acres on Deep River above Lockville, between the Lockville and the Rives' Dams. It is a square plat of ground fronting on the river at an average distance of one hundred feet from the water. The ground rises rapidly from the river until it reaches an elevation of nearly one hundred feet above the water level of the dam, and is intersected by several deep ravines, as will be evident as described on a map presented with this report. On the south-west corner of this plat, near the river, over two ravines, it is contemplated to erect the Penitentiary. The water power at this point on the river, and conveyed to the State, is very fine and equal

to any demand for machinery. The water will have to be conveyed from Rives' dam about one thousand yards, through an aqueduct or flume, as the nature of the intervening ground will not admit of a canal, except between the site and the river where the ground will have to be erected to the depth of twenty or twenty-five feet. To make this aqueduct of solid masonry for this distance will be enormously expensive; to build it of wood will give it a temporary character, and always requiring repairs. The probable cost of a wooden flume would be from six thousand to ten thousand dollars.

On the river above this site is an excellent building material, sand-stone, at a distance of sixteen miles; at a distance of ten miles abundant coal can be had on the bank of the river. Below this site, at a distance of twelve miles, iron ore is found, and still lower at a distance of fourteen miles, a fine quarry of granite is found. In order to convey this material to the site of the proposed Penitentiary, the dams and locks on the river will have to be repaired by the State or await their repair by the Deep River Manufacturing Company.

To level the ground for the foundation of the Penitentiary, would cost probably three thousand dollars; and the Committee believe that, owing to the very uneven nature of the ground, the expense of erecting the surrounding wall would be very great. After examining the site, visiting the coal and sand stone region, they next visited the eight thousand acres of land purchased by the Penitentiary Committee for the use of that Institution. The nearest point on this land is perhaps ten miles down the river from "the site." For this land the State paid \$12.50 per acre. The Committee passed over this land several miles, and saw as much of it as their time and the weather permitted.

Of the eight thousand acres, six thousand six hundred and fifty acres are what may be styled *pine barren*. Although the Committee passed over what *may* be this land several miles, yet it is now a matter of doubt with them. This land has no *marketable value* aside from the timber. The growth upon it

is almost entirely pine. At the nearest point this tract lies about three miles from the river, and at the farthest perhaps ten miles. The timber on this land is almost all worn out turpentine timber. The ton timber has all been cut off from it probably. It is so inaccessible to, and remote from, market that it will not pay to convert it into lumber. It would probably not sell for ten cents per acre, and so worthless was it, in the judgment of its former owner, that he was about to parcel it out in small tracts and convey it as a gift to freedmen, so as to get rid of paying the very small tax there was on it, when it was sold to J. M. Heck, Esq., by being attached to other tracts, for sixty cents per acre. No one of the Committee, who made the purchase for the State, were ever on this tract of six thousand, six hundred and fifty acres, for which they paid eighty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Another thousand of this eight thousand acres is separated several miles from the tract just mentioned, and is known as the McCoy mill tract, including a small tract called the "Spivy" tract. A small part of this tract that the Committee saw, has *some* value as farming land. On it, is a mill seat on a small stream that would afford water to drive a grist mill *part of the year*. It is supposed that there is mineral ore on this tract, but of its value, the Committee have no means of testifying. It also boasts of a mineral spring where the convicts, it is supposed might *pleasantly* enjoy "the heated term," provided the State should put up comfortable buildings, but it is not asserted that they were purchased with this view. It is possible that the Chairman of the Committee saw some part of this tract. For this one thousand acres, the McCoys had paid to them three thousand dollars. The Committee paid twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

The remaining three hundred and fifty acres, is the Dougless tract and is the part of all the eight thousand acres that reaches to the Cape Fear River, and this only to an extent of about one hundred and fifty yards. On this is the mine of iron ore so much talked of. It is not opened to any extent. The

ore *is said to be* of the best quality. Of its extent no one knows. The land adjoining and containing part of the bank was recently bought for eight hundred dollars. Whether this property has great value or not depends on time and labor. For it, Col. Heck paid five thousand dollars, the Committee who purchased for the State, paid four thousand five hundred dollars only. Colonel Harris examined the mine and was pleased with the specimen of ore, and so reported to this Committee. On none of this eight thousand acres could the Committee learn of any granite. And there is no evidence that the State is owner of a quarry of it. There is however, a quarry near the Northington dam about two miles further down the river.

It is now proposed somewhat further to consider the degree of knowledge the Committee possessed themselves of in regard to the purchase they made. No doubt the Committee are of the opinion that they presented only well established facts as it respects the lands now conveyed to the State. And so far as their own personal observation extends, there is no disposition to gainsay their statements, however much this Committee may differ from their judgments as to value and adaptedness. The intended site was carefully examined by all the Committee, and so far as it respects the extent and value of the water power, there is no difference of opinion.

Of the eight thousand acres the information that is imparted is very incorrect, and is only the result of hearsay, as only Colonel Harris of the Committee ever has been near it and he, as before stated, only on a very small part of it, and even then must have been misled by the information he received. The report on page six leaves the impression, that the eight thousand acres form *one* compact tract, and such was the view of Col. Harris in its purchase. It is said to be "on Deep River and contiguous to Buck Horn Falls." The fact is, that the land at one point for about one hundred yards only lies on the River—Cape Fear River and not Deep River—for it is ten miles below the junction of Deep and Haw Rivers, and it is two

miles below Buck Horn Falls, and the land is in two parcels and several miles intervening.

It is also said of *this* land that it is fertile and well adapted to the usual crops—"The land itself, apart from its minerals and water powers, will, in a short time, doubtless, sell for agricultural purposes alone for double the price agreed to be paid by your Committee,"—pp. 6 and 8. This, so far as the six thousand six hundred and fifty acre parcel is concerned, is an entire mistake. It is valueless for farming purposes as will be testified by a member of the Senate residing near it and never will probably sell for *twenty-five dollars* per acre. There is but a small part of the remaining one thousand five hundred acres that has any value in this respect, and the State will never pay much of her public debt by this speculation in farming lands.

Also, it is said on *this* place, viz: the eight thousand acres, "is an abundance of granite, and a large quarry of granite immediately on the banks of the river, which can be easily quarried, placed on boats and carried by water within the walls of the Penitentiary." No one with whom we conversed, and we enquired of the former owners, knew anything of granite on this land *on* the river or remote from it. As said before, there is excellent granite two miles below on the river—not on the State's land—and the impression made on Col. Harris' mind was, that it was on the tract he was negotiating for, he supposing it to extend some distance down the river. The granite he brought to Raleigh as a specimen, came from this Northington quarry. Mr. Downing also testifies that this specimen of granite was said to come from a quarry on the land purchased.

There also appears to be a want of certainty, to say the least, as it regards what was to be secured for the State by them in the contract they made with parties for their lands, water-rights, etc. There is no purpose whatever to represent the Committee as acting wrongfully in this, but simply to state a fact that there is not *secured* to the State what was intended.

There is really an uncertainty in the minds of the Com-

mittee, so far as examined, as to whom it was they negotiated with, or in what relation he stood to the land. The report does not state of whom the land, etc., was purchased. It would be supposed that it was one party that negotiated for the whole sale. However, the assignors are two parties, and one of them is not named as a party presenting claims. The site is conveyed by the Deep River Manufacturing Company—the eight thousand acres of land by D. J. Pruyn. Col. Harris testifies that he did not know that Pruyn was to convey but supposed that others were concerned in it. Mr. Lassiter testifies, “I think Pruyn made the offer as an agent.” Mr. Downing testifies, “It is hard to say of whom we purchased. The Committee bought of Mr. Pruyn *either* as agent or owner.”

Mr. Pruyn himself testifies that he was not the owner in fee when he negotiated but had, by a *verbal* contract, bought the land on the condition that he could sell it. It seems also that even the Deep River Manufacturing Company had no deeds when the negotiation was going on, and the committee did not know that when they paid twelve dollars and fifty cents per acre for the eight thousand acres, ²Mr. Pruyn paid seven dollars, and that the Deep River Manufacturing Company paid less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre for the same land at about the same time, and that the titles from McCoy and Douglas to Deep River Manufacturing Company, and from the latter to Pruyn, and from Pruyn to the State, are all of nearly the same date, and that part, perhaps the better part of the iron ore bank, was bought after the purchase with nearly one hundred acres of land for eight hundred dollars by the Deep River Manufacturing Company. The deed from the Deep River Manufacturing Company for the site does not secure such right to the State as the committee deemed it would. It does not grant “an unrestricted and unembarrassed water power,” but one *greatly* restricted. It does not covenant that “a branch Rail Road shall terminate at the door of the Penitentiary,” and there does not exist any contract to this effect that can be enforced. Much is said of “river navigation” and

“locks and dams.” These are all the property of the Deep River Manufacturing Company so far as the State may need them for the Penitentiary. The deed does not agree that if the State will repair the Rives’ lock and dam that no toll will be charged at that dam, and it so happens that this is the only work that will never be used by the State when going up or down. It will cost the State six thousand dollars to prepare the river to get *up* to the coal and sandstone for building—to get down to the river on that fine farming land and that so well timbered with pine, hickory etc., the Committee has no data by which to estimate the cost, as the Buckhorn dams and locks are greatly damaged.

Mr. Downing testifies—“I insisted on unlimited water power and a rail road runing to or into the Penitentiary. The Company gave us power to raise the Rives’ dam as high as we pleased, and if the State repairs all the river dams and locks she is never to pay tolls.” There is yet one item of the report to which we would refer. That is the estimated value of the site as deducted from the one hundred thousand dollars. The deed for the site sells it at a nominal price of one dollar. The Deep River Manufacturing Company *did not* sell and so insist. It was accepted as a donation before even the Committee on the Penitentiary heard of the eight thousand acres. Neither is it correct to say that only sixty-five thousand dollars were paid, that may be all the bonds now sell for, but the people of the State know that they were to be given at par value—that they must pay interest on one hundred thousand dollars, and when the bonds become due pay all of one hundred thousand dollars.

We must not neglect to call the attention of the Senate to the peculiar nature of the title to the six thousand six hundred and fifty acres of land in Harnett County. It is simply some or any part of ten or fifteen thousand acres of land that may be fixed by arbitrators. It is not between Summerville and Neil McCoy’s. It is not bounded by the lands of Neil McCoy, Esq. It does not include part of a five thousand acre survey, and a three thousand acre survey patented by the late

Jno. Gray Blount, but part of a five thousand eight hundred acre survey patented by — Allison, and a six thousand acre survey, patented by the late Jno. Grey Blount. How this, if at all, effects the title, is not for the Committee to say.

It may be proper to state that eminent counsel hold the titles back of those held by the State to be good. It is not part of the duty of the Committee to construe the statute appointing the Penitentiary Committee and granting it power to select a site for a Penitentiary, etc., and they have no purpose to undertake the work. Neither would we attempt to value the iron ore of the Douglas farm, but the Committee hold it to be of no value to the State, and never can be worked with profit by the State. If it was the State's purpose to make iron, the Penitentiary should have been located at Buck Horn Falls, convenient, in some degree, to the ore and to the valuable pine forest owned by her at the cost of twelve dollars and fifty cents per acre.

The Committee are profoundly impressed with the value of the water power near Lockville, are satisfied that if it be the purpose of the State to use machinery and engage in manufactures with the convicts, no better place can be found than Deep River. It is true they would not select the existing site, for they deem several other places more advantageously situated than this, and where the erection of a Penitentiary would not be so costly.

It is proposed by the parties making the deeds, that they will now conform them to what is held to be the contract on which they were based. The Committee would yet call the attention of the Senate to the very needlessly expensive character of the stockade that is being erected on the site. There can be no earthly use for the timber when no longer needed for its present purpose—it is needlessly heavy, and the expense to the State will be eighteen thousand or twenty thousand dollars, when a stockade costing from six thousand to eight thousand dollars, or perhaps less, would, in the judgment of all practical men, have been amply sufficient.

We forgot to say that the deed for the site bears date December 2, 1868, and has no explicit warranty, and the liabilities and obligations all rest on the State. The deed for the eight thousand acres of land bears date Dec. 3, 1868. The Committee on the Penitentiary gave the order on the Treasurer for the bonds November 10th, and they were paid Nov. 30th, 1868. Of the price, the Deep River Manufacturing Company received fifty-six thousand dollars, and D. J. Prayn forty-four thousand dollars.

We will now permit the Senate to draw their own conclusions. There has been an effort on the part of the Committee to get the truth and so state it. That the State is deeply wronged, we are satisfied; that the Committee on the Penitentiary were imposed upon by parties who cared only to make a good thing out of the State, is equally true. We may be suffered to recommend to the Senate, so soon as possible, to dispose of the eight thousand acres of land, determine permanently the site of the Penitentiary, simplify the agency by which to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and realize the hopes of the people. Ask the co-operation of the House to this purpose, and in the beneficent and economical results of this great Institution, the people will soon forget the trials and wrongs that beset its inception.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. WELKER,
W. L. LOVE,
SILAS BURNS.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

NORTH CAROLINA, }
WAKE COUNTY. }

This deed made by the Deep River Manufacturing Company, to the State of North Carolina, this December 2d, 1868, in pursuance of a contract heretofore made, witnesseth :

That said Deep River Manufacturing Company, in consideration of one dollar paid to it, and as a site for a Penitentiary, bargain and sell unto the State of North Carolina and its assigns, a tract of land in Chatham County, in and near Lockville, on Deep River : beginning at a small branch or gully a few feet below the head dam, called Lockville Dam, at the upper end of the race or canal, and at the Lockville Mills, thence running up the Deep River on a line fifty feet from the water's edge, and back from the river perpendicularly thereto, thence parallel to the line above mentioned, or fifty feet from the water's edge, then perpendicular to the preceding line, so as to make a square of twenty-five acres, together with the appurtenances thereto annexed.

And the said Deep River Manufacturing Company further bargain, sell and convey to the State for the consideration aforesaid, a sufficient quantity of water power from the upper or Rives' Dam, to supply the Penitentiary and such works as may be needed therein to employ the labor of the convicts, on the express condition that such power shall not be assigned by the State, and that the State shall keep in good repair the dam and lock of Rives' Dam, it being agreed that the State

shall not be charged tolls for the use of said lock, as long as these conditions shall be complied with.

To have and to hold to the said State, all of the property and rights above mentioned, for the purpose of building a Penitentiary there, it being agreed that if the State shall determine not to locate the Penitentiary on said land, or in case the same shall not be commenced before the 1st day of January, 1871, or, after being commenced, shall, at any time, be abandoned for the space of two years, then said property and rights are to revert to the above named grantors.

In testimony whereof, the President of the said Deep River Manufacturing Company, and Geo. W. Swepson and A. B. Andrews, Directors and Stockholders of said Company, have hereunto affixed their seals, and the corporate seal of said Company.

J. M. HECK, President, [SEAL.]

(Signed) GEO. W. SWEPSON, Stockholder, [SEAL.]

A. B. ANDREWS, [SEAL.]

[CORPORATION SEAL.]

Attest: V. BALLARD.

(B.)

This Indenture, made the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, by and between David J. Pruyn, of the County of Wake, in this State of North Carolina, of the one part, and the said the State of North Carolina, of the other part, WITNESSETH, that the said David J. Pruyn, for and in consideration of the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, to him paid by the said State, at and before the execution of this deed, the receipt of which he doth hereby acknowledge as having been paid in the bonds of said State, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; has bargained and sold, and by these presents doth bargain and sell, alien and convey, unto the said the State of North Carolina, the following described tracts of lands, situate in said State, to-wit :

First. The Nathan-Douglas property, on Cape Fear River and Danly's Creek, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, lying in Harnett County, bounded on the west by N. and J. W. McCoy's land, on the South by Yearby Thomas's land and J. W. McNeil's land, lately the land of the Deep River Manufacturing Company, on the east by the same, and the Cape Fear River, on the north by the lands of William Underwood and Alex. Gilerist, including the residence of the said Nathan Douglas, "Ivan Hill," or "Mineral Hill," it being the land purchased (in part) by said Douglas from John Drake, (see the records of Cumberland and Harnett Counties.)

The second tract, in the Counties of Harnett and Moore, including the land devised by Neill McCoy, deceased, to M. M. McCoy, and by him conveyed to Malcom McCoy, and by him to Neill McCoy and John W. McCoy, and a tract known as the "Spivey" tract, which was conveyed by A. B. Horton, administrator of M. Spivey, to John W. McCoy, including the land known as the "Mill" tract, and also the tract known as the "Mineral Spring" tract, containing, by estimation, one thousand acres, as the references to the first named tract, to the records of Cumberland County, and to the Spivey land, and to the records of Harnett County, will more fully appear.

Third tract of land, six thousand six hundred and fifty acres of the following described tracts of land in the Counties of Harnett and Moore, lying on both sides of the old road between Summerville, and Neill McCoy's land, in Moore County, bounded by the lands of Neill McCoy, Esq., those belonging to the estate of Murdock McLeod, deceased, James L. Harrington, Neill McCoy, jr., the Bethea lands, James M. Turner and the lands of the estate of Nathan Buckhorn and others, including a part of a five thousand acre survey, and a three thousand acre survey, patented by the late John Gray Blount, and conveyed by William B. Rodman and others to Neill McCoy and John W. McCoy: Also six hundred and fifty acres, patented by the said John W. McCoy. Also, a piece patented

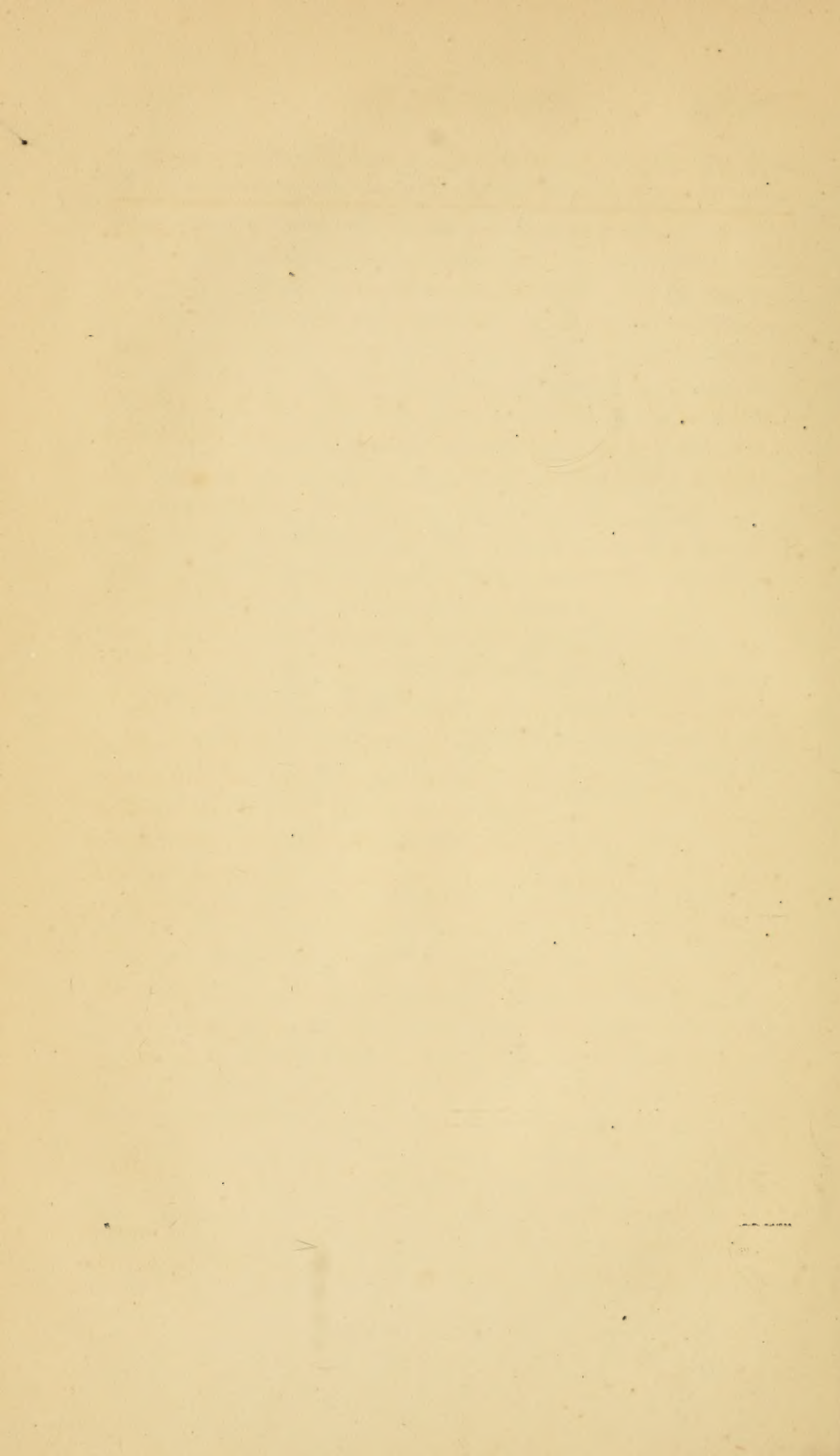
by the said Jas. L. Harrington and John Harrington and Neill McNeill, and Hector McNeill and others, and by them conveyed to the said Neill McCoy and John W. McCoy,—all which said tracts, containing, by estimation, ten thousand acres, as appears on the records of Cumberland and Harnett Counties, the said six thousand six hundred and fifty acres to be hereafter surveyed and laid off, if the parties cannot agree, by arbitration, to be chosen by each respectively. To have and to hold the said lands and premises, and every part thereof, and all and every appurtenance on or thereunto properly belonging and appertaining, unto the said the State of North Carolina. And the said David J. Pruyn, for himself and his heirs, the said land and premises, unto the said State of North Carolina will forever warrant and defend by these presents against the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever. In witness whereof the said David J. Pruyn has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

(Signed)

D. J. PRUYN, [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }

V. BALLARD.



Ordered to be Printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC WORKS TRANSMITTING PROPOSITION FROM S. ADAMS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SUP. OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Raleigh, January 13th, 1869.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor of North Carolina :

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will please find communication from Mr. S. Adams, Superintendent of Iron Works at Richmond. As there appears to be dissatisfaction in regard to the eight thousand acres of lands purchased, would it not be well to lay the paper before the Legislature for its consideration, &c.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. HARRIS,

Supt. Pub. Works.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11th, 1869.

COL. C. L. HARRIS, *Supt. Pub. Works :*

SIR:—I came here from Richmond, Virginia, in the interest of a Company which is about to be organized, for the purpose

of making Rail Road iron and steel on Deep River in this State. We hoped we would be able to make a contract with the State of North Carolina for pig iron and blooms manufactured at their Penitentiary at Lockville, as by my proposition heretofore submitted to the Governor, or in the event we could not do that, we would be willing to hire a portion of the convicts at a fair price for convict labor, and take from the State the Douglas iron mines and charcoal lands, purchased in connection therewith, (8,000 acres,) at one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000,) payable in bonds of your State at par. As there seems to be no one authorized to make the arrangement, or sell the land, we will postpone the matter for the action of your Legislature; but we will take the land at the price named, provided we can make a fair arrangement with the State and Deep River Manufacturing Company for the use of one hundred or one hundred and fifty horse power of the surplus water from Rives' dam, to be taken by my Company at the lower end of the Penitentiary lot. I suppose there will be no trouble in arranging for the water power, as it is very extensive, but it is important for us to arrange this matter fully, as I am well acquainted with the river in that neighborhood, (having been connected with the Endor Iron Works,) and I know of no other power on the river that is free from back water and consequently suitable for iron manufacturing; besides, it is very important to have the works immediately on the Rail Road, and we have been informed that a switch will be put in the inside of the Penitentiary which would have to pass through the lot we propose to use.

Being a stranger, I will arrange with the banks here to pay the bonds in case my proposition is accepted; and herewith hand you a statement showing that one-half of the amount has been provided for, and the remainder will be deposited, if desired, or paid for the acceptance of the proposition.

Very sincerely yours,

S. ADAMS.

BANKING HOUSE OF JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C., January 9th, 1869.

We hereby certify that Mr. Salmon Adams, of Richmond, Virginia, has arranged with us for the payment of fifty thousand dollars in the bonds of the State of North Carolina at par, provided his proposition to the State of North Carolina is accepted and arranged.

JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

RALEIGH, January 23d, 1869.

*To the Honorable, the Speaker of the House, and
the Honorable, the President of the Senate :*

GENTLEMEN :—Your Committee submit herewith the testimony they have taken. They would report that several persons who have been summoned as witnesses, have failed to appear. Your Committee would respectfully beg to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

L. G. ESTES, *Chm'n Committee.*

W. H. S. SWEET,

GEO. A. GRAHAM,

J. W. BOWMAN,

A. C. WISWALL,

JNO. GATLIN,

SAMUEL FORKNER.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of your Committee, deem it proper to state in connection with Senator Robbins' case, that

Mr. Stephens was summoned at the request of that Senator, who had previously (on Monday, the 18th instant,) submitted a voluntary statement of the transaction, which is fully corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Stephens; further, that they regard the transaction as an inadvertence on the part of Senator Robbins, and in this opinion acquit him of intentional wrong.

L. G. ESTES,
W. H. S. SWEET,
JNO. GATLING,
J. W. BOWMAN.

EVIDENCE.

SATURDAY, January 9th, 1869.

Evidence of Mr. D. A. Jenkins.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you Treasurer of the State?

Answer. I am.

Question by Mr. Sweet. By an ordinance of the Convention which was ratified March 11th, 1868, a loan of \$1,200,000 was authorized to the Chatham Rail Road Company; has there been any exchange of bonds for that amount made by you?

Answer. Yes, the exchange has taken place.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Before you parted with the State bonds, did you receive the bonds of the Chatham Rail Road Company?

Answer. I did not, personally, but my chief clerk did, who stated it was all right.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you any personal knowledge that you have received the bonds of the Chatham Rail Road Company?

Answer. I have not personally examined them, but my chief clerk has a batch of bonds that he states to be them, and receipts have passed both ways.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you at the time you issued the State bonds receive from the Chatham Rail Road Company, a mortgage on all their property, as security?

Answer. Yes, after some delay, as the documents had to be examined by the lawyers. Some delay also occurred in the exchange of bonds owing to their difference in amount, ours being for \$1,000 each, and theirs for \$10,000.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Was this mortgage registered in the Counties of Chatham and Wake before you parted with the State bonds, in accordance with the ordinance, and what evidence have you to show that such was the case?

Answer. Yes, I believe it was, but am not sure. On one occasion (after Mr. Bain, my chief clerk, had delivered half the bonds,) I saw the mortgage, which was not then registered, and I had the bonds already delivered brought back until it should be duly done. It was either on account of its not being registered, or because the stamps were insufficient, that I had the bonds brought back.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Does it appear by your records, that the mortgage in question has been registered in Wake and Chatham Counties?

Answer. Yes.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Has the mortgage any revenue stamps on it?

Answer. No.

Question by Mr. Estes. Did you submit the first mortgage to the Attorney General for his opinion as to whether stamps were necessary?

Answer. I did.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you not know that the revenue law requires stamps?

Answer. I am not lawyer enough to know.

Question by Mr. Sweet. In the absence of such knowledge, why did you not appeal to the officers of the Internal Revenue in so important a matter?

Answer. I took the opinion of my predecessor in office, Mr. Battle, who I thought knew all about it.

Question by Mr. Estes. Who do you think would be the proper person for you to apply to for information in such a case?

Answer. The Attorney General, I think.

Question by Mr. Estes. Did the Attorney General say that the mortgage did not require revenue stamps?

Answer. Yes.

MONDAY, January 11th, 1869.

Mr. Jenkins' Examination continued.

Question by Mr. Sweet. By ordinance of the Convention, ratified 11th March, 1868, you were authorized and directed, upon certain conditions to issue \$150,000 of State bonds to the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company; has exchange of bonds to that amount taken place?

Answer. I do not know.

Question by Mr. Sweet. By act of the Assembly, ratified 17th of August, 1868, you were authorized and directed to issue to the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company, upon certain conditions, the bonds of the State to the amount of \$300,000; has an exchange of bonds taken place in pursuance of that act?

Answer. Yes.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Prior to this exchange of bonds, had you any evidence, and if so what evidence, that the Road had been put under contract?

Answer. I was informed by my chief clerk and by my counsel, Mr. Battle, that the forms of law had been complied with before the bonds were exchanged.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you willing to swear that to your own personal knowledge, the works of the Rail Road had been contracted for when you exchanged the bonds?

Answer. I have an impression that the forms of law had been complied with, but without reference to the records, cannot give the details.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you received a mortgage upon the property of the Company to secure the payment of the bonds?

Answer. I have.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did the bonds and the mortgage received by you from the Company, contain the requisite revenue stamps?

Answer. There were none on either. I took a note for the

amount of the stamps, pending my getting an opinion from the Attorney General.

Question by Mr. Sweet. By act of the General Assembly, ratified 15th August, 1868, you were authorized and directed, upon certain conditions, to issue \$2,000,000 of the bonds of the State to the Chatham Rail Road Company; has any exchange of bonds taken place under this act?

Answer. The exchange has taken place.

Question by Mr. Sweet. At what time did the exchange take place?

Answer. It was either on the evening of the 19th or the morning of the 20th October, 1868.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you receive a mortgage upon the property of the Chatham Rail Road Company to secure the payment of the bonds of the State?

Answer. My clerk received it as I was making preparations to go home.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did the bonds and the accompanying mortgage contain any revenue stamps?

Answer. No.

Question by Mr. Estes. Did you have the opinion of the Attorney General at that time?

Answer. Not officially, but verbally.

Question by Mr. Estes. When did you receive the opinion of the Attorney General?

Answer. About a month afterwards.

Question by Mr. Estes. When you had the opinion verbally, had you any understanding that you were to have it officially?

Answer. I had not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you part with the bonds of the State before the said mortgage was registered in the office of the Secretary of State?

Answer. I understood it was in process of being done, as it had gone to the Secretary of State's office, and my information was, that it would be ready in about half an hour.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you have any conversation with the Secretary of State, after you had exchanged bonds with the said Company, in regard to the registration of this mortgage?

Answer. I had on one occasion.

Question by Mr. Sweet. What was said in regard to this mortgage?

Answer. I learnt from my clerks on my return, that the mortgage had not been registered.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did the Secretary of State give you any reason for not having registered the mortgage?

Answer. I do not remember what his reason was, whether from want of stamps or because of some other reason.

Question by Mr. Sweet. This mortgage was obliged to cover all the property of the Company, real or personal, between the intersection of the Chatham Rail Road with the Western Rail Road and the South Carolina State line; before parting with the bonds and accepting that mortgage, did you require the officers of the Chatham Rail Road Company to satisfy you, that they owned at least some property between those two points?

Answer. I do not know what the act requires, at this time, without referring. In the delivery of the bonds I acted in compliance with the advice of my legal adviser, through my chief clerk. I do not recollect if I required the officers of the Rail Road to satisfy me of their having that property.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you sold at par any part, and if so, what part of the \$200,000 in bonds of the State, authorized to be issued by act of the General Assembly, ratified the 24th day of August, 1868?

Answer. Yes, \$100,000 has been sold at par.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you willing to swear that they were sold at par and not bartered?

Answer. There was no barter about it. There was a requisition made on me for \$100,000—I may be mistaken—but it may have been for \$100,000 of bonds at par. I first

gave my certificate for them and after took up my certificates and issued bonds.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you report to this General Assembly during its first session, a want of funds in the Treasury?

Answer. There was a deficiency but I did not report it.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you understand such deficiency to have been the occasion of the passage of the joint resolution authorizing and directing you to negotiate a temporary loan not exceeding \$100,000, for ninety days at a legal rate of interest?

Answer. I do.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did Captain Pruyn, before you negotiated this loan, and while the General Assembly was in session, have any conversation with you about discounting the warrants of members of the General Assembly?

Answer. Pruyn talked to me about making some money, but I do not remember the language, specially at this time. I think, though, that the spirit of the language we had was about certificates, as members were pretty hard up and would be willing to pay something to get it.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did Captain Pruyn say any thing to you about opening an office for the purpose of shaving these warrants?

Answer. He did not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you not know that Captain Pruyn, for a time, occupied a room off the Senate gallery, in which he proposed to discount the warrants of members of the Assembly?

Answer. No, I do not. I paid Captain Pruyn money due to certain members of the Assembly and received satisfactory vouchers.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Was the money paid to Captain Pruyn before or after the negotiation of the loan of one hundred thousand dollars?

Answer. It was before I negotiated the temporary loan.

TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869.

Mr. D. A. Jenkins' Evidence continued.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have the bonds to the amount of \$150,000, authorized to be issued to the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company by an ordinance of the Convention, ratified March 11th, 1868, been exchanged for bonds of the Company?

Answer. They have not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. By whose authority did you pay out the \$100,000 of the Penitentiary money?

Answer. I paid it on the orders I here produce.

[COPIES.]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Raleigh, November 10th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *State Treasurer*:

Dear Sir:—You will please pay to the order of D. J. Pruyn forty-four thousand dollars (\$44,000) in State bonds (at par) to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the 12th day of August, 1868.

(Signed,)

C. L. HARRIS, *Chm'n*
and Supt. Pub. Works,
R. W. LASSITER,
HUGH DOWNING,
JOHN A. HYMAN,
J. H. RENFROW,

Committee.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

Approved in accordance with section 10 of "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary."

(Signed,)

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

\$56,000 of Penitentiary bonds were transferred to Col. J. M. Heck on a similar requisition.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you advanced any money to the contractor for building the stockade?

Answer. Yes, \$5,000, and he has been to me for more: it was paid to Mr. Thompson.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you take any security from him for the money advanced?

Answer. I do not know that I did, but I did it under a requisition from the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, approved by the Governor.

Evidence of Col. Robert H. Cowan.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company?

Answer. I am.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Was that Company interested in the passage of any measure through the Constitutional Convention?

Mr. Estes objected to the above question.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you know of any person having paid, or promised to pay, any money or its equivalent to any delegate in the Convention for his vote or influence in securing the passage of any ordinance through the Constitutional Convention?

Answer. Not of my own knowledge.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you any reason to believe that any ordinance of the Constitutional Convention of 1868

was mutilated after its passage by striking out any one or more of its provisions?

Answer. No.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you any reason to believe that any officer of the Constitutional Convention of 1868 received, or was promised, ten thousand dollars, or any other sum of money, for his certain service during the session of said Convention?

Answer. No.

Evidence of Mr. Daniel Klein.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Were you interested in the passage of an act entitled "An act concerning inspectors for the City of Wilmington," ratified July 27th, 1868?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you any reason to believe that money or other consideration was given to any member of the General Assembly for his vote or influence in favor of the passage of said act?

Answer. I have not.

Evidence of Mr. David E. Bunting.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Were you interested in the passage of an act entitled "An act concerning inspectors for the City of Wilmington," ratified July 27th, 1868?

Answer. Not at all.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you any reason to believe that any money or other consideration was given to any member of this General Assembly for his vote or influence in favor of the passage of said act?

Answer. None except from hearsay.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you heard any one say that he knew that money was paid to any member of this General Assembly for his vote or his influence in favor of the passage of said act?

Answer. I heard a man say so, but I do not know his name, that eight thousand dollars were brought up from the City of Wilmington for that purpose.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you been an inspector in Wilmington?

Answer. I have been for eight years an inspector of provisions and forage?

Question by Mr. Sweet. What, in your judgment, is the aggregate value of the inspectorships created by said act?

Answer. In my judgment, they would be worth thirty thousand dollars a year, at least.

Question by Chairman. How many men are employed in the inspection?

Answer. I don't know.

Question by Chairman. Do you think there are as many as twelve inspectors?

Answer. I know of but ten.

Question by Chairman. How many laborers do they employ?

Answer. They are employed by the day.

Evidence of Calvin J. Cowles.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Were you the President of the Constitutional Convention of 1868?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you remember the passage of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance reducing the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company," ratified February 5th, A. D. 1868?

Answer. I do, very well.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did any person or persons manifest great haste to have you ratify said ordinance?

Answer. It was the first ordinance of the Convention that I was asked to ratify, and I thought there was great haste to have it ratified, and I at first hesitated, because I did not know

whether it had been properly matured, and enquired of the Enrolling Clerk if it was in proper shape: I think he advised me to sign it.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Had it been certified as correctly enrolled at the time you ratified it?

Answer. It had not been.

THURSDAY, January 14th, 1869.

Evidence of Dr. W. J. Hawkins.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you President of the Chatham Rail Road Company?

Answer. Yes.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Has the Chatham Rail Road Company purchased its right of way between its intersection with the Western Rail Road and the South Carolina State line?

Answer. No, the road is not definitely located, we are now working on the fourth line of survey.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you transfer to certain persons \$200,000 in bonds to secure the passage through this General Assembly of the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Chatham Rail Road Company," ratified August 15th, 1868?

Answer. I did not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you parted with any bonds for such a purpose?

Answer. No, I have parted with no bonds for that purpose to any member of the General Assembly.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you promised bonds or any other consideration to any member of this General Assembly for his vote or his influence in securing the passage of said act?

Answer. I have not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you promised bonds or any other consideration to any one for his influence in favor of said act with members of this General Assembly?

Answer. I have not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you know, or have you reason to believe, that bonds or other consideration have been given or promised to members of this General Assembly for their votes and influence in favor of any bill?

Answer. No, I don't *know* of any, and the only reason I have of believing such a thing is rumor.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you employ General Milton S. Littlefield, and if so, how much did you pay him to urge the passage of the act to amend the charter of the Chatham Rail Road Company, ratified August 15th, 1868?

Answer. General Littlefield acted as my attorney, and I sold him a certain amount of bonds at a certain price.

Question by Mr. Sweet. What amount of bonds and at what price did you sell to General Littlefield?

Answer. I sold him \$100,000 at sixty.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did he at the time of receiving these bonds, pay you the amount due for them at sixty per cent?

Answer. He gave me a draft on New York at ninety days, which is not yet due.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you agree to sell bonds to any other person if the bill became a law?

Answer. I did not.

FRIDAY, January 15th, 1869.

Evidence of Dr. Hawkins continued.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Please state the entire conversation between yourself and General Littlefield, which resulted in your agreement to sell him \$100,000 at sixty per cent?

Answer. I had no conversation with General Littlefield in regard to the bonds until after the passage of the bill; he made me a proposition to buy \$100,000 at sixty at ninety days—the bonds were then, I think, about sixty-five in New York.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Was there any understanding between yourself and General Littlefield about payment of draft for \$100,000 of bonds?

Answer. There was no understanding about it. He gave me a draft on a house in New York, said to be good.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you take the draft of Milton S. Littlefield without endorsement by any one?

Answer. I did, sir.

Question by Mr. Estes. Is it not customary to take the draft of a responsible individual on a responsible house, without endorsement.

Answer. It is.

TUESDAY, January 19th, 1869.

Evidence of Dr. Hawkins continued.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Upon whom in New York City was the \$60,000 draft made, which Milton S. Littlefield gave you for the \$100,000 of North Carolina bonds?

Answer. It was upon Hoyt & Gardner.

Question by Mr. Sweet. What was the date of the draft?

Answer. I think it was about the twentieth of October.

Question by Mr. Sweet. How long have you been acquainted with Milton S. Littlefield?

Answer. I am unable to say, but I think it was on his first visit to this City.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you consider Milton S. Littlefield a responsible man?

Answer. I believe he is responsible; I know he has considerable property.

FRIDAY, January 15th, 1869.

Evidence of Major Hugh Downing.

Question by Mr. Estes. Have you ever received any money or compensation for the passage of any bill by this General Assembly?

Answer. Not any.

Question by Mr. Estes. Do you know of any member of this General Assembly who has received any money or compensation, for the passage of any bill before this General Assembly?

Answer. I do not.

Question by Mr. Estes. Do you know of any person who has received any money or compensation for the passage of any bill through this General Assembly?

Answer. I do not.

Question by Mr. Estes. Have you ever heard any one say that they had received money, bonds or compensation for the passage of any bill through this General Assembly?

Answer. I have not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did Capt. Pruyn have any conversation with you before the passage of the "Act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified August 24th, 1868, in reference to the same.

Answer. Not a word.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did he have any conversation with you in relation to purchase of lands for the Penitentiary, after the passage of said bill?

Answer. Not at all. I never had any conversation with him on the subject. On the occasion of Mr. Heck's negotiation, Capt. Pruyn merely brought his propositions, and I thought he was in Mr. Heck's employment.

Question by Mr. Sweet. On what day did the Joint Select Committee on the Penitentiary determine to purchase the eight thousand acre tract of land?

Answer. I cannot say.

Evidence of General Jesse R. Stubbs.

Question by Mr. Estes. Are you the President of the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company?

Answer. I am.

Question by Mr. Estes. Has that Company been interested in the passage of any bill before the General Assembly?

Answer. They were.

Question by Mr. Estes. Did that Company pay any money, bonds or compensation to any person or member of the General Assembly for the passage of any bill by this General Assembly?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question by Mr. Estes. Did you or your Company ever sell General M. S. Littlefield any Rail Road or State bonds?

Answer. I never did, and I do not think the Company ever did.

[The evidence of Dr. H. J. Menninger is all comprised in the correspondence attached.]

MONDAY, January 18th, 1869.

Evidence of Mr. B. W. Morris.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you a member of the General Assembly?

Answer. I am.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you ever received any consideration, in the form of a loan or gift of money, or its equivalent, for your vote or influence in favor of the passage of any measure through this General Assembly?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you know of any member

of this General Assembly who has received such consideration for the purpose stated?

Answer. I do not.

Evidence of Mr. A. W. Stevens.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you a member of this General Assembly?

Answer. I am.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did Milton S. Littlefield give you his draft on New York for \$1,200, payable to your order, and dated August the 20th, 1868?

Answer. He did—as to the date I am not positive.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Upon whom was the draft made?

Answer. Souther & Co.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Has the draft been paid, and if so at what time?

Answer. A portion of it was paid in September, and the rest after my return from the North. It was paid in three installments. The second (\$100) was paid in October, and the balance in November, I think, before we met, but I am not positive.

Question by Mr. Sweet. By whom was this draft paid?

Answer. It was paid by General Littlefield.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you ever present this draft to Souther & Co., in New York City?

Answer. I did.

Question by Mr. Sweet. What was said to you by them on presentation of this draft?

Answer. They said they were in the habit of paying his drafts and that he did his banking business through them, but that just then they had no funds of his. I told the clerk that I was in advance of the time I had said I would be there.

Question by Mr. Sweet. What was the consideration for this draft?

Answer. I borrowed the money from him and gave him my note at six months.

Question by Mr. Sweet. What was the exact day on which your note was given?

Answer. I could not tell positively without consulting my accounts, but it was in August.

Question by Mr. Sweet. How long have you been acquainted with Milton S. Littlefield?

Answer. I have been acquainted with him since June, 1868.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did he ever have any conversation with you about Rail Road or other measures?

Answer. No, he did not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Were you urged personally to support any particular bill before the General Assembly?

Answer. I was, several.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Was there any consideration, in the form of money or its equivalent, given or promised to you by any one, for your vote or influence in favor of the passage of any bill through this General Assembly?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Estes. Was the loan made in consideration of any service by you?

Answer. Not at all.

Question by Mr. Estes. Did you vote for the passage of a bill known as the Chatham Rail Road bill?

Answer. I did not.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you vote against the appropriation to the Chatham Rail Road Company?

Answer. I did not.

WEDNESDAY, January 20th, 1869.

Evidence of Mr. Stevens continued.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you offer any remarks in the House in favor of the passage of the Chatham Rail Road appropriation bill, at the first session of this General Assembly?

Answer. I do not think I did.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you vote for or against the same bill when re-enacted at the present session of this General Assembly?

Answer. I do not recollect whether I did or not.

Evidence of Mr. E. M. Shoemaker.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Were you interested in the passage of any bill through this General Assembly at its first session, and if so, what bill?

Answer. I do not know that I was particularly interested in any bill, except the inspection bill.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you pay any money or other consideration, or cause the same to be paid, or furnish the same to be paid, to any member of this General Assembly, to secure the vote or influence of any member in favor of the passage of said bill?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you pay any one outside of this General Assembly, to urge upon members of this General Assembly the passage of said bill?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you know of any one who did?

Answer. I do not, sir.

Question by Mr. Estes. What do you suppose the four inspectors created by that bill are worth?

Answer. I suppose the gross fees would be about \$30,000 per annum.

Question by Mr. Estes. How many men are employed under it?

Answer. About twenty.

Evidence of Mr. E. J. Pennypacker.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Were you interested in the passage of any bill through this General Assembly at its first session, and if so, what bill?

Answer. Yes, I was; in the bill regarding inspectors for the City of Wilmington.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you pay any money or other consideration, or cause the same to be paid, or furnish the same to be paid, to any member of this General Assembly to secure the vote or influence of any member in favor of said bill?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you pay any one outside of this General Assembly to urge upon members of this General Assembly the passage of any bill?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you know of any one who did?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Estes. What do you suppose the four inspectorships created by this bill, are worth?

Answer. I should think about \$20,000 a year, it may be \$25,000, but I only judge by my own branch of the business.

Question by Mr. Estes. How many men are employed under it?

Answer. About eighteen, I should say.

TUESDAY, January 19th, 1869.

Evidence of Mr. T. H. Porter.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you a member of the firm of Souter & Co., of New York City?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you acquainted with the firm of Hoyt & Gardner, New York City?

Answer. I know the firm in a general way, by reputation, and Mr. Hoyt personally.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Does Milton S. Littlefield do business with your house?

Answer. General Littlefield has had an account with us for a number of months, it may be a year; and has, if I mistake not, an open account with us now.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Would you, as a Banker, or is it usual among business men, to take a man's paper at ninety days, without endorsement?

Answer. It is customary; but *we* would not do it. We would not take even the note of the Raleigh National Bank, at ninety days, without endorsement.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Is it not customary for Banks to require endorsement of paper discounted?

Answer. Banks with which I am connected always require more than one name, or accompanying collaterals.

Question by Mr. Estes. Are Hoyt & Gardner, properly speaking, a Banking House, or Stock Brokers?

Answer. It is a Stock House.

THURSDAY, January 21st, 1869.

Evidence of Mr. John A. McDonald.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you the Enrolling Clerk of this General Assembly?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you ever paid money or other consideration to any member of this General Assembly for his vote or influence in securing the passage of any bill?

Answer. No, sir.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you know of any one who has?

Answer. I do not, sir.

Evidence of Mr. J. M. Lindsey.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you a member of the Senate?

Answer. I am.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did Senator Robbins during the first session of this General Assembly, indicate to you how he stood on the question of giving *per diem* to Senators who were not allowed to take their seats?

Answer. He did: it was, I think, on the Thursday night or Friday morning previous to the adjournment, that I had a conversation with him on the subject of Mr. Stephens' getting his *per diem*: it began by my asking him what he thought of Mr. Stephens getting his *per diem*. Mr. Robbins promptly replied that he considered it was right, as, though he had not been allowed his seat, he had been here contending for what he believed was his right, and consequently ought to be paid his *per diem* and mileage. I am not positive, but my impression is, that Mr. Robbins also stated that he intended to vote for Mr. Stephens to have his *per diem*, that he had voted for all the rest of those cases that had come up and he should do the same in Mr. Stephens' case.

Question by Mr. Gatling. When did you leave for home?

Answer. I left the Senate Chamber at about 12 o'clock on Friday, the 21st of August, and took the cars at 3 o'clock, P. M., that evening, for home.

Question by Mr. Gatling. Was Mr. Stephens' case as to *per diem* and mileage, decided before you left for home?

Answer. No, sir, it had not come up to the Senate, at least in my recollection.

Evidence of Mr. John W. Stephens.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Were you interested in the passage of any resolution of this General Assembly at its first session, and if so, what resolution?

Answer. I was, in two: the first was a resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections; the second was a resolution introduced by Mr. Welker to allow me my *per diem* and mileage while contesting the Hon. Bedford Brown's seat in the Senate.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Did you have any conversation with Senator Robbins in regard to the resolution giving you *per diem* and mileage; if so, repeat in detail that conversation?

Answer. I did, after the resolution was lost on Friday night. On Saturday morning, the 22d of August, I met Mr. Robbins in the lobby, and asked his opinion as to my getting my *per diem* and mileage: he said he was in favor of it, and would vote for it. I asked him if he could get a reconsideration of the matter, and told him that if he would I should satisfy him for it. He said he would try. I then told him that if he succeeded, I would pay him twenty dollars. This took place but a short time before the question came up again in the Senate. Mr. Robbins did appear in my behalf, and I succeeded in getting my *per diem*, when I paid Mr. Robbins the twenty dollars.

Question by Mr. Gatling. Did you consider at the time you made this offer to Mr. Robbins, that you were employing him as a lawyer, or that you were offering him a bribe for his vote?

Answer. I said to Mr. Robbins during the conversation above alluded to, "you are a lawyer, and I know that lawyers work for money." I considered I was not paying him for his vote, because he had already stated to me that he expected to vote for me.

Question by Mr. Gatling. How long were you engaged in talking to Mr. Robbins on the subject?

Answer. We had but one conversation on the subject, which was in the lobby, and it lasted not more than five minutes.

Question by Mr. Gatling. Did Mr. Robbins intimate to you that he desired to return that money to you, and for what reason?

Answer. Yes, he came to me in my seat in the Senate, after the adjournment, and said he desired to return me the money, for he considered it wrong that he should keep it.

Question by Mr. Gatling. Do you recollect about what time it was that he offered to return the money?

Answer. About two weeks ago to the best of my recollection.

Question by Mr. Gatling. At the time this transaction took place, was there any word said between you and Mr. Robbins about keeping the matter secret?

Answer. There was not.

FRIDAY, January 22d, 1869.

Evidence of Mr. A. S. Seymour.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Where do you reside?

Answer. In the City of Newbern.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you acquainted with A. W. Stevens, Representative of Craven County?

Answer. I am.

Question by Mr. Sweet. How long have you been acquainted with him?

Answer. About two years.

Question by Mr. Sweet. What is his financial standing?

Answer. I do not know anything of his present financial standing: he filed a petition in bankruptcy in March, 1868, and I believe obtained his discharge in the last month or two.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Has he such credit, as would enable him to borrow money on his own paper, without endorsement?

Answer. I think not, at least not at a Bank, as a commercial transaction.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Have you at any time endorsed his paper, and, if so, at what time and for what amount?

Answer. I endorsed Mr. Stevens' note for fifty dollars previous to the last session of the Legislature: it was somewhere about the end of June.

Evidence of Mr. J. C. L. Harris.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Are you the Assistant Clerk of the Senate?

Answer. Yes.

Question by Mr. Sweet. Do you know of any money or other consideration having been promised or paid to any member of this General Assembly for his vote or his influence in favor of the passage of any bill?

Answer. I do not, sir.

Evidence of Mr. D. A. Jenkins continued.

Question by Mr. Sweet. On what day did you issue the \$100,000 in Penitentiary bonds to Messrs. Heck and Pruyn?

Answer. I find by my records that \$56,000 in bonds were issued to Mr. Heck, through John G. Williams, on the 28th day of November, 1868, and that \$44,000 were paid to D. J. Pruyn, in person, on the 30th of November, 1868.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the evidence taken before the Joint Select Committee on Bribery and Corruption, as it appears in the journals of that Committee.

J. G. HORT,

Clerk to the Committee.

[COPIES.]

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, January 18th, 1869.

*To Investigating Committee provided for by Joint
Resolution of the General Assembly, ratified Dec. 8th, 1868 :*

GENTLEMEN :—In reply to question “what correspondence, if any, have you had with the Treasurer of State, in reference to the registration in your office, of a mortgage of the Chatham Rail Road Company?” I have the honor to submit the following copies:

A, No. 1. Letter of Mr. Jenkins' clerk requesting registration.

A, No. 2. Letter of Mr. Jenkins to the Attorney General.

A, No. 3. Opinion of the Attorney General.

B, No. 1. My letter to Mr. Jenkins being the second one on the subject. (I have no copy of the first.)

B, No. 2. My letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue

B, No. 3. Answer of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

I am very respectfully,
(Signed,)

H. J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

[A, No. 1. Copy.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 30th, 1868.

D^r. H. J. MENNINGER, *Secretary of State :*

SIR :—I am directed by the Public Treasurer to deliver to you the enclosed mortgage of the Chatham Rail Road Company and request its registration.

Your attention is directed to the enclosed copies of correspondence between the Public Treasurer and the Attorney General.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,)

D. W. BAIN,
Chief Clerk.

[A, No. 2. COPY.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November 28th, 1868.

Honorable Wm. M. COLEMAN, Attorney General:

SIR:—A question has arisen whether the bonds delivered by the Chatham Rail Road Company to the State, received by mortgage on the Road, require United States revenue stamps to make them valid.

I understood you to say that the mortgage could be registered without being stamped; is that still your opinion?

Similar questions arise in regard to bonds and mortgages executed by other Rail Road Companies.

The exchange with the Chatham Rail Road Company was made under an ordinance to amend the charter of the Company ratified 11th March, 1868, and an act to amend the same, ratified 15th of August, 1868.

An opinion in writing is solicited at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,)

D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

[A, No. 3. Copy.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, November 28th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *Public Treasurer*:

SIR:—In my opinion the bonds of the Chatham Rail Road Company delivered to the State do not require stamps, also the mortgage made to the State by said Road does not require revenue stamps.

Respectfully,
(Signed,)

WM. M. COLEMAN,
Attorney General.

[B, No. 1. Copy.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, January 16th, 1869.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *Public Treasurer*:

SIR:—On the second instant a letter was handed to me signed by Mr. Bain, chief clerk, stating that by your direction he enclosed mortgage of the Chatham Rail Road Company, and requested its registration.

I herewith return the mortgage not registered, for the same reasons I presented to you when returning the same instrument to you in the early part of November last, i. e., the want of revenue stamps upon the mortgage as required by United States law.

You have not acknowledged the receipt of my former letter upon this subject, urging a similar objection, and as you have not seen fit to observe the ethics usual among heads of departments of the government, to hold direct communications upon

public matters, I am constrained to infer that you have taken personal umbrage at my action. As I can see no just cause for this, I will briefly state the reasons for my action.

When the mortgage was first presented to me I consulted his Excellency, the Governor, who was then of opinion that the mortgage should be referred to the Attorney General for examination prior to registration. Acting upon this advice I referred the mortgage to that officer, who, laboring under an undisposition, returned it to me, stating his inability to examine it then. The Attorney General then left the City, and was absent some time. To avoid an illegal action, I consulted private counsel and was advised that according to law the mortgage should be stamped, nor could I register the same in its present condition without violating the law. I then returned the mortgage to you with my reasons for that action.

In a little more than a month afterwards, the mortgage is again presented me with no other change than the certificate of registration from the Register of Wake County, which had been attached since I first returned the mortgage. Mr. Bain, in his letter of transmittal, refers me to a correspondence between yourself and the Attorney General. Had the opinion of the Attorney General been obtained when the mortgage was first executed or when I solicited it, I should have abided his decision and acted accordingly, but as his opinion expressed over one month after the question had first arisen, was opposed to the one I was forced to obtain from private sources, I felt that the most certain means of deciding this question was by reference to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This decision, as well as a copy of my letter soliciting it, I herewith enclose.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,)

H. J. MENNINGER,

Secretary of State.

[B, No. 2. COPY.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Raleigh, January 7th, 1869.

HON. E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner of*
Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—A question affecting a provision of the Internal Revenue law has arisen in the discharge of my official duties, upon which I would respectfully ask a decision or information from your department.

By an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 15th day of August last, the Public Treasurer of the State is authorized to deliver to the President of the Chatham Rail Road Company the bonds of the State to an amount of two million dollars, receiving as security therefor, among other things, a mortgage executed by said Company to the State, in the language of the act herewith enclosed. Please inform me if:

1st. The mortgage executed by the Chatham Rail Road Company is required to have internal revenue stamps attached?

2d. In what amount should said mortgage be stamped?

3d. In the event that the mortgage in question is required to have stamps attached, would it be unlawful for me to register the same in the official register of my office, the mortgage being unstamped?

Soliciting an early reply,

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

H. J. MENNINGER,

Secretary of State.

[B, No. 3. Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

Washington, January 11th, 1869.

SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 6th instant, that the mortgage of the Chatham Rail Road Company, securing the loan of State bonds, should be stamped at the usual rate of mortgage, being fifty cents for every five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof secured. It does not come within the exemption of section 154 of the act of June 30th, 1864, amended July 13th, 1866, as it is not issued by State officers.

If the mortgage secures \$2,000,000, it requires stamps to the amount of \$2,000.

It would be illegal to record it unless duly stamped, either in Register's office, or that of the Secretary of State, as required by the law.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

JOHN E. RISLEY,
Deputy Commissioner.

Ordered to be Printed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, January 26, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN: I enclose herewith the proceedings of the Board of Education in relation to the issuance of bonds for school purposes, and the sale of the stock held by the Board in the Wilmington and Weldon and Manchester Rail Roads.

It is provided by the Constitution that "the State and County capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education, and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose." This provision of the Constitution devotes seventy-five per cent. of all the capitation tax to educational purposes. It is believed that the proposed bonds, based as they would be on the capitation tax, and on the principal or irreducible part of the school fund, would command a good price in the market, and that the sale of them would enable the Board of Education to take immediate and effective steps to put our common school system in operation.

The stocks held by the Board of Education in the Wilmington and Weldon Road and in the Manchester Road are the proceeds of money deposited with this State in 1836 by the general government. The original subscription by the State to the Wilmington and Weldon Road, for purposes of education, was six hundred thousand dollars; but two hundred thousand dollars of this amount was subsequently transferred to the Manchester Road, to aid in the completion of that work. The stock in the latter Road has greatly depreciated in value, but the stock in the former Road can be disposed of, it is believed, at as good a price as could be obtained for any Southern Rail Road stocks. I think it advisable that this stock should be sold, the proceeds invested in good securities, and the interest applied to purposes of education. It has been some time since it has yielded any income for schools, and it is apprehended that the day is not near at hand when it will produce any considerable amount in dividends. The proceedings of the Board of Education on these subjects are submitted to the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of section nine, article nine of the State Constitution.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Raleigh, January 20, 1869.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an order of the Board of Education adopted on the 18th inst.

Very respectfully,

S. S. ASHLEY,
Secretary Board of Education.

—

By authority of the Board of Education, it is hereby
Ordered, That the stock belonging to the Public School Fund, as follows, viz:

Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road,	4,000 Shares,
Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road,	2,000 “

be sold whenever it shall appear to this Board that the sale will be profitable to the Public School Fund; and that His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate this order to the General Assembly, and solicit an early consideration and approval of the same.

Attest:

S. S. ASHLEY,
Secretary Board of Education.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Raleigh, January 19, 1869.

*To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,**Governor of North Carolina :*

I have the honor to certify you that the resolutions hereto annexed were adopted by the Board of Education at a meeting held on the 18th instant, and as President of the Board you are requested to transmit them to the General Assembly and solicit an early approval of the same.

Very respectfully,

S. S. ASHLEY,

Secretary Board of Education.

Be it resolved by the State Board of Education, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, That the said Board issue bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, to be denominated "North Carolina Bond, issued by authority of the Board of Education."

Second. That said bonds shall bear six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the first day of July and the first day of January; the first payment due and payable the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Third. That to secure the interest on said bonds, one-half of the revenue arising and accruing to the State Board of Education from poll tax, be appropriated and set apart by the Treasurer of the State for the payment of said interest semi-annually.

Fourth. That the funds which shall remain out of the one-half of the poll tax, after payment of the interest as hereinbefore provided, shall be invested in United States securities, and the principal and interest shall together constitute part of an irreducible sinking fund, for the payment of the principal of said bonds as herinafter provided.

Fifth. That, in addition to the sum set apart from the sinking fund in the preceding resolution, there shall also be set apart and appropriated to said fund, one-half of all the profits accruing to the Board from all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property, real and personal, and all rights to the same, appropriated to the Board for the purpose of education, (except the poll tax, one-half of which is hereinbefore appropriated,) which shall constitute an irreducible sinking fund for the term of twenty years.

Sixth. That the revenues enumerated in the preceding resolution, and which constitute an irreducible sinking fund, shall be invested in securities of the United States, by the State Treasurer, and be kept apart for the sole purpose of paying the principal on said bonds at the end of twenty years, and shall be appropriated to no other purpose whatever.

Seventh. At the expiration of twenty years from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the accumulated sinking fund shall be applied to the payment of the principal of said bonds; but the Board may redeem its bonds at any time upon twelve months' notice, and payment of interest up to date, in the City of New York or in Raleigh.

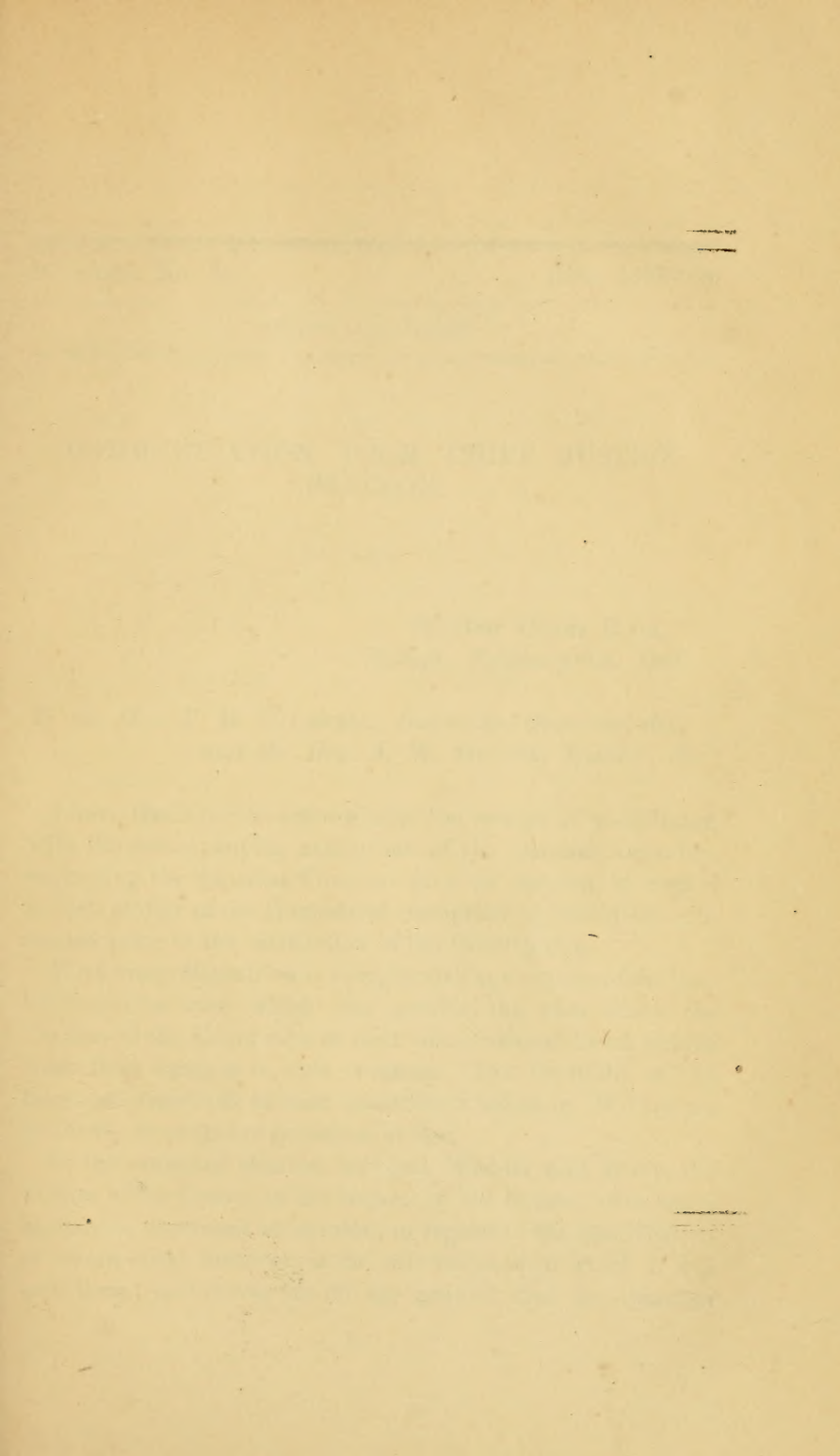
Eighth. That this Board, as a body corporate, covenant to hold the funds hereinbefore appropriated in trust for the purposes heretofore specified.

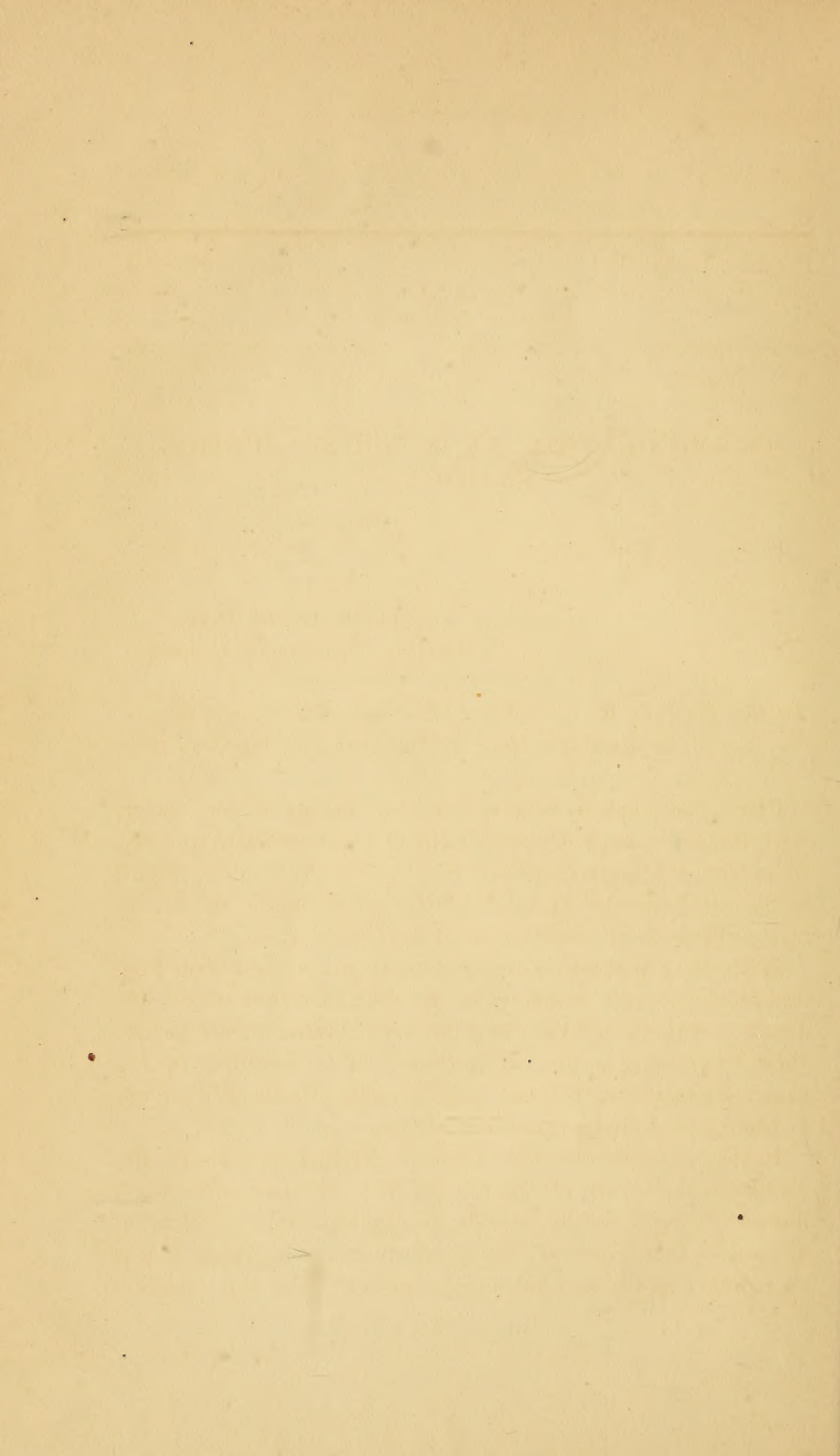
Ninth. That the Superintendent of Public Instruction and another member of the Board to be appointed by the President, be authorized and empowered to have said bonds printed and to negotiate the sale of the same, subject to the approval of the Board.

Tenth. That the signatures of the President and the Secretary shall attest the bonds.

Attest : A true copy.

S. S. ASHLEY,
Secretary Board of Education.





Ordered to be Printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHIEF JUSTICE
PEARSON.

—
SUPREME COURT ROOM,
Raleigh, February 1st, 1869.

*To the Hon. T. R. CALDWELL, Lieutenant-Governor, &c.,
and the Hon. J. W. HOLDEN, Speaker, &c.:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the accompanying resolutions of the General Assembly, requesting the Supreme Court to give its opinion, in regard to the validity of the Homestead exemption, against debts contracted prior to the ratification of the Constitution.

With every disposition to comply with any request of the honorable bodies over which you preside, the view which the Justices of the Court take of their constitutional duties forbids them from doing so in this instance. The functions of the Court are restricted to *cases* constituted before it. We are not at liberty to prejudge questions of law.

In the contested election between Waddel and Berry, the Judges of the Court, on the request of the Senate, after much hesitation, expressed an opinion, in regard to the qualification of voters—that, however, is the only instance in which it was ever done; and it was put on the ground that the question

could not come before the Court in a judicial form. The questions set out in the resolutions, under consideration, not only may, but in all probability will come before us, for decision.

Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

R. M. PEARSON.

Ordered to be Printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM PUBLIC TREASURER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 4th, 1869.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina :

I hope I may be pardoned for making this communication to your honorable body touching certain transactions which have been urged before you, to the disparagement of my official action.

Being conscious of rectitude of intention, and having taken great pains to ascertain my duty and then strictly to perform it, it is my sole desire that all may know the *simple truth*, trusting to that as my justification.

There are four charges impeaching my official conduct :

1. It is said that, while refusing to pay members of the Assembly in July and August last, their *per diem* and mileage, I paid to a Mr. Pruyn the amounts due on certificates he purchased from members at a discount.

2. That I delivered Penitentiary Bonds to the amount of \$100,000 without authority of law.

3. That I accepted an unstamped mortgage from the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company, and one unregis-

tered as well as unstamped mortgage from the Chatham Rail Road Company.

4. That the Chatham Rail Road mortgage, securing \$2,000,000 of Company Bonds, was accepted by me prematurely and improperly, inasmuch as there was no property conveyed.

In all these matters my critics profess to believe with a kind of charitable contempt for my understanding, that I have been the unconscious and guiltless dupe of designing and unscrupulous men.

I claim no such defence. What I have done, I did after full reflection. I am persuaded any faithful officer would have carried out the law as I have executed it. I feel assured any candid man will approve my action. In truth, I have been careful to conduct my office according to the strictest rules of propriety and law. I employed as my Chief Clerk, Mr. Donald W. Bain, who has been in the Comptroller's or Treasurer's office since his boyhood, and whose systematical and accurate business habits, perfect integrity, reliability and intimate acquaintance with all the details of my Department, are known throughout the State. It is my habit, as it has always necessarily been the habit of my predecessors, to entrust to the Chief Clerk the executions of details of the office. The facts mentioned in this communication came mostly under Mr. Bain's personal observation and will be substantiated by him.

In the outset it is proper for me to state that, when examined before the "Committee of Investigation," I urged upon the Committee as a more certain and speedy mode of arriving at much of the information desired, to summon my Chief Clerk and other Clerks with the books of my office. This was not done, and hence, in one of my statements there is an inaccuracy, though not an immaterial one. When asked if Mr. Pruyn was paid the certificates of members purchased by him before or after \$100,000 was borrowed from the State National

Bank, I replied that I thought it was *before*. On consulting my books, however, I find that I was mistaken.

Pruyn did not receive one cent on orders or certificates until after the Treasury was replenished by the above mentioned loan. With Pruyn I had no acquaintance until after he had purchased the orders or certificates mentioned. Mr. Pruyn received no money from the Treasury until within a few days before the adjournment of the Assembly, and not until nearly all the members had been paid in full.

The following is a plain statement of the facts in regard to the first charge: In July, 1868, for two reasons, firstly, because the General Assembly had passed no act fixing the amount of their *per diem* and mileage; secondly, because of a depleted Treasury, I concluded to advance members only \$100 on account. Some members, whose necessities required more than this amount, drew drafts on the Treasury and had them discounted; some by Mr. Pruyn, some by the Raleigh National Bank. Afterwards I borrowed \$100,000, and was able to pay the members and officers of the Assembly in full, *and then, and not until then, were Mr. Pruyn and the Bank paid.* Neither of these parties had any settlement with the Treasury until there was a general resumption of payment. Neither had the slightest advantage over any member. Neither they or any other person have ever received money from the Treasury when the demands of others were not paid on presentation.

This charge and the insinuations connected with it, are totally false. The conversation which I mentioned as having had with Mr. Pruyn, which has been cited as evidence that I "played into his hands," was a casual one in front of my Hotel, in presence of several members of the Assembly. At that time I did not even know the name of this gentleman, and the remarks made by me, was merely an assent to the general observation, that as the Treasurer was not paying members in full, some might be induced to sell their drafts at a discount. No understanding was ever had by me with him

or any other person, and not one cent of profit has accrued to me or my clerks from suspension of payment at the Treasury.

II. PENITENTIARY BONDS.

My action in regard to the issue of \$100,000 State bonds on the order of the Penitentiary Committee, approved by the Governor, has been criticised as unwarranted by law. In this matter I acted as has been the invariable practice since our bonds fell below par, about 1856. The Western North Carolina Rail Road Company has obtained from the State *millions of dollars* of bonds of various times since 1856 in the same way. So did the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company. The Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company obtained bonds under the law of 1856, in aid of that corporation in a similar manner. The Insane Asylum resorted to the same process. So did the Western Rail Road Company. Others might be mentioned. According to the letter of the law, in these cases the Treasurer was ordered to *sell the bonds* at not less than par and out of the proceeds *pay money* to the corporations. As the bonds were *under* par, the corporations entitled to the money always bid for and obtained the bonds, and then sold them to best advantage. So under the Funding Act of March 10th, 1866, the Treasurer was ordered to sell bonds and with the proceeds of the sale pay off the past due coupons. *Practically*, a mere exchange was made of coupons for bonds, in other words *the holders of coupons paid for the bonds*. Just so in the Penitentiary purchase, the parties selling to the Committee bought bonds *at par*. I had no right to enquire, neither did I know, whether the purchase was a good one or not. As this has always been the practice of this Department, sanctioned by all the General Assemblies since 1856, known among all intelligent men and never complained of, surely I was authorized in acting in accordance with this settled practice unless the Legislature had otherwise directed.

III. STAMPS AND REGISTRATION.

I am blamed because I accepted the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road mortgage without its being stamped under the United States internal revenue law.

Again I am blamed because I accepted the Chatham Rail Road mortgage without requiring the same to be stamped, and without seeing that it was first actually registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and it is intimated that I was "indecently hurried" into a premature delivery of bonds to these Companies.

In answering these allegations, it is only necessary to state particularly my action in regard to the Chatham Rail Road mortgage as the case of the former Company is covered by the same principle. The mortgage of the Chatham Rail Road Company was tendered to me on October 19th, 1868, over two months after the ratification of the act authorizing the issue, which was on August 15th. Application for the bonds of the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company, the President making the certificate required by law, was not made until November 11th, nearly *three months* after the passage of the law relating to that Company.

These dates, showing two months' delay in one case and nearly three months' delay in the other, effectually disprove the allegation that my action has been influenced by the voracity, pertinacity and *indecent haste* of parties to obtain possession of our bonds at the very earliest moment.

When the Chatham Rail Road mortgage was presented and the bonds requested in exchange for the Company bonds, I directed my chief clerk to take it to the office of the Secretary of State for registration. The mortgage was delivered and my chief clerk was informed that it "would be ready in half an hour."

Being assured that registration would be completed in that time, I authorized the exchange to be effected.

This transaction was on the eve of my departure for my home on a short visit. On my return I learned to my surprise that the registration had not been completed. And about the latter part of November, the mortgage was returned to me, with the message that the Secretary of State refused to register it unless a revenue stamp of \$2,000 should be affixed.

It is proper here to mention that the Attorney General had before given me a verbal opinion that no stamp was required. I did not take steps to procure his written opinion to that effect until this issue was presented by the Secretary of State. Under this state of facts, I cannot see that I can be justly censured.

1. The mortgage had been delivered for registration into the office of the Secretary of State, the officer charged with the duty of registering the same. My clerk reported that the duty would be performed forthwith.

It is hardly necessary to observe that, under the laws of the State, the registration takes effect from the date of delivery to the Register.

2. Nothing in the action of the Secretary of State, then or previously, was calculated to apprise me of the scruples entertained by him concerning the omission of revenue stamps in transactions in which the State has an interest. I have a proof of the contrary in my own office, as the Secretary has executed his official bond, Mr. Senator Sweet being one of his sureties, omitting to affix thereto a one dollar revenue stamp required by the law for official bonds.

It is true that the Attorney General is of opinion that bonds given by officers of the State Government do not require stamps. The Secretary, however, seems to think it his duty not to give heed to the opinion of that officer, but rather to trust to the decision of Mr. John E. Risley, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and perhaps, if consulted, Mr. Risley may pronounce the bond of the Secretary of the State illegal and void.

Now, I have no means of knowing whether Mr. Risley or Mr. Coleman is best capable of giving legal advice. But this

much I do know. The Constitution of North Carolina, (Section 14, Article 3,) provides that, "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHALL BE, *ex-officio*, THE LEGAL ADVISER OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT."

This Constitution I took an oath to support. I, therefore, took an oath to consult the Attorney General on doubtful legal questions relating to the execution of my duties.

In this matter of stamping mortgages received from Rail Road Companies, I always acted in accordance with the advice of the Attorney General, who has been elected by the people of North Carolina as my Constitutional adviser.

The Attorney General, no doubt, has excellent reasons for the opinion given by him, that a mortgage to the State by a Company, with which it exchanges bonds, need not pay a stamp tax of \$2,000, out of funds all which belong to the State as mortgagee, thus taking State property to pay taxes to the General Government. But even if he be wrong, the interests of the State are not at all likely to suffer.

In the first place, the act itself is a statutory lien on the property of the Company: the mortgage is only an *additional* security. In the next place, the stamps can be affixed, without cost, at any time prior to October 21st, 1869, and afterwards on the payment of a penalty of fifty dollars. The Presidents of the several Companies are under agreement to pay the amount of the stamps, whenever their liability shall be definitely ascertained. And thirdly, it has been decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and it seems to be settled, that the omission of a stamp does not avoid a deed, unless the omission occurs from intention to defraud the Government. Indeed, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided that the prohibition to receive an unstamped deed in evidence, does not apply to State, but only to Federal Courts.

Certainly, in this matter, I endeavored to do my duty. I acted in the most perfect good faith, neither swayed by motive of self-interest, or being the dupe of sharp "Rail Road men." Until the Constitution, which makes the Attorney General my

legal adviser, shall be changed, I shall be compelled to follow his instructions on doubtful questions of law, instead of those of Mr. Deputy Commissioner Risley.

Fourthly. Objection is made to my action in accepting the Chatham Rail Road mortgage, under the act of August 15th, 1868, that, at present, the Company owns no property between Haw River and the South Carolina line, and therefore the mortgage covers no property.

By adverting to the act, it is seen at once that this objection is entirely fallacious.

By the act of August 3d, 1868, amending the charter of the Chatham Rail Road Company, that Company was authorized to extend its Road "from the graded terminus at Haw River to the South Carolina State line." On the 15th of August, the General Assembly enacted "that to enable the Chatham Rail Road Company to finish their Road, the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to the President of said Company the coupon bonds of the State to an amount, not exceeding two millions of dollars," &c. Sec. 2d provides that "before the Public Treasurer shall deliver any of the bonds hereby authorized, the President of the Chatham Rail Road Company shall deposit with the Public Treasurer the coupon bonds of the Company," &c.

"To secure the principal and interest of said bonds, issued by the Company, the State of North Carolina shall have by this act, a lien upon all the estate of the same, real and personal, which *they may now have or hereafter acquire* between the point of intersection with the Western Rail Road and the South Carolina line, together with all the rights, franchises and powers *thereunto belonging or that may hereafter belong* to said Company in respect to that portion of their line, which lien shall be more effectually secured by a first mortgage," &c.

From the words of the two acts above recited, it is perfectly clear that the bonds were to be issued to aid in building the Road, to procure the property on which the mortgage is to operate. The act recites that the mortgage shall include prop-

erty which the Company now has or may hereafter acquire between the points named.

The mortgage accepted by me is *exactly in the words of the act*.

If any one desires to complain that the Company has not now, and may never have property between those limits, let him address his complaints to your honorable body, who passed the act, not to a mere ministerial officer, whose duty it is to carry out its provisions strictly.

It is proper here to remark that this mortgage is an exact copy (with the necessary changes made) of the first mortgage executed by the Chatham Rail Road Company, under the ordinance of the Convention in aid of that Company. This was submitted to the Attorney General and carefully revised by him.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that I ask for the fullest investigation of my official conduct, knowing that not the slightest *truthful* accusation can be made against my integrity. Any assertions or insinuations to the contrary are wholly without foundation, and will be so demonstrated before any candid tribunal.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. JENKINS,

Public Treasurer.

erty which the Company now has or may hereafter acquire between the points named. The mortgage accepted by me is hereby for the benefit of

It may be desired to explain that the Company has not now, and may never have property between these points, but this objection is immaterial to your honorable body, who have the right not to a mere ministerial officer, whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of the act.

It is proper here to remark that this mortgage is an equity debt, and the necessary changes made of the first mortgage effected by the Chamber Light House Company, and the character of the Corporation in aid of that Company. This is not only in the Attorney General and probably a valid

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that I ask for the subject investigation of my official conduct, knowing that not the slightest shadow of suspicion can be made against my integrity. Any assertion of insubordination to the authority of which without foundation, and will be so characterized by any candid tribunal, and I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. JENKINS

John V. Jencks

and the same will be so characterized by any candid tribunal, and I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

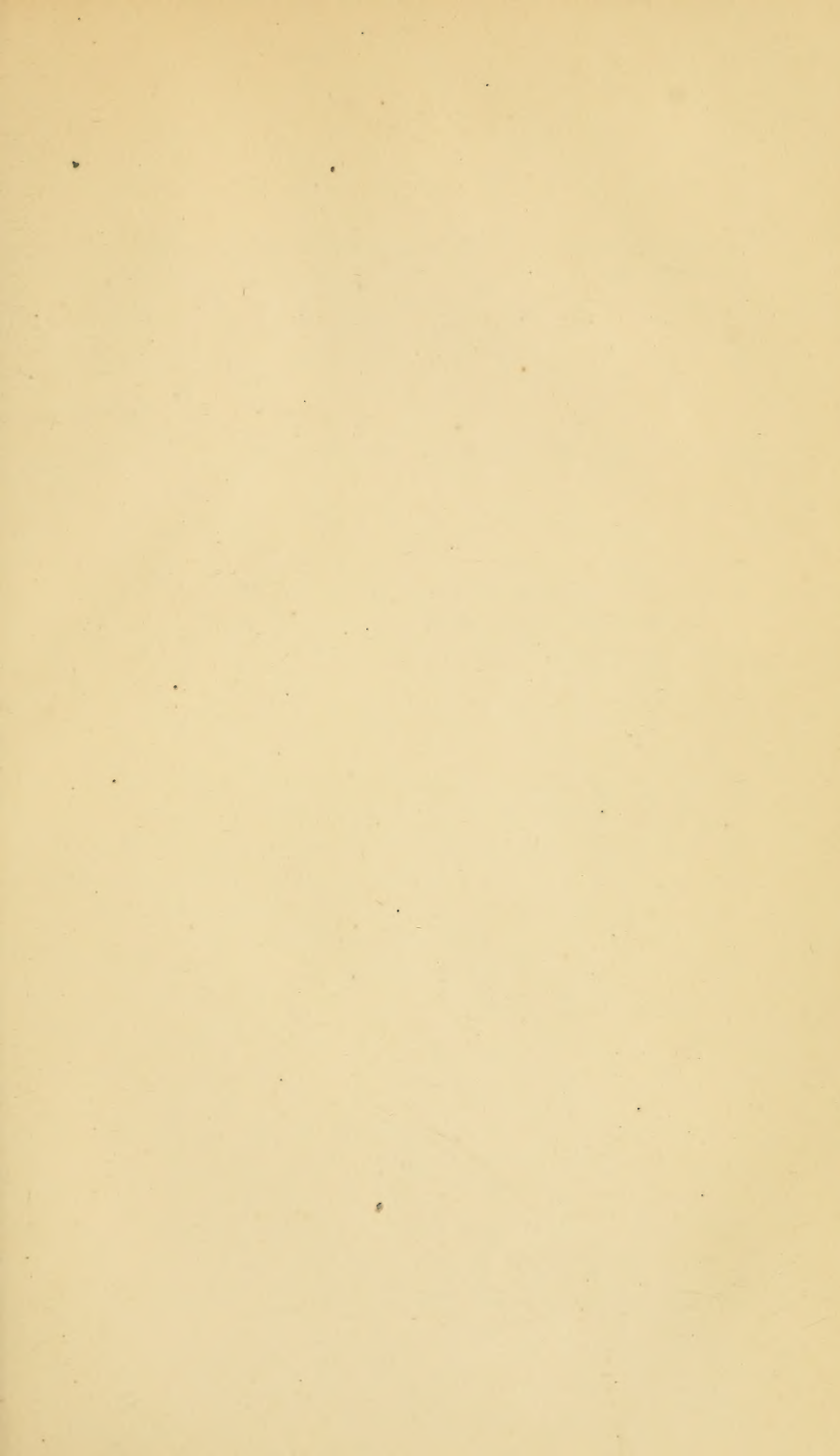
Your obedient servant,

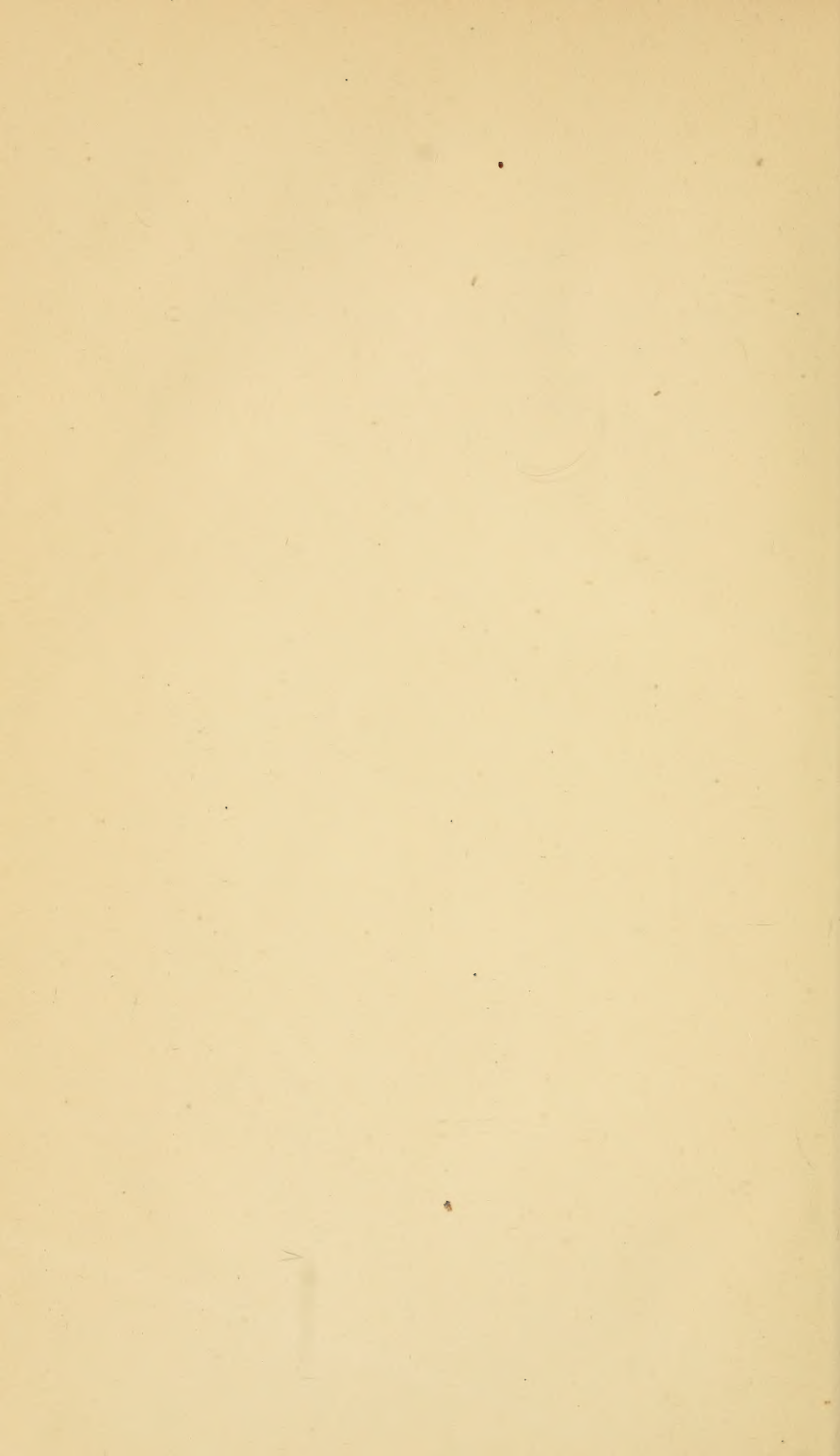
H. A. JENKINS

John V. Jencks

and the same will be so characterized by any candid tribunal, and I have the honor to be, very respectfully,







Ordered to be Printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, February 20, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I enclose herewith a communication from the State Geologist in relation to our State boundaries. I respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to the subject matter of this communication.

I have the honor to be,

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.

*To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor of North Carolina:*

SIR:—I take the liberty to call the attention of your Excellency to some facts in relation to the present condition of our State boundaries. These facts have been forced upon my at-

tention in the attempt to construct the outlines of a Geological Map of the State.

The Southern boundary, between this State and South Carolina, is claimed in the Bill of Rights, as given in the Revised Statutes, and also, again in the Revised Code, to be a line beginning at a certain point on the sea coast, and running northwest to the parallel of latitude 35 degrees, and thence due west: which line is described as having been surveyed and marked in 1735 to 1746 to a point near the Catawba river. From this river to the mountains, the line is referred to as marked by Commissioners in 1772. There is no record of the appointment, or of the report of these Commissioners. Dr. Joseph Caldwell in 1807 ascertained the position of this line to be in error, at its eastern end on the Catawba, more than 10 miles (north of the parallel of 35 degrees,) and at the western end, about 17 miles. So that it is far from the true boundary, and very far also from being a due west line. The position of the other portion of the line, eastward of the Catawba, has never been ascertained. I have taken astronomical observations at the western extremity of it during the past summer, and have no doubt of finding it at least as much out of its true position and course as the other. The markings of both these lines have been almost obliterated by time. These errors of position and direction arose from the want of proper observations to determine the latitude, and from ignorance of, or inattention to, the variation of the compass. As a matter of fact, the parallel of 35 degrees does not coincide with the actual boundary for a single rod. The whole line appears to have been located with a common surveyor's compass, and was never marked in any permanent manner.

The same remarks are applicable to the boundaries between this State and Georgia (which should be the parallel of thirty-five degrees) and Tennessee. The northern limit of the State has never been authoritatively ascertained, or permanently marked. A portion of the line was established by a joint Colonial Commission in 1728, beginning at the coast and running

west about one hundred and seventy miles, to a point in Person County. But the variation of the compass seems to have been taken only on the banks of Currituck, where it was only about half as great as at the western terminus. And the whole work was done in a rude and primitive manner, and of course is very inaccurate. Beyond this point the line was carried by the Virginia Commission as far as Rockingham, and beyond this, subsequently, to Stokes by other Commissioners, under what authority does not appear; and their markings have long since disappeared. In 1858, a proposition was made by the State of Virginia to appoint Commissioners and cause the line, from Rockingham westward to Tennessee, "to be accurately surveyed, traced and marked with stone monuments, not exceeding five miles apart." The government of this State acceded to the proposition, and Commissioners were appointed; but they did not act. In Alleghany County the line is supposed to run for many miles along the valley of New River and quite near to that stream, so that the ownership of much valuable land is unascertained. This uncertainty is the source of much trouble and contention, which will be indefinitely increased by the location of the proposed Norfolk and Western Rail Road along the border. And similar and other obvious difficulties exist on our Southern and Western boundaries.

In the prosecution of the Geological Survey, I shall, as heretofore, take observations for the purpose of ascertaining the *actual* boundary, whenever my work brings me near it, and its markings have not been obliterated:—this for the purpose indicated in the beginning of properly outlining a Geological Map. But I take the liberty to ask your Excellency's consideration of the question, whether it is not eminently desirable and important to have these different boundaries accurately ascertained, definitely and finally settled and permanently marked; and the further question, whether our northern and southern limits should not be established on the parallels of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes and thirty-five degrees, however much the present irregular and erroneous, and, for the

most part, unascertainable temporary lines may vary from those positions, which are uniformly recognized by the three States interested as the proper legal and historical termini.

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. KERR,

State Geologist.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF THE STATE DIRECTORS OF THE
ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COM-
PANY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 1, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I enclose herewith a report made to me by Matchet Taylor and K. R. Cobb, Engineers, Directors on the part of the State in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. I respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to the facts set forth in this report. I recommend that a Special Commission be constituted by the General Assembly to investigate the affairs of this Company, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to that body, so that the necessary steps may be taken to protect the interests of the State in the Company.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor.

NORFOLK, VA., January 25th, 1869.

To *His Excellency*, W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor of North Carolina :

We were appointed by your Excellency in August, 1868, as Directors on the part of the State for the "Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company." Having known for a number of years the following facts, viz : that great dissatisfaction existed among the stockholders as to the management of the Company ; that the Canal had been doing an apparently thriving business and yet paying no dividends, and that the State, through its Legislatures and Governors, had often vainly endeavored to obtain a true statement of the financial condition of the Company, we commenced our operations at once to try and see if we could throw any light upon the matter.

We found but little disposition on the part of the officers of the Company to give us any assistance ; we have never had access to the books of the Company, and the published reports have been vague and unsatisfactory. We therefore had to seek information from other sources, and accordingly saw in person or communicated by letter with every stockholder of the Company, and with such other persons as we thought possessed facts in regard to the workings of the Canal.

We are not, therefore, prepared to give such a correct and detailed report as might be expected, nor do we feel it our duty to make known all the facts that came to our knowledge as bearing on the matter, nor to give the *minutiae* of the many abuses that came to our ears. We think it sufficient for the present to say, that we found a universal dissatisfaction among the stockholders ; and a shameful mismanagement, to use no stronger expression, on the part of those who have had the control of the Company from its inception to the present time, and such a condition of affairs as justifies us in suggesting to your Excellency that immediate steps be taken to protect the

interest of the State in the Canal, and that for the following reasons, viz :

1. That the Canal is, and has always been, worked in the interest of two or three of stockholders to the injury of all others interested. A slight investigation would show who these parties are—it is not our province to name them.

2. As far as we could learn, all the contracts are given to a firm of which the junior member is now and has always been the President of the Company. We have never known a contract to be given out to the highest bidder, or bidders even asked for. This *President* himself determines when work is necessary to be done and decides *what* shall be paid for the same. The Directors are never consulted, and in fact hold only one meeting a year.

3. The entire receipts, between \$60,000 and \$70,000 per annum are said (by the present management) to be absorbed by legitimate expenses, while in our opinion \$12,000 to \$15,000 would be amply sufficient, the expenses of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, (which connects the same waters) being only about \$11,000. The expenses of the one should be no larger than those of the other. On this head, we could give what we consider satisfactory details, but consider it unnecessary to do so.

4. The charter granted by the State, in spirit at least, requires the control of the Company to rest in the State and the private stockholders residing within her limits. The present management, by adopting the system for voting in incorporated Companies of Virginia, and by a *fraudulent division* of their stock, have taken this control in their hands.

5. There never has been a single dividend declared by the Company, although the Canal has been doing as good business as was ever expected by its most ardent friends. Nor has there been a single payment of interest on its Mortgage Bonds.

6. The management claim that there has been issued and *paid for* about \$1,000,000 worth of stock. The State holds

\$350,000 and private stockholders within the State about \$120,000. The remainder is within the control of those now in charge of the Company. For reasons (which we do not deem prudent to mention just now) an investigation should be made to learn how much of this remainder (if any) has been paid for. We do not include in the above the Mortgage Bonds, to which we now call your attention.

7. There has been issued of those bonds, \$350,000, on which only one payment of interest has been made. The accrued interest already amounts to over \$120,000 and for which other Mortgage bonds have been issued. It can be easily seen that at this rate the Canal will soon be the property of those Mortgage Bond holders.

8. We could call further attention to the fact that the present or the last Legislature gave one hundred shares of stock in this Company to the President of the Tarboro' and Williamston Rail Road. He offered it for sale in this market and was unable to get one dollar a share for it. Its par value is one hundred dollars per share.

9. The entire facts that we have mentioned are well known in this portion of Virginia, and the same made a matter of ridicule and urged as a proof of the want of financial knowledge and the "gullibility," of our people.

We have delayed making even this brief and imperfect report on account of the absence of one of our number from the City; but he having not yet arrived, and the session of the Legislature drawing to a close, we deemed it necessary to let it go forward without his signature. We would, however, state that he is knowing to the above facts, and would, were he in the City, cordially join us in this report. And in fact, we believe he has in person called the attention of your Excellency to most of the statements we have made.

Respectfully submitted,

MATCHET TAYLOR,

K. R. COBB.

State Directors for the A. & C. Canal Co.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 2d, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith transmit to the General Assembly a report of Professor W. C. Kerr, State Geologist.

I respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to this report and to the importance of encouraging a thorough Geological Survey of the State.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, February, 1868.

To His Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor of North Carolina :

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following additional report of the progress of the Geological Survey. This second report covers the operations of two years.

It was my expectation to be able to finish the preliminary examination of the western portion of the State during the past season ; but unavoidable interruption, delays from unfavorable weather and calls of the service to other points requiring immediate attention prevented the complete fulfilment of that expectation. There remains about two months' work to bring the survey of that region into complete and satisfactory connection with the work of my predecessor, which terminated in the tier of Counties lying in the line of King's and Pilot Mountain,—Gaston to Surry.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

W. C. KERR,

State Geologist.

PREFACE.

In pursuance of the plan proposed and explained in the former report, my attention has been given mainly to the western section of the State. It is necessary, by way of re-statement of the reasons for this course, to say, that all the reports published by my predecessors are confined to the eastern and middle Counties. The whole labor of the survey hitherto having been expended on a part only of the State, to the entire exclusion of another part, constituting one fourth of its territory, there remained no room for hesitation in deciding where my labors should commence. And in the decision reached, the Executive and the supervisory board unanimously concurred. This iteration is made for the benefit of those who have failed to see, or to note, or to remember the former statement.

And there is a class of persons, whose number is not as small as it ought to be, who forget how gloriously large a State North Carolina is, larger than the Empire State of New York; over fifty thousand square miles of area, five hundred miles of length and the very respectable breadth of more than two and half degrees of latitude;—who forget, also, that in a very considerable part of this territory there is no steam, “to speak of,” and in much of it the roads are only *so-called*, and moreover, that, (however singular it may seem,) in this very same region there are several considerable hills,—some hundreds of them, much more than a mile high, which, while it is admitted that they add much to the interest and picturesque-ness of the scenery, (and I would by no means petition the Legislature to have them removed, or their shadows made less,) yet are not remarkable for the facilitation which they

give to travel and locomotion. Now it is precisely this portion of the State which has fallen to my lot to explore, and in the exploration of which I have travelled more than four thousand miles, chiefly in the saddle, and under the above-mentioned conditions, of much mountains, little roads and no steam. By way of apology to these inconsiderate people, who evidently suppose that ubiquity is an essential qualification of a State Geologist, I will add, that after the most strenuous efforts and a reasonable desire to be accommodating, I find it impossible to be in more than one place at a time.

By a reference to the former report, which contains my view of the work assigned me, and of the best mode of accomplishing it, it will be seen that it is no part of my plan to examine every man's farm in the State, nor even every farm which is "supposed to contain mineral," (and there are remarkably few which are not so "supposed.") Let it be considered that in this area of fifty thousand square miles there is much more than that number of farms, all equally entitled to attention and examination, according to this view. If nine months of the year were devoted to such examination, and two, or three farms were worked up each day, (which would be much too rapid procedure to satisfy the owners thereof,) it would require more than one hundred years to finish the job. "Life is short and art is long," particularly geological art, under these conditions.

So that it is apparent, upon the least consideration, that it is only possible to accomplish any thing of value to the public by some such plan as is sketched in the report above referred to; which is, in a word, (as to the geology,) to examine the rock-formations of the State in cross sections, to discover and indicate the leading geological features, to trace out and describe the mineral-bearing belts and to explore minutely only characteristic and important mineral districts and localities.

A leading object of the preliminary survey of the western portion of the State, in which I have been hitherto chiefly engaged, was to ascertain the existence, position, extent and rela-

tions of these mineral districts. And the broad facts thus ascertained, by myself, for the western, and by my predecessors, for the other portions of the State will direct the future operations of the survey, rather than the wishes, advice, or dictation of persons interested in particular "properties." But whenever important enterprises are contemplated, or projected for the developement of the resources of a region, I hold it to be quite in the line of my duty to assist, by my personal presence, if necessary and practicable. And for the benefit of those who wish specimens of ores, marls, mineral waters &c., examined, I will add that such samples may be sent by mail or express, and will be received and reported on, as heretofore, in the winter season; the summer being devoted entirely to field work.

But the less our people generally concern themselves about minerals and mining, the better for them. The mineral wealth of North Carolina has hitherto been a serious disadvantage. Her mines have been almost entirely used for purposes of speculation and gambling. There has been (almost) no systematic, scientific, and therefore profitable mining among us. Neither the science, nor the art of mining is taught in our schools, or colleges, or understood by any class of our people. They readily therefore fall a prey to imposters, ignoramuses and enthusiasts, who have already wrought incalculable mischief to the true interests of the State, particularly in the western Counties, by diverting the attention of our people from their proper employment and exciting vain and illusive hopes of realizing sudden and unearned fortunes. Many estates have been thus squandered, and lives wasted in the mad pursuit of phantoms, and much of the best energy of the country misdirected and thrown away. No one can travel through our western Counties without being made painfully aware of the prevalence and the origin of these delusions, amounting in some cases almost to lunacy.

Who, that has ever visited the western Counties, has failed to hear the oft-repeated story of lead and silver mines discovered and wrought by the Indians? There is scarcely a

County that does not boast one or more traditions of this sort. And it is surprising to observe with what credulity these stories are repeated, and how little variation the legend undergoes in changing its "local habitation" from County to County. *Now* it is on Table Rock; again on the slopes of the Black; at the head of Luftee; on Old Smoky; then at the foot of Hogback, on Toxaway:—the Indians used to return every year at a certain season from the west (and, as some affirm, and religiously believe, do still occasionally "re-visit the glimpses of the moon") for the ostensible purpose of honoring the graves of their fathers and chasing once more the deer, the wolf and the bear in their ancestral hunting grounds,—but really with the sole object of procuring lead and silver ore, which they have been seen to "pack" off to the great west! Again, some old hunter, (now dead, or moved west, or "wont tell") got all his lead for hunting purposes from a certain cove, on the side of a certain mountain, at the fork of a certain creek; or an old counterfeiter (now a fugitive, or in the penitentiary) used to coin silver quarters and halves (you can see them still in circulation!) from an ore gotten at a certain inaccessible locality, by a certain tree, on a certain stream; and every year, weeks and sometimes months are spent in searching for the magic spot. Occasionally the enthusiasm rises to the height of sending to the far west to fetch the "old hunter," or the ancient "red man." If he be alive, and can be found and can be persuaded by a handsome bonus, to return, the quest is renewed with redoubled ardor and hope. But, alas for the best-founded human expectations, after weeks of bush-beating, cliff-climbing and laborious search through "rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens and shades of death," it turns out that the way-marks have been obliterated by time, bush and tree and stone and rill have changed their aspect, and nothing remains for it but that the old hero, in whom had centered so many hopes, must renew his exile without the honors which awaited him successful.

Less than a score of years ago, lead and silver traditions gave place to the wildest extravaganzas on the subject of *copper* mines. The whole mountain region was moved from its propriety, ordinary avocations were abandoned, every nook and corner, every rocky gorge and cliff and fastness of the mountains was explored for "copper blossoms," the wildest and ruggedest peaks were "shingled over a foot deep" with new entries, the County Surveyor was urged to his utmost exertion by extraordinary rewards, and the entry-taker became the most important officer in the country, and in some instances was so beset by the eager and impatient multitude that he was fain to betake himself to the upper story of the Court House, and from the safe elevation of the window transact with the crowd below, issuing entry-papers from "morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve,"—documents more precious than gold certificates, or Erie bonds. Mining was esteemed the only business worth a sane man's attention. Miners, Cornishmen and itinerant "minerologists" were in high repute and great request everywhere, and were followed and heard with eager ears like some magician whose lightest word could make or mar mens' fortunes. Every cabin was a cabinet, and every man, woman and child a collector. The mountains were scarred all over with mines, and holes were blasted into the hardest rocks, if they happened to present "the indications."

This singular state of things continued for several years, and the amount of time, labor and money thus ridiculously expended is incredible; and the fanaticism has left its vestiges in the character, habits and language of the people, and is recognized in a distinct stratum of miners' slang in their vernacular,—*gossan*, (often "*goslings*,") *deposit*, *blow-up*, *lead*, *blossoms*, *mundic*, &c., being "familiar in their mouths as household words." And it is remarkably easy to renew the excitement in any part of this region, as was evidenced by the grand silver hunt last year in the Unaka and Beech mountains.

One of my most frequent and ungrateful tasks is to undeceive the victims of such impostures and delusions. A proper geological survey twenty years ago would have forestalled and prevented much of this mischief. And am I not right in saying that the minerals of this region, at least, have been an injury and a disadvantage thus far? And it must be remembered that the "copper-fever" was by no means confined to the mountain region.

That there are valuable mineral deposits in the western Counties is beyond question. Some of these have been indicated in the former report, and others will be duly noted in this. But it is palpably unwise and unprofitable to engage in a business of which one does not know even the alphabet. For every really valuable mine there are twenty that are utterly worthless; and yet to the uninitiated they are all alike El Dorados. To most, the bare fact of the presence of gold, silver, copper, is sufficient assurance of a fortune; since they are not aware that in a hundred veins, there may not be two, or even one, that *will pay*. This is a problem that only the intelligent mining engineer can solve, and he, only after ascertaining the size of the vein, its yield per ton of ore, the expense of mining it, and of eliminating the metal afterwards. These are matters of experiment and calculation, and should be intrusted only to an expert, just as one sends for a carpenter to build his house, or a surgeon to set a broken limb.

There seems to be a very general impression that there is some magic about the business, some mysterious open sesame, by which the secrets of the earth are unlocked. Indeed, my barometer tube is often supposed to be a mineral divining rod, and the question is sometimes gravely asked whether there is really any efficacy in the *forked stick*, which is still used by a class of vagabonds as a means of imposture.

It is also due to the prevalence of some such vague and indefinite, and erroneous notions of the character and office of geology, that I am frequently sent for to examine and report on a mine which has not been wrought for years; so that the shafts

and tunnels are fallen in, or filled with rubbish, or with water. It ought to be obvious to common sense, that no examination, experiment, or calculation can be made under such circumstances.

Such being the facts with regard to minerals and mining in our State, we are shut up and unavoidably impelled to the conclusion, which can hardly be too strongly stated, or too frequently and earnestly urged upon the public attention, that *agriculture* is the great and paramount economical interest of our State; with which, indeed, all other interests together are not to be mentioned in comparison.

In accordance with this view, I have given especial attention to whatever seemed likely to advance that interest. And I have considered nothing so important to the real and permanent improvement of the general agriculture of the State as the universal and liberal use of lime, and have therefore investigated and noted every locality within the range of my explorations which offered any indications of the presence of this mineral, and have every where urged its use. Hence also, on former occasions, I have called attention to the existence of a considerable bed of marl and limestone in the upper end of Wake County, on the line of the Rail Road. There ought to be a general arrangement with all Rail Road corporations in the State by which *lime*, if not all fertilizers, should be transported, at least from all quarries within the State, *at cost*. And they would find it to their interest to carry it *free*.

The recent very extensive introduction of phosphatic manures into the agriculture of Europe and America, and the increasing demand for these fertilizers among ourselves and the exorbitant prices at which they are sold, has led me to devote special attention to the question of the existence of native phosphates within our borders. Having learned from good authority that the black shales interbedded with the coal of Deep River had been analyzed by my predecessor, and that he reported a considerable percentage of phosphate of lime, I procured samples and had the analysis repeated by an eminent

Chemist of Charleston, South Carolina. The result, however, showed a very trifling amount of that ingredient.

And upon the discovery of the remarkable deposits of bone phosphates near Charleston, South Carolina, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, having examined those beds, I proceeded at once to explore the geologically similar formation in the eastern part of North Carolina, as represented by the marls, on the lower waters of Cape Fear, North East, Trent, Neuse and Tar rivers, having been led to expect the same deposit here, from several circumstances, but especially from the considerable amount of phosphate reported by Dr. Emmons in his analyses of the marls from that region. The result was, however, negative as before. I propose to make a more extended examination in the Spring, for according to all the general indications, it ought to be found here.

During the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, an examination was also made under Executive authority of the mineral and other resources of a portion of the Deep River and Cape Fear region, with a view to the location of a Penitentiary, and a report submitted thereon.

During last winter, at the earnest request of the trustees and faculty of the University, seconded by the Governor and Literary Board, a course of lectures, on Chemistry and Geology was delivered at Chapel Hill for the benefit of the senior class.

An excursion was also made, in the interest of geological science, to Montgomery County to collect specimens of the remarkable (supposed) fossil of Dr. Emmons, *Palaeotrochis*. These have been distributed among some of the most eminent palaeontologists of the country with the hope of reaching a solution of the question of their organic character, which has excited much interest among geologists.

The plan of the survey includes the collection, analysis and exhibition on the shelves of the museum of samples of the characteristic soils of every County in the State, together with the subjacent rock from which it was derived, and its subsoil.

As stated in the former report, there was no chemical laboratory connected with the survey, when I took charge of the work in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six. I have collected by degrees, a small apparatus, sufficient for qualitative tests of ordinary ores, mineral waters, &c.; but for the quantitative analysis of a soil, or assay of an ore, the survey is still dependent on distant laboratories, outside of the State. By devoting to this purpose a few hundred dollars each year as heretofore from the current appropriation, an apparatus will be collected in a few years. But there is already a considerable accumulation of specimens of rock, ores, marls and soils, waiting analysis; and the number is constantly augmenting from every quarter of the State. The above mentioned plan of collecting from each County will add several hundred more. And there is an increasing demand among our farmers for analyses of soils, marls and other fertilizers; which is as it should be, since it is evident that our whole system of agriculture (if system it may be called) must be reformed and placed on a scientific basis. And the discovery of vast beds of the raw material for the manufacture of the most important fertilizer, in the adjoining State will speedily reduce the cost of superphosphates to one half the present rates, and increase the use of them manifoldly. This will render still more obvious the necessity of an inspectorship to protect our farmers from the enormous frauds to which they have been subjected during several years past, and from which there is no other adequate means of protection; which inspectorship should be attached to the chemical department of the survey. These facts show the importance of having a state laboratory at once. The hope of North Carolina is in her agriculture. There wants no argument to show this. Great as is her wealth in minerals, forests and waterpower, it is after all, to her soil (with the means of its indefinite improvement which exist in the marl and peat beds of the east, the lime quarries of the west and the salt and gypsum mines near her border,) that she must look for the restoration of her fallen fortunes, and for solid and permanent

prosperity. And chemistry is the foundation of all rational and successful agriculture.

A large collection has been made of minerals representing the sections of the rock-formations above described, and of ores from the various mines. These will be displayed in the geological room recently fitted up for the purpose as soon as the boxes of arms with which the building has been obstructed shall be removed. The importance of such a collection becomes every day more apparent. A very wide interest has been excited in the minerals of this State, and geologists, miners and capitalists from the Northern and Pacific States are continually passing, and they generally come first to the Capital for information, to get the geological reports and to see the collection of minerals. In the latter point, I have not been able to gratify them, for want of a cabinet room, although I have a very full representation of the mineral deposits and rock formations of the most inaccessible portions of the State, which these explorers seldom penetrate.

Inasmuch as there are no fossils in the western part of the State, very little has been done in the way of palaeontology. But hereafter my operations will include the fossiliferous marl and coal formations of the east, from which this department of the survey will soon receive ample illustration.

During the last two seasons, I have had the valuable aid, in the barometrical observations, of Captain W. Cain, Civil Engineer and Mr. Charles Curtis, of Hillsboro', to whom I was similarly indebted in my first campaign among the mountains. The former also rendered important service in the tedious work of computation.

I am also indebted for much timely help and furtherance to a number of the intelligent, hospitable and public spirited citizens of several Counties, to whom I hereby make my grateful acknowledgments.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The report of progress previously submitted, closed with a brief and incomplete account of the tier of Counties along the west side of the Blue Ridge, including the plateau of the French Broad.

The work was resumed here the next season, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven,) and the preliminary survey, or reconnoissance completed for these Counties and advanced during that and the following year, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) so as to include, as the entire territory explored during the two seasons, the following Counties, viz: Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, a part of Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba. The approach of winter prevented the completion of the district by adding Alexander, Yadkin and Surry.

It will be seen that the work progresses by parallel tiers of Counties, running from north-east to south-west, for reasons heretofore explained, and obviously connected with the leading geographical as well as geological features of the region. There appears through this portion of the State the same remarkable continuity and persistence of geological structure and mineralogical character, along the outcrop of the different formations that traverse the State, which was so conspicuous in the western Counties; so that along the line of the successive transverse sections, the principal and regulative formations are in general readily identified. And the same absence of anticlinals also, and entire independence of the direction of

the mountain chains upon the lines of outcrop, are observable.

The series of topographical and astronomical observations have been continued and extended over the larger part of this region. Its topography presents some singular and interesting features, which ought to have an important bearing upon the location of our works of internal improvement.

The elevations and angular positions were taken of the highest peaks and main spurs of the Smoky Mountains along the north-west border, from Paint Rock round to Big Bald in Yancey, as well as several summits in the Walnut range. These observations were connected with the bench marks of the Rail Road survey along the French Broad. A similar series of barometrical and sextant observations was carried along the crests of the Blue Ridge and Saluda chains, from the head-waters of French Broad in Transylvania, eastward and northward, including the Tryon range, the several massive spurs and peaks about Hickory Nut Gap, the heavy chain of the Swannanoa Mountains and the spurs of the Blue Ridge, lying eastward, in Rutherford and McDowell, on the head waters of Catawba river; thus connecting the elaborate survey of Prof. Guyot in the Balsam and Newfound Mountains with his observations in the region of the Black and Roan, and with a series made by myself in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in the Linville and Table Rock ranges, and in the Blue Ridge and Yellow Mountains on the North Fork of the Catawba and on North and South Toe.

The chain of observations was resumed in the neighborhood of the Grandfather and carried northward to the State line on the waters of North Toe and Elk rivers, including the sinuosities of the Blue Ridge north of Humpback, the Sugar and Hanging Rock and Beech Mountain ranges; and from here north eastward both the parallel chains, the Blue Ridge and Smoky (or Iron Mountain, as it is here called,) together with the several lofty cross-chains and spurs, were worked up as far as the Peach Bottom range in the eastern part of Alle-

ghany. The triangulation was also extended so as to include the principal secondary ranges east of the Blue Ridge, as the Brushy and Warrior Mountains &c., in Caldwell and Wilkes, and the South Mountains in Burke, Cleaveland &c., and the King's Mountain range on the lower Catawba. The elevations were taken, not only of the summits, but also of nearly all the principal gaps of the Blue Ridge from Transylvania round to Alleghany, as well as of numerous points on the plateaus beyond, and on the eastern slopes also, so as to give, in outline at least, the grand topographical features of the country. The triangulation, and the determination of the latitude and longitude of a series of points were necessary to enable me to construct a geographical map of the State sufficiently accurate in its leading features for the purpose of locating intelligibly, the geological formations.

The absurdly erroneous and conjectural character of the existing maps of the State is more palpable in the mountain section than elsewhere. As illustrations may be mentioned the mislocation of the southern boundary of Haywood County by ten miles; the placing of the well known Tryon Mountain *on the Blue Ridge* eight or ten miles from its actual position, which is east of Green river, on a massive spur of the Saluda Mountains, which is entirely omitted, although higher and more conspicuous than the Blue Ridge itself; and the removal of King's Mountain from its ancient seat in Gaston County, three miles north of the State line, into a neighboring State. These maps are in fact but a jumble of errors, quite useless for any scientific purpose.

In constructing the outlines of a geological map of the State, it was of course necessary for me to know the latitude of our Southern boundary; which none of the maps profess to give. By agreement between the two Carolina colonies, and afterwards between the States, that line should have been the parallel of thirty-five degrees, north latitude. But in fact, as run by the Commissioners, first about the middle of the last century, and again in the year eighteen hundred and

thirteen, it consists of a very broken, irregular line, which is not coincident with a parallel of latitude at all, and varies many miles from that of thirty-five degrees, and on both sides of it. It appears by the records that Dr. Joseph Caldwell was appointed in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen to determine the latitude of the eastern and western extremities of that portion of the line which lies between the Catawba river and the mountains, and which was run for a due west line in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-two. His determination was only approximate, but he found the western end of it too far north by about seventeen miles, and the eastern end, at the confluence of the South Fork of the Catawba, by more than ten miles. The position of the other (supposed) east and west portion of the boundary, between the Catawba and Yadkin, has never been ascertained, so far as appears. I therefore took observations at the western end of it, in order to fix both its latitude and longitude. The line is laid down on most maps as running due east from this point, but will of course be found seriously out of course, for the same reason as the other, the variation of the compass having been but little understood at the time it was run. The tree marks of the survey having disappeared, and generally the trees themselves, the actual position of the line at any point is mere matter of tradition, and cannot be ascertained, because it is not known what the variation of the compass was at that time, nor what correction, if any, was made for it.

Our northern boundary is in no better condition, particularly the western half of it. Most of the maps show an error of nearly two miles, (to the disadvantage of this State, as usual,) due no doubt to the same cause as in the other cases.

This indeterminateness of our boundaries is the occasion of frequent controversies, and a fruitful source of vexatious litigation, and ought to be removed by having these lines scientifically and authoritatively located and marked with stone posts at intervals not greater than five miles.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGICAL.

Topographical Geology.—The territory covered by the explorations of the past two seasons, consisting of the Counties above named and extending across the breadth of the State, and from the French Broad to the lower Catawba, lies along the drainage or river axis of the State, the general direction of which may be represented by a line extending from the southeast corner of Henderson County to the northwest corner of Ashe, its track being indicated by the peaks of Sugarloaf, High Pinnacle, Grandfather, Flat Top, Elk Knob and White Top. In passing northward along this line, it will be seen to make a sweep first towards the west, reaching its greatest divergence at the point where the lofty spur of the Black is thrown off, and then recurving to the right, attaining its greatest eastern deflection at Flat Top, near the point where the Blue Ridge meets the cross chain of the Rich Mountain. This is the *divide*, or watershed of the State, all streams on one side flowing westward, and on the other, eastward. But since the waters of New River, after impinging against the Blue Ridge, are deflected, and thrown back ultimately upon the western slope, in Virginia, it will simplify our conceptions to regard the Blue Ridge as the dividing line; which, it will be seen, separates the area under remark into two plateaus which are broadly contrasted with each other. The one is narrow, the average breadth not exceeding twenty-five miles; and very elevated, rising from a height of two thousand feet in Henderson to nearly four thousand on the borders of Mitchell and Watauga, and descending again gradually to a little less than three thousand, on the Virginia line; and

has a gentle slope towards the northwest, but breaks off abruptly on its eastern edge with a sudden and precipitous descent of more than one thousand feet. The other, which may be called the piedmont section of the State, is a broad, corrugated plateau, descending from a height of one thousand five hundred feet along its western edge at the foot of the Blue Ridge, with a gradual slope, to about one thousand feet on the east, and having an average breadth of about fifty miles.

For a general description of the western plateau I must refer to the former report, (pages twenty-five to thirty.) It is divided transversely by several very high cross chains into as many basins, or troughs. In the middle of it the two great parallel ranges, the Blue Ridge and the Smoky, (or Iron Mountain,) make the nearest approach to each other, and although they are here more nearly balanced than further west, the latter still holds the predominance and is yet traversed, as before, by all the westward flowing rivers, which take their rise in the lower chain of the Blue Ridge. And at this narrowest part, the plateau reaches its greatest elevation, in an area of more than one hundred square miles, whose altitude ranges from three thousand five hundred to four thousand feet. This is the highest plateau of the same extent to be found east of the Rocky Mountains. In the center of it rises conspicuously the symmetrical forest-crowned summit of the Sugar Mountain, from the sides of which four rivers take their rise, North Toe, Elk, Watauga and Linville; and on its margin rises the rugged form of the Grandfather, the highest summit of the whole Blue Ridge.

These mountains, plateaus and valleys owe their existence and all the details of their form and position to the action of water, the basins above described being, like those further west, without exception, *valleys of erosion*, having, in no case, an anticlinal, or synclinal origin, being in fact wholly independent of geological structure.

The Blue Ridge is throughout its whole course in this State

the divide, or watershed, but it has besides the additional peculiarity that it constitutes the eastern margin of the great table land. Here however, in the highest and narrowest part of the table land, this characteristic fails, the upper valley of Linville between the falls and source, being truly a part of transmontane plateau; the Blue Ridge being only a range of hills, fringing the western edge of this valley, which hills are separated by gaps, many of which are not two hundred feet above the river. So that it is, so to speak, only an accident that these waters did not break through what is now the Blue Ridge, instead of the higher range of Jonas' Ridge.

At one other point alone there is a repetition of this peculiarity, viz: in the case of Casher's valley in Jackson County.

The eastern or piedmont plateau is divided, as to its river systems, into three regions, drained respectively by the Broad, Catawba and Yadkin rivers; the slope of the first being towards the southeast, and of the others east and a little north. These drainage surfaces are separated by two nearly parallel easterly chains of mountains, the South and the Brushy. The former is a spur of the Blue Ridge, and may be regarded as an eastern prolongation of the Swannanoa range, in Buncombe. It is the divide between the Catawba and Broad rivers, and attains a height of thirty-five hundred to four thousand feet in several points along its course of twelve or fifteen miles to the mouth of Crooked creek, where it rises into a precipitous mural ledge, three or four miles in length and three thousand three hundred feet in height.

From this point eastward for above twenty miles, it is a low straggling ridge, constituting the divide between the waters of the Catawba and Second Broad, scarcely reaching at any point an elevation of two thousand feet. But between the head waters of Silver Creek and First Broad it suddenly rises, in the South Mountains proper, to a little over three thousand feet, which elevation it preserves with remarkable uniformity through its numerous peaks, as well along the massive spur, (Deal's Knob, &c.,) which it sends off northeastward between

the waters of the Catawba and South Fork, as throughout the main chain for a distance of fifteen miles to Ben's Knob; beyond which it is prolonged three or four miles in a high, narrow, regular ridge of about two thousand five hundred feet, called Queen's Mountain.

From this massive portion of the range, especially from the western end of it, several spurs make off southward between the waters of First and Second Broad, the chief of which are the Bickerstaff and Lookadoo Mountains, which are, in several points, nearly as high as the main chain.

The other range, the Brushy, is an independent chain which divides, for most part of its course, the waters of the Catawba and Yadkin, from a point a few miles north of Lenoir, for more than fifty miles, in a direction a little north of east. This chain also preserves through the greater part of its length a remarkable uniformity, in direction and elevation, many of its peaks rising above two thousand feet. The Pilot is properly a continuation of this chain beyond the Yadkin, which breaks through it at this point.

Besides these two principal chains, the western side of the plateau is diversified by many spurs of the Blue Ridge of great elevation, being in many cases much higher than the Blue Ridge itself. Among these may be mentioned the Saluda Mountain, on our southern border, which constitutes the State line for a distance of more than twenty-five miles; the Tryon and White Oak range in Polk County, a spur of the Saluda; the Hungry Mountains; the huge pyramidal masses about Hickory Nut Gap, as Sugarloaf, Bear Wallow, Pisgah, Pinnacle; the high ranges on the north side of the upper Catawba, upon which are the conspicuous summits of Mackey's Mountain and Wood's Knob; and most notably, the long, regular and massive southerly chains of Linville and Jonas' Ridge. These last are parallel and approximate, more than twenty miles long, and separated by the deep narrow gorge of Linville river.

The belt of country east of this, between the Blue Ridge and

the Yadkin, having a breadth of fifteen or twenty miles, is corrugated by numerous southerly ridges making out from the Blue Ridge between the tributaries of Catawba and Yadkin, many of them more than twenty-five hundred feet high.

I have not undertaken in these preliminary reports to give numerical or detailed reports of observations, topographical, geological or agricultural, these being reserved, for obvious reasons, until the final report on the geology of Western North Carolina, after the computation of observations, the analysis of specimens, and the construction of the geological map and sections. But as there are some circumstances which give a present interest to the topography of the Blue Ridge section, I will give below the results of a series of observations made along that line. Most of these observations were taken with the barometer; a few of them have been obtained from Rail Road surveys. Beginning on the head waters of French Broad in Transylvania, the following are the elevations of successive points along the line of the Ridge, proceeding northward. The calculations were abbreviated, for want of time, and they are, therefore, only approximate, giving the elevations within a few feet:

Cantrell's Mountain,—Blue Ridge,	3,550
Grassy Folly Gap, " "	2,823
Slicken " " "	2,868
Jones' " " "	2,920
Cæsar's Head, spur to south of Blue Ridge,	3,218
Chestnut Mountain, " "	3,323
Green River Gap, " "	2,722
Pinnacle, " "	3,667
Coley, " "	3,751
French Broad, near Brevard,	2,105
" " at mouth of Little river,	2,083
Butt Gap, (Rail Road,)—Blue Ridge,	2,169
Hendersonville, (Brittain's,)	2,162
Saluda Gap, (Rail Road,)—Saluda Mountains,	2,340

Corbin Mountain,—Saluda Mountains,	2,972
Howard Gap,—Tryon Range,	1,879
Tryon Mountain,	3,232
Pacolet River crossing,—Howard Gap Road,	944
Green “ “ “ “ “ 	1,616
Gap of Blue Ridge, “ “ “ 	2,168
Hungry Mountains, highest point,	3,001
Reedy Patch Gap,—Blue Ridge,	2,236
Hickory Nut Gap, “ “ 	2,906
Broad river, at mouth of Reedy Patch creek,	1,488
Stone Mountain,	3,437
Sugarloaf, spur of Blue Ridge,	3,995
Bear Wallow, “ “ 	4,255
Pisgah, “ “ 	4,432
The Pinnacle, or Bald,	3,861
Cane Creek Gap,—Blue Ridge,	2,959
Black Knob, “ “ 	4,277
Lytle's Peak, “ “ 	4,385
Dill's Knob, per Level,	3,818
Swannanoa Gap, (Rail Road,)—Blue Ridge,	2,658
Hickory Nut Mountain, near mouth of Crooked Creek,	3,312
Old Fort, Mill creek, (Rail Road,)	1,452
Carson's, Buck Creek, (Col. Whiting,)	1,254
Buck Creek Gap,—Blue Ridge,	3,387
The Narrows, “ “ 	4,058
Three Knobs, per Level,—Blue Ridge,	4,100
Gillespie Gap, “ “ 	2,778
Wm. English's School House, head of North Cove,	2,023
Humpback Mountain, highest point,—Blue Ridge,	4,395
Rattlesnake Spring Gap, near Linville Falls,	3,325
Gap at head of North Fork of Catawba,	3,405
“ “ Brushy creek, (Prof. Guyot,) Blue Ridge,	3,425
Pisgah Gap,—Blue Ridge,	3,423
Soapstone Gap, “ “ 	3,588
Dellinger's Gap, “ “ 	3,600
Miller's “ “ “ (Col. Gardner,)	3,733

Sugar Mountain, Blue Ridge,	5,312
McCanless' Gap, " "	4,198
Grandfather Gap, (Guyot,) between head waters of Watauga and Linville,—Blue Ridge,	4,100
Grandfather, (Guyot,)—Blue Ridge,	5,897
Flat Top, head waters of New River, near Blue Ridge,	4,549
Watauga Gap, (Rail Road,)—Blue Ridge,	3,779
Big Ridge, " "	4,100
Three Forks, New River,	3,069
Boone Court House,	3,250
Howard Gap, Rich Mountains,	3,688
Rocky Mountain, spur of Blue Ridge,	4,071
Cooke's Gap, (Montgomery,) Blue Ridge,	3,307
Bent Branch Gap, " "	3,146
Lookout " " " "	3,210
Clear Branch " " " "	3,193
Deep " " " "	3,105
Thompkin's Knob, " "	4,064
Jefferson, Ashe County,	3,087
South Fork of New River, (mouth of Cranberry,)	2,707
Grandfather, Alleghany County,—Blue Ridge,	3,987
Ferny Knob, Peach Bottom Mountains, highest point, ..	4,291

It is thus seen that the lowest portion of the Blue Ridge lies along the eastern border of Henderson County, from Butt Gap to Reedy Patch. In fact, through this distance of about twenty miles, there is no Blue Ridge, so that there is no difficulty in turning the waters of the plateau from their westerly flow and bringing them into the eastern rivers, as has been done by the inhabitants for milling purposes. And one may pass the Ridge in many places without being aware of the fact, and he can only realize it by observing the change in the direction of the streams. This is especially true of Reedy Patch Gap, which as appears from the above figures is lower than the town of Asheville. It is for the engineers to explain why the main trunk of the Rail Road system of the State was carried through

a Gap more than four hundred feet higher and greatly more difficult of access from both sides.

The topographical features of this mountain region of the State thus briefly sketched, are not accidental. There can be no doubt that here was once a lofty plateau higher than the highest summit of the Black, and comparable in elevation, if not in extent, to the present great table land on the western side of the continent, between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The destructive action of atmospheric agents, chemical and mechanical—water, frost, oxygen, carbonic acid, have by their incessant play through the uncounted centuries which make the lifetime of a continent, disintegrated and worn away the vast mass, until it is but a skeleton of what it was, transporting the ruins successively to lower levels, and finally to the sea. Of course in this process the softer rocks, as the shales, limestones and certain micaceous slates, would suffer a greater amount of abrasion than the harder masses, such as granite and the silicious and hornblende slates and gneiss. Hence the present mountain chains are composed of the latter, while the rivers have scooped out their valleys through the tracts occupied by the former. There are abundant illustrations of these statements throughout this interesting region. It will be sufficient to cite the great valley of Cherokee, hewn out of the limestone, and following that formation closely, far down into Georgia; the valley of the French Broad through Transylvania and Henderson, which has been excavated in a similar and easily disintegrable rock; and the valleys of Catawba and Yadkin. It has been elsewhere observed that the rivers usually take a course at right angles to the direction of the Blue Ridge, for the obvious reason that that is the line of quickest descent. But these two last named rivers form an exception to the rule, striking off for fifty or sixty miles in a northeasterly course, nearly parallel with the Blue Ridge, taking the tract of the softer rocks and making a grand easterly sweep around the harder strata of the Brushy and South Mountains.

These general features of the region are not without interest in a scientific point of view, but they are of practical importance also, on account of their intimate connection with climate and agriculture and an obvious and most essential relation to the system of internal improvements, upon which the future growth, development and prosperity of the State so largely depend.

SURFACE GEOLOGY.

As the forms of the land surface, (the topography) have their origin in geological causes, so the nature and condition of the materials which constitute that surface, are referrible to the same agencies. And as the reliefs and contour enter as a prime factor into the production of climate and thus claim the interest and study of the agriculturist, so the superficial geology, on account of its intimate and obvious connection with the origin of soils, demands his attention also. These considerations are independent of, and additional to the scientific interest of the subject.

The present condition of the earth's surface at any point is due in large part to the causes last in action upon it. These are chiefly meteorological. Since the continent received its present general "form and pressure," its surface has been subject to the incessant action of these agencies, and has undergone profound alteration. Earth, (as contradistinguished from rock,) soil, that part of our globe in which man is chiefly interested as being a "tiller of the ground," is the direct result of the action of these forces upon the subjacent rock-formations. In the section of the State under consideration, the surface consists either of the original rock, or of earth derived from it by disintegration in situ, or of the debris of it transported, sorted and variously arranged under the action of moving water and ice. Of the first description very little exists, and that only on the tops of a few high mountains, or rocky ledges, as the Ggrandfather, Table Rock &c., or an occa-

sional precipitous gorge or cliff, as Shortoff and Linville. The aggregate of rock surface is quite insignificant, the mountains being generally covered to their very summits and along their steepest escarpments with soil and forests.

To the second class belongs nearly the whole surface of this region. The soil, subsoil and earth are simply the weathered remains of the underlying rocks, which have been decomposed to a variable depth of a few feet, to several fathoms, according to their character and permeability to water and air.

To the third class belong only the valleys, (or bottoms,) of the streams, and in a few cases, the lower ranges of hills that front, or project into them. These bottoms consist of sediments, gravel, sand and clay, (alluvial.) The deposits on the hills and ridges are drift, and consist of earth, pebbles and boulders, often intermixed with fine clay. Both consist of the debris of rocks found on the higher ridges, mountains and plateaus, and can often be traced to their sources, though several miles distant.

The alluvions present nearly level surfaces, are of various depths, from a few inches to several feet, and are, in some cases, of considerable extent, as in the valleys of several of the larger rivers, where are frequently found continuous tracts of several thousand acres. These are not always in one plane, but are frequently disposed in terraces rising by regular and well defined steps, or benches, one above another, and presenting steep escarpments towards the river. The larger part of the "bottoms" usually belongs to the first or second terrace; the former being still subject to occasional overflow, the latter very rarely, or (in most cases) never, being generally from five to fifteen feet higher. The third has generally an elevation of forty to fifty feet above the present water level, and the fourth from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. These two, and especially the last, are not of very frequent occurrence, and are of small extent, and often reduced to a few isolated patches. Examples of two terraces are found on all the larger streams, and of three and four on several of the larger rivers, as, for

example, the French Broad, at and below Warm Springs, and the Yadkin a little below Patterson. Gravel and boulders, as well as sand are frequently found in these benches, which may be regarded as having, in many cases at least, the same origin as the drift, which caps and faces the terminal ridges and knobs which project into the valleys, and is found at various elevations along the upper reaches of most of the large rivers, on both sides of the Blue Ridge. A very notable example may be seen in the town of Asheville, (as formerly mentioned,) in the pebble beds which crown the summit of the hill overlooking the town on the west, and which must be about three hundred feet above the present bed of the river. Near the base of the higher and steeper mountain ranges, the material of the drift is very heterogeneous, consisting of earth and sand and rounded and smoothed fragments of the various kinds of rocks found on the higher parts of the mountains. But as the valleys open out and the foot-hills recede from the higher chains, it consist mainly, of pebbles and boulders of quartz (and a few other hard rocks) imbedded in sand or clay, the latter often very fine and tenacious. A very good example may be seen in Catawba valley less than one mile below Old Fort, in a cut of the Rail Road, from which have been taken an immense number of very hard and smooth quartz boulders, some of them weighing above a ton.

Occasionally there are two or three beds of drift superposed, one upon another unconformably, consisting of different materials evidently derived from different sources, the upper occupying the depressions and conforming to the irregularities of the lower.

In a few instances drift beds are found with a distinct beach structure, as on Pacolet river, (in Polk County near Columbus,) at an elevation of not less than one hundred and fifty feet above the present water level.

These drift beds are frequently auriferous, as in California and other parts of the world. Indeed, the most extensive deposits of this character in the State are the famous placers of

the South Mountains, (Brindletown, Brackettstown &c.) occupying a portion of the four contiguous Counties, Burke, McDowell, Cleaveland and Rutherford. The spurs and lower slopes of the mountains on both sides and the numerous river and creek bottoms are mostly covered with a diluvial deposit of varying depth up to fifteen or twenty feet. These materials have evidently been brought down from higher levels, and are composed of the ruins of various gneissoid rocks. The deposit occupies interruptedly an area of nearly two hundred square miles.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The rock formations of this region belong to the same general description as those which occupy the more western Counties, and were described in the previous report. They are commonly known as Primary and belong to the most ancient of the geologic series, called Azoic, Metamorphic &c., and are granitoid, gneissic and schistose in character. These rocks are likewise much disturbed in position, dipping at a high angle, generally towards the south-east, the average about sixty degrees as before, and the strike is also about the same as for the more western series, viz: about north fifty degrees east. To this there are very many local exceptions. The variations and irregularities are most notable in what I have termed the axial zone, which is included in the more elevated of the two plateaus above described, and includes the town of Asheville, the Black Mountain, the Yellow Mountains &c. At many points in this zone the dip is reversed over considerable areas, and the strike is also frequently so variable as to be reducible to no law.

Beginning in Madison County, on the Lower French Broad, it will probably be the simplest and most intelligible mode of procedure, to characterize in succession the different formations as they present themselves in section from northwest to southeast.

At Paint Rock, on the State line, occur the thin-bedded silicious slates which were described in the former report. They are called by Prof. Safford, the Geologist of the State of Tennessee, Chilhowie Sandstones, and are set down conjecturally by several eminent geologists as Potsdam Sandstone. They have never yielded any fossils, by which their geological horizon might be determined. A few very thin beds of argillaceous slate are found interpolated here and there between the quartzose strata.

Passing up the deep gorge which the river has excavated, the quartzites are soon found to be interbedded with, and are finally replaced by shales and grits, the latter generally fine, but occasionally approaching in appearance a breccia, or conglomerate. These are succeeded by heavy beds of argillaceous slates and shales, which in turn give place, at Warm Springs, to a heavy-bedded blue and grey limestone. This is followed by a calcareous, compact, fine-grained sandstone, which presently passes into a grey, much-jointed quartzite rising in vertical cliffs along the river for two miles, and succeeded by a well characterized coarse conglomerate with bluish-grey slates and shales, at and below the mouth of Laurel river. A little above this point comes in a very extensive and conspicuous bed of felspathic quartzite, or petrosilex, which continues for more than a mile, and then graduates through a gneissoid rock into a series of grey, drab and mottled argillaceous slates and shales. This succession of quartzites, grits, shales, limestone and conglomerate occupies in direct cross-section a space of more than ten miles. I have elsewhere referred to the identity of this formation with that which is so conspicuous on Valley River, and shall therefore call it the *Cherokee Slates*. They pass in a northeast course up the Laurel valley and through the Smoky, or Unaka Mountains into Tennessee.

The next formation in order, coming east, is the great "axial belt," as I have elsewhere designated it, of gneissoid rocks. It occupies the central and highest part of the great mountain plateau, beginning on the upper waters of Hiwas-

see river in Clay County, and extending in a direction about north fifty degrees east, quite across the State to Ashe County. It is limited on the southeast by a line nearly coincident with the Blue Ridge, except where that range makes a southeastern sweep around the Counties of Henderson and Transylvania, being succeeded by the slate and limestone series of those Counties. The average breadth of the formation is about twenty-five miles, and since it is conspicuously developed across the whole breadth of Buncombe County, and may be seen in complete section along the French Broad in its course through that County, it will be more in accordance with usage to call it the *Buncombe Group*. The rocks of this belt, as has been elsewhere stated manifest an extreme degree of alteration, and of disturbance. They belong to the general description of granitoid or gneissic rocks, and consist of various and recurrent successions of gneissoid slates,—quartzose, felspathic, micaceous and hornblendic, with frequent beds of gneiss proper, and occasional interpolations of true granite. A large body of reddish porphyroidal felspathic gneiss is found along the northwestern edge of the belt, as may be seen a little below Marshall on the French Broad and again in Yancey, some four miles north of Burnsville. Mica schist also occurs in large development, towards the eastern margin of the belt, as may be seen in the town of Asheville, and along the Swannanoa valley to a point near the gap. This rock is generally garnetiferous, and frequently also abounds in crystals of kyanite, as may be seen two miles west of Swannanoa Gap, and on the waters of South Toe river a few miles east of Burnsville. The formation is also characterized throughout its whole extent by the frequent occurrence of isolated masses of magnesian rocks, ophiolites, serpentines, soapstones, talcose and chloritic slates, with tremolite, asbestos and actinolite rocks. These are generally associated with hornblende slate and syenite, and usually contain veins of chromic iron. Examples may be seen on Ivy (on the road leading from Asheville to Burnsville); six miles north of the latter place; and

again on South Toe eight or ten miles east of the same point ; on the Bakersville road, a few miles south of that place ; in the Rich Mountains, (head waters of Howard's Creek) in the north part of Watauga ; and in the southern part of Ashe on Elk creek.

Hornblende slates are found in largest development in the Yellow and Iron Mountains in the northern part of Mitchell County, and again in Watauga and Ashe Counties between Watauga river and the North Fork of New River. This last is the most extensive bed of this rock in the State and forms for twenty miles a succession of very high and rugged mountains. In the Big Rich Mountain and Elk Knob these slates are highly garnetiferous.

The Buncombe Group is divided transversely on the borders of Mitchell and Watauga by what appears to be a fold of the Cherokee Slates, (or their associates and representatives,) which laps around the base of the Yellow Mountains and meets the Blue Ridge and the Linville Slates on the head waters of Linville river, between Humpback and Grandfather, thus establishing, if this observation be correct, the identity of the Cherokee and Linville series. Here I am inclined to place the fine grained, light colored and greenish talco-quartzose conglomerate slates on Elk river and upper Watauga, and the light colored and greenish felspathic and quartzose sandstones and grits of Sugar Mountain and the upper valley of Linville and Elk, and the large body of dark grey and bluish compact quartzo-argillaceous epidotic slates and epidosites which extend from the upper valley of Linville across Elk river, through the Peak and Hanging Rock Mountains, in a north-east course to main Watauga, where they appear in precipitous rugged cliffs along the turnpike, for more than a mile in transverse section. These last (the epidotic slates) are often trappean in aspect, and are generally streaked and penetrated very irregularly with epidote, which is frequently found in small nodular roundish masses, giving the rock an amygdaloidal appearance. Intermingled with these there is frequently a multitude of sphe-

roidal granules of calc-spar, and occasionally small cavities partly filled with epidote and gypsum. The rock is also in many places, penetrated by a multitude of minute quartz veins. A similar formation exists in Canada.

The Buncombe Group is limited south-eastward, as has been already indicated, by the Linville Slates which pass from the Forks of Toxaway, near the State line, in the south-west corner of Transylvania, down the north side of the valley of the French Broad in that County, crossing the river at the mouth of Cane Creek, and so up the valley of that creek and through the Blue Ridge across the upper valley of Catawba to Linville Mountain. This formation has, beyond the Blue Ridge, a breadth of two to three miles and consists there of ash colored and bluish slates and shales and limestone with occasional outcrops of thin-bedded light colored sandstone, or quartzite. On the Catawba the limestone seems to be represented by a greenish calcareous slate half a mile above the mouth of Buck Creek. Linville Mountain consists almost exclusively of sandstone and quartzitic slates, in places very thin-bedded and flexible, (itacolumite) and in a few places interbedded with thin layers of a greenish shaly slate. Limestone crops out along the western base of the mountain at various points from Turkey Cove to the head of North Fork, a distance of nearly twenty miles. The quartzites of Linville Mountain are much disturbed in position, particularly on the west, and the prevalent dip seems to be *west*. The rock also exhibits the jointed structure here very notably. Passing eastward, this series appears in the whetstone slates of Adam's Knob on John's River, in the blue slates and light colored quartzites on the Yadkin near Patterson, and so sweeps in a north-east course along the east flank of the Blue Ridge, and often includes it, as at Blowing Rock Gap, and the Grandfather Mountain in Alleghany. In this formation, east of the Blue Ridge, there are frequent interpolations of rocks having a gneissoid aspect, as in the light colored coarse grained ledge at the foot of Table Rock and many other points east of that, and again in the appa-

rently very coarse porphyroidal gneiss one mile south of Blowing Rock on the turnpike. This last is in fact a dark greenish grey argillaceous schist which encloses between its layers rounded and somewhat flattened nodules of cleavable felspar, which are arranged in a general parallelism with the stratification. These ovoidal masses are frequently from three quarters to one inch in diameter.

The Linville Slates are succeeded by a second series of metamorphic gnesssoid rocks, which are essentially a repetition of the Buncombe Group. This fourth formation covers a larger area than any of the others, about as large, in fact, as the other three together, and extends eastward to the King's Mountain Slates, being limited in that direction by a line connecting that mountain with the Pilot, in Surry County; occupying therefore nearly the whole of the piedmont plateau.

It may therefore be appropriately named the Piedmont Group, although it extends across the Blue Ridge into Henderson and Transylvania. Like the similar formation further west, it consists of a succession of felspathic, hornblendic and micaceous slates and gneiss. The most conspicuous of these subdivisions is the broad belt of light colored and grey felspathic gneiss, sometimes fine, generally coarse grained and porphyroidal, which extends along the western side of the formation from the upper French Broad to the Catawba in Burke. This may be seen at the falls of Little River, at the crossing of the French Broad, in the quarries near Hendersonville, in the naked ledges at Flat Rock, in the mural precipices about Hickory Nut Gap, in the steep and narrow ledge of Hickory Nut Mountain on Crooked Creek, and in the Rail Road cuts from Marion to Muddy Creek.

Along the eastern margin of this belt is a notable body of hornblendic slates, which crop out along the Blue Ridge at the head of Little River and at Flat Rock Gap, re-appearing near the head of Pacolet and attaining their greatest development in the massive range of Tryon Mountain and in Stone

Mountain on Reedy Patch Creek, and the Pinnacle in the angle of Broad River. They show themselves at many points beyond this, conspicuously on the head waters of Second Broad, in the western ascent of Deal's Knob in the South Mountain, and at the mouth of Muddy Creek, and so pass beyond the Catawba into the Warrior Mountains of Caldwell County.

The central and eastern portion of the piedmont section are occupied chiefly by various alternations of felspathic slates and gneiss. These may be seen in large extent in Cleveland and Rutherford on First and Second Broad, where they are much disturbed and very irregular in their bedding, and are highly impregnated with iron pyrites.

The middle, southern and eastern portion of Polk County and the southwestern angle of Cleveland are occupied by mica schists, which are usually garnetiferous and frequently pyritiferous. A similar large body of rocks is found in the eastern part of Burke County and extends over a large breadth of country, from the eastern end of the South Mountains several miles into Lincoln, and northward and eastward into Caldwell and Catawba. It is very observable in the Rail Road cuts between Morganton and Hickory Station, and between the latter point and Lenoir. These schists are occasionally talcose.

A second belt of hornblendic rocks,—syenitic, gneissic and slaty—occurs near the eastern side of this piedmont plateau. The town of Newton is situated in the midst of it; and from this point it extends southwest through Lincoln County, some five miles west of the town, occupying a breadth of one to three miles.

Serpentine occurs in Caldwell and Wilkes, at several points along the valley of the Yadkin and on John's River.

A notable feature in the geology of the whole western section of the State is the infrequency of trap dikes, notwithstanding the metamorphism and the very disturbed condition of the rocks. Two or three (of diorite) may be seen between the Catawba river and Morganton, one near John's River in

Caldwell, one (trachyte, large) on Swannanoa, and one (small, granitic) near the mouth of Reedy Patch Creek, near Hickory Nut Gap.

The King's Mountain Slates, which limit the Piedmont Group eastward, form a narrow belt of argillaceous, micaceous, talcose and quartzose slates accompanied in many places by limestone, magnetic iron and graphite. The direction of the outcrop of these slates is indicated by King's Mountain, Anderson and Pilot, which lie along the line of it, the latter a little westward. The dip of this formation is, exceptionally westward, although at a very high angle.

Thus it appears that geologically the western portion of the State consists of four groups, or formations; First, the Cherokee Slates along the Smoky Mountains on the northwest border, consisting of clay—slates and shales, sandstones, grits, conglomerates and limestone; Second, the Buncombe Group, occupying the larger part of the great transmontane plateau, between the Blue Ridge and Smoky, and consisting of gneissic and granitoid rocks; Third, the Linville Slates, a narrow belt stretching for the most part along the Blue Ridge and composed, like the first group of semimetamorphic argillaceous slates and shales, sandstones, limestone and gneissoid grits; Fourth, the Piedmont Group, gneissic and granitoid. It will be observed that these four groups constitute two recurrences of the same rocks, in the same order; the first and third being comparatively narrow belts of semimetamorphic slates, the second and fourth very extensive formations of highly metamorphic gneissoid rocks having in each case porphyroidal felspathic gneiss on the west, succeeded by hornblende slates, gneissic slates and mica schists. These relationships naturally recall the Rogers theory of reduplication by foldings and overturns on a grand scale, as in Pennsylvania.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Each of the formations above described contains metalliferous deposits as well as other valuable minerals. The western, or Cherokee Group carries the most extensive iron beds, together with some valuable gold placers and veins; but these are confined to that portion of the series which lies further west and has been described in the previous report; within the area now under consideration, it contains silver, a few iron beds, limestone, barytes and buhrstone.

The Buncombe Group is distinctively the copper-bearing series, but contains besides, some of the most extensive and valuable iron beds in the State, gold, chromic iron, mica, serpentine and limestone. The Linville Slates are principally notable for their valuable limestone quarries, although they have yielded some gold, (as heretofore stated, in Transylvania,) and contain a few beds of iron ore, and abundance of whetstone (and probably grindstone) rocks. The Piedmont Group contains the most important deposits of gold, some iron, graphite and serpentine, with much copper and alum-producing pyritous slates, and mineral springs.

The localities of the most important of these minerals will be indicated, and the chief circumstances of their occurrence noted.

GOLD.

The only points west of the Blue Ridge, (within the limits now under remark,) where gold has been obtained are on the French Broad and New River. There have been found indications of gold in small quantities along the valley of Cane Creek in Buncombe, and on Boylston in Transylvania, as previously mentioned, but no deposits, or veins of much importance have been discovered. The other locality is on Howard's Creek in Watauga County, about one mile from Boon, where a small deposit of drift gold was wrought some years

ago. There is no evidence of any extensive occurrence of gold bearing rocks here.

In the Piedmont section there are three gold placers of considerable note. One of these is at Sandy Plains in Polk County. The gold is found in the "gravel" from the debris of denuded hills of mica schist. This gravel is found in the beds of several small streams over an area of several miles. These "diggings" are still wrought in a small way. No veins have been discovered.

The most extensive and notable deposit in this region and in the State is found in the South Mountains on the head waters of First and Second Broad and of Silver and Muddy Creeks. It is divided into four principal districts, on the above mentioned streams which are named respectively Whiteside, Jeanstown, Brindletown and Brackettown. The whole area occupied (interruptedly) by this deposit is between one and two hundred square miles. These mines were opened about the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and were operated on a large scale but in a rude way, until the discovery of the California mines. Some thousands of laborers were at work here for a number of years and no doubt several millions of gold were obtained. Work is still carried on at a great many points and several thousands of dollars are annually mined. The deposits were originally very rich and yielded frequently ten dollars a day for each laborer. The gold bearing drift, or "gravel," is accumulated along the beds of the streams, on the benches of the hills and in all the various situations which have in California given rise to the division into river, hill, bench, flat and gulch diggings. Some of the deposits on the larger streams are quite extensive and of considerable depth. Many of them have been worked over several times. The processes heretofore employed were of the rudest kind, and no doubt the introduction of the improved California methods would render these mines again very profitable. Many of the hill and bench deposits have never been worked, and could not be, except by the hydraulic process.

The gold of these placers has evidently been derived from the numerous small veins in the slopes of the adjacent hills and mountains. The gangue of these veins is usually a granular white quartz (saccharoid). They are small and have not been mined hitherto. Machinery has been put up however near Brackettown for the purpose of working one of these saccharoidal veins, which seems to be nearly a foot in thickness. The third gold field referred to is in Caldwell County on Lower Creek. Operations have been carried on here on a considerable scale on both sides of the creek, but mostly on the north side, along the beds of the tributary streams which come down from the terminal spurs and ridges of the Warrior Mountains, which divide the waters of Lower Creek from John's River.

There are many other places where gold has been obtained from "gravel" in considerable amounts, as in the beds of some small streams on the slopes of the hills three to four miles west of Morganton, where gold washing is still carried on profitably; in the waters of Second Broad in Rutherford; on Pacolet River, Polk County, and in several parts of Cleveland and Lincoln.

The Shuford mine in the eastern part of Catawba, which contains both placers and veins, is situated on the King's Mountain belt. It has been worked for a number of years with very satisfactory results, and operations are to be resumed shortly. These are "dry diggings" and the difficulty is in procuring a supply of water.

Vein-mining has never been extensively carried on in this region. The Mountain Mining Company were erecting machinery during last summer to operate the quartz vein near Brackettown already mentioned, and were about to re-open a mine some four miles south of Shelby, which is neither a vein nor placer mine. The gold bearing rock is a heavy ledge of brown ferruginous mica-schist, which is impregnated with iron pyrites in a state of minute subdivision and abounds in garnets. There is no semblance of a vein proper. Dr. Em-

mons reports that gold is found in the conglomerates of Montgomery, and the very intelligent superintendent of the Rhodes mine in Lincoln assured me that he obtained gold from the common grey gneiss of the country, which constitutes the wall rock of that vein and at the King's Mountain mine in Gaston large quantities of limestone are stamped and washed. And I have seen gold-bearing *felspathic* slates from Moore and *talco-quartzose* slates from Montgomery, so that although the gangue rock of gold in this State is usually quartz, compact or saccharoidal, it is far from being universally so, nor is the occurrence of these auriferous rocks limited to *veins*.

There are two other mines in the piedmont section that are worthy of mention, the Baker (or Davis) and the Michaux, both on John's River near the Caldwell and Burke line. The latter has yielded some very fine capinet specimens, the veins being numerous, small and in places very rich. This mine has been scarcely opened, so that it is impossible to predict what will be its character economically. The veins are, so far, very much scattered and subdivided into threads, but a proper system of mining may develop their connection with a "mother vein," or their aggregation into a larger, regular, and well defined one. The country rock which carries these veins is granitoid gneiss, and is decomposed to considerable depths, into what the miners term "slate." The "Baker Mine" is situated a little higher up the river, near the mouth of Wilson's Creek. The vein here is situated in the plane of contact between a heavy bed of serpentine and the felspathic slates of the country. A large quartz vein meets this at right angles, which is also auriferous, and contains, near the outcrop, silver and lead; but it has been very little explored. Gold has been found at other points in this section, in small quantities, but the above mentioned are the only localities of much note. If we pass beyond the Piedmont Group into the King's Mountain Slates, there are many famous gold mines along this formation and in the gneissic rocks between it and the lower Catawba, several of which have been lately reopened under fa-

vorable auspices,—the King's Mountain mine, the Rhodes, Beattie, and two or three others. These are now operated by companies and under superintendents of California experience, in several cases, with the most improved California machinery manufactured in San Francisco. From these facts, and especially from the superior engineering skill which is now employed in these and several other such enterprises of the Mountain Mining Company, I infer that a new era is opening upon the mining interests of our State.

SILVER AND LEAD.

These two metals are associated in their ores in this State. There are but two or three localities in the territory under consideration which are worthy of remark in this respect. On the north slope of the Beech Mountain in Watauga County, on the waters of Watauga River, at two points galena has been lately discovered, which is rich in silver. The veins have been but little explored however, so that it cannot yet be determined whether they are of much value. One of the veins is in a greenish chlorito-argillaceous slate; the other I have not seen, but from hand specimens infer that it is associated with a large body of iron pyrites. A similar outcrop of galena was found a number of years ago at Flint Knob in Wilkes County. The ore is of good quality, containing both gold and silver; but no exposure of the vein has been effected, from which a reasonable conclusion can be drawn as to its extent or value. The ore, so far as exposed, is in a coarse slaty gneiss.

COPPER.

The most important deposits of copper ores are found, as already remarked, in the Buncombe Group. Besides the veins formerly described, in Jackson County, there is a similar group of valuable veins in Watauga, Ashe, and Alleghany. These veins occur, like the others, in the hornblendic rocks of

the series. The three most noted mines in this northwestern angle of the State, are the "Elk Knob," "Peach Bottom," and "Ore Knob." The first is one of the most promising outcrops of copper ore in the State. It is a large vein of the yellow sulphuret embedded in the most extensive body of hornblendic rocks in the State. The vein rock is a dark colored micaceous quartzite, nine or ten feet in thickness. It is situated on the northern slope of the mountain from which it is named, at an elevation of about four thousand feet.

There are many outcrops of gossan in this rugged region, some of which have been penetrated to a sufficient depth to reach the copper pyrites. This region is well worthy of the attention of the practical miner and capitalist. The Peach Bottom Mine is situated on the west side of the mountain range of that name in Alleghany and a few miles south of New River. This mine was well furnished with machinery for the elevation and concentration of the ore. It has been wrought to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The shafts and tunnels are now filled with water, so that I am not able to give the size, or other characters of the vein. It is embedded in grey gneissic slates and has the same strike and dip with them. The gangue is partly vitreous quartz, but chiefly a soft, coarse, quartzo-felspathic rock, very easily crushed. A portion of the vein yields also lead. Large quantities of ore were sent to the smelting works at Petersburg during the war.

"Ore Knob" is in the southeast corner of Ashe County, quite near the Blue Ridge. It is in the same character of rock formation as the last. It is said to have yielded several thousand tons of ore within a depth of sixty or seventy feet. The vein is said to be a large one. The ore is "yellow copper" as in the other mines. I have no doubt that all these mines could be profitably reopened but for the difficulty of transportation to market.

In the southern corner of Ashe County is another mine of some note, known as "Gap Creek." Having been opened

several years before the war, the shaft is of course filled up so as to prevent any examination. Dr. Emmons visited it when first opened and reports that at a "depth of fifty to sixty feet the ore is vitreous, which will probably be twice as rich as the "yellow sulphuret." He further describes the vein as "a true vein, having a perfect regularity in direction as well as in its walls." "The width is variable, being eighteen inches wide at the surface, and from twelve to twenty-four inches at different depths." "The rock in which it is embraced is a horn-blende slate about a quarter of a mile wide."

There are indications of copper veins in many other localities in this County, and doubtless many new mines will be opened as soon as this region shall be furnished with means of transportation.

IRON.

The remarkable deposits of magnetic ore in Mitchell have been previously described. The Cranberry is the most important and extensive, but there are many other beds in different parts of the County, some of them magnetic as at Flat Rock, others hematitic. In Madison, there is also a promising outcrop of slaty magnetic ore on East Fork of Laurel, and another near Jewell Hill of specular ore. In Ashe County, on the North Fork of New River, are also large deposits of valuable ore, generally magnetic, some of which, smelted in a common bloomery, are said to have yielded a fine quality of iron. In the Linville Slates, besides the hematitic beds formerly mentioned as occurring with the limestone in Transylvania and Henderson, there are several others of the same character in McDowell, in the spurs of Linville Mountain, on both sides of the North Fork of Catawba. Iron was made here many years ago, but the quality seems not to have been good. There is a bed of magnetic ore near Patterson, in Caldwell, which I take to be of fine quality, but there is no exposure to justify an opinion as to its quantity. Both mag-

netic and hematitic ores are reported to be found in the Brushy Mountains in Caldwell and Wilkes, and to have been formerly manufactured into iron at a few points. The most valuable bed of iron ore in the Piedmont Group is found in the syenitic belt near Newton in Catawba County. The ore is of the same quality as that at Cranberry, and yields a similar iron.

The extensive and very valuable iron beds of Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba, which have been wrought for three quarters of a century and have yielded more iron than all other mines in the State, do not belong to the formation under consideration. They occur in the King's Mountain Slates, from the South Carolina line to Mt. Anderson, cropping out at short intervals along the whole distance of some forty miles. An account of some of the most important of these beds is given by Dr. Emmons in the report for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six. Several new mines however, were opened during the late war in the vicinity of Mt. Anderson, and several new furnaces were erected, which are still in blast. The ore is partly magnetic, and partly of the variety known as Itabirite, and the iron generally of very good quality.

CHROMIC IRON.

As has been stated previously, this mineral accompanies the serpentine in the most of its out crops in the transmontane plateau, e. g., in Yancey, Mitchell and Watauga, as well as in Jackson. It exists in the form of nodules and veins.

BARYTES.

There are several viens of this mineral in Madison County.

GRAPHITE.

There are a few small veins of graphite, or plumbago in Cleveland and Catawba, in the gneissic rocks, but the most considerable and the largest number also of them are found in the King's Mountain Slates in Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston.

MICA.

Large crystals of mica are found in many parts of Yancey and Mitchell; the largest I have seen however, were obtained in Cleveland near Shelby. When clear and free from flaws, plates four inches by six are worth about one dollar and a-half per pound.

PYRITES.

Iron pyrites is found in numerous localities, but the most extensive and important occurrence of it is that which has been already mentioned in Cleveland and Rutherford. The gneissic slates of a large district here on the waters of First and Second Broad and Sandy Run, are impregnated with this mineral in a state of very minute subdivision. The rock weathers easily on exposure to the air, and produces copperas and alum in immense quantities. Thousands of tons were manufactured here during the war, and the business might be conducted profitably still. The circumstances under which copperas is manufactured in Vermont and elsewhere are not more favorable. The only disadvantage here is in the matter of transportation to market, which however is likely to be soon remedied.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

The same cause, viz: the abundance and wide diffusion of iron pyrites give rise to so many sulphur, chalybeate and alum

springs in this Piedmont country. They abound throughout the region, but the most noted are Wilson's Springs, (White and Red Sulphur, and Chalybeate) near Shelby in Cleveland County, McBrier's and Patterson's in the same County, and the Catawba White Sulphur and Chalybeate in the northern part of the County of the same name, and Piedmont Springs in Burke near Table Rock. All these are watering places of some celebrity. Wilson's and the Catawba have been recently improved and furnished in good style. They have the advantage of being located in a very salubrious climate, in view of the mountains, and easily accessible from the Rail Roads. Beyond the Blue Ridge also mineral springs abound. The most notable are the celebrated Warm Springs on the French Broad in Madison, the Sulphur Springs near Ashville, and the Million Springs at the foot of Craggy Mountain.

GRINDSTONES AND WHETSTONES.

The Linville Slates furnish abundant materials for grindstones and whetstones, in the Linville mountains, and for whetstones of very good quality in Adam's Knob on John's River. On Laurel River in Madison is a peculiar cherty splintered whitish quartz rock which Mr. George Gehagan was manufactured into millstones which are described as nearly equal in performance to the French buhrstone.

BUILDING STONES.

In a granitic country like this, building material is too abundant to require particular mention.

SERPENTINE.

This rock has been mentioned as occurring frequently in the transmontane region; but it is not of a quality to be valuable for ornamental purposes. There is in fact only one local-

ity where it has the proper structure and fineness of grain, and that is near Patterson in the upper Yadkin Valley. Here it is of a dark blue color and beautifully veined with chrysotile, and furnishes an excellent material for mantels, table-tops and numerous other ornamental uses.

LIMESTONE.

This is the most valuable mineral found in the territory under review. Little account is made of it hitherto, because of the backward state of the agriculture of the region. But the time is not distant when our farmers will understand that lime is an absolute necessity in all profitable and intelligent cultivation of the soil. The completion of our system of internal improvements is demanded for no other purpose so immediately, or so urgently as for this, of furnishing facilities for the general distribution of this and other fertilizers. Limestone is not abundant in North Carolina. And the deficiency can only be supplied by multiplying the means for as wide distribution of it as possible from the few localities which furnish it.

It has been mentioned already that there are three principal formations in the western part of the State in which this rock is found, the Cherokee, the Linville and the King's Mountain Slates; and the general course of these belts has been traced with some particularity, and the localities indicated where the limestone outcrops were observed. It is found also in the Buncombe Group, in two beds which cross the French Broad near the town of Marshall, as has been mentioned formerly.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

The general agricultural features of this region will be readily inferred from what has been stated above in description of its topography and lithology, the soils of a country being the immediate derivatives of its rock-formations and

owing their character entirely to these. As a general statement, wherever mica schists prevail, the soil is sterile and the forests inferior, as in the southern part of Polk and Cleveland and portions of Burke, Catawba and Caldwell. The same remarks are applicable to the soils which are derived from sandstones, as on Linville Mountains, and about Paint Rock. But as the soils of much the larger part of the territory under consideration, (probably nine-tenths of it,) are derived from gneissoid rocks, their value and character will in any case be determined by the composition and quality of these. Where the rock is highly felspathic, the soil is thin and the timber poor; but it is generally very improvable, requiring only the addition of lime to render it productive. The most notable illustration of both these points is furnished by the Henderson County belt of gneiss, through its whole extent, from Transylvania to McDowell. The productive power of these soils along the French Broad, has been trebled in a few years by the liberal use of lime.

Where the gneissic rock becomes hornblendic an immediate improvement is observable in the soil. Illustrations of this sudden change in the character of the soil, coincident with an alteration in the composition of the rocks are numerous. These dark hornblendic rocks always produce a red, or "mulatto" soil. The hornblende slates of Tryon Mountain may be cited as an example in immediate and striking contrast with the poor felspathic soils a little west of it. Another notable illustration is furnished by the syenitic belt in which Newton is situated. But the most conspicuous demonstration of the immediate relation of the soil to the subjacent rock is found in the massive hornblendic mountains already described along our northwest border, in Mitchell and Watauga, the Yellow Mountains, Rich Mountains, Elk Knob &c.

Of course the best soils of this region, as elsewhere, are the alluvions on the water courses,—the "bottoms." In a mountainous country these river bottoms are usually narrow and interrupted. But there are some remarkable exceptions in this

region, the most important of which are the valleys of Upper French Broad, Catawba and Yadkin, in all which are very extensive tracts of several thousand acres of the finest farming land. And similar tracts are found on the rivers further west, Pigeon, Tennessee and especially Valley River.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Climate.—The general remarks on the climate and productions of the more western Counties contained in the former report (pages forty-one et seq.) are equally applicable to the whole transmontane plateau. The most elevated portion of it, in Mitchell and Watauga, (above three thousand feet) has the summer temperature of New York, seventy-two degrees; and the winter temperature of Washington City, thirty-five degrees; mean annual, fifty-six degrees. The annual rainfall is likewise that of New York, forty-two inches; that of the eastern section of the State being forty-five. Snow falls here about as often as in New York, but not more than half as deep. On the lower plateaus, as the French Broad, the elevation of which is a little below two thousand feet, the winter climate is proportionably milder.

Timber.—The forests of this mountain plateau are very heavy, and contain an incalculable amount of valuable timber. There are hundreds of square miles of white oak forests, which must become immensely valuable for export at no very distant day. The black locust covers large tracts of territory in many of these Counties. This is the most durable timber in our forests, and is so much esteemed for ship building that it is cultivated in the northern States on a large scale, one acre on Long Island, for example, being valued at two to four hundred dollars. Chestnut timber is everywhere. Poplar (tulip tree) is abundant. These two are the largest growth of the mountain forests, sometimes measuring ten to

twelve feet in diameter. Not far behind these in size is the black oak (water oak of the mountaineer.) White pine abounds in all the higher plateaus, *e. g.*, on upper Linville, Elk and New River, (South Fork,) and often reaches a height of one hundred and fifty feet and a diameter four to five feet. Hemlock is also very abundant along the streams in the higher regions, and attains a great size. Among valuable cabinet timbers, mountain birch, (mahogany of the mountaineer,) birds-eye maple, black walnut and cherry are found in great quantities, and of large size. Large fields have been fenced with black walnut in this region. I measured a cherry tree in Elk bottom, which is more than nine feet in girth, and seventy-five feet to the first limb. Such a tree would be worth more than one hundred dollars in New York. There are also extensive forests of sugar maple, from which many thousands of pounds of sugar are manufactured every year, supplying the entire home market in many sections. The linn tree, (*tilia*), which is abundant in the rich coves, is highly prized by the inhabitants, as furnishing a valuable winter forage for cattle.

Besides timber there are other spontaneous products that are worthy of mention; among which are

Cranberries.—There are hundreds of acres of native cranberry beds on the streams in the higher valleys, from which large quantities of fruit are annually gathered for export. To which may be added

Medicinal herbs.—Of these ginseng is the most important. Several hundred thousand pounds of this article are annually exported, and it is a source of large revenue to the inhabitants. North Carolina and Minnesota are the principal sources of this export, the whole of which goes to China. Wild ginger (*asarum*) is also an article of considerable trade, as well as several kinds of snake root, pink root, puccoon, hellebore, lady's slipper, spikenard, Indian turnip, Indian hemp, and a hundred others. The aggregate amount of mo-

ney realized annually from the trade in these articles in the mountain section of this State is probably over a quarter of a million.

The principal farm products are corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, grasses, (chiefly timothy, herd, blue, orchard and clover), fruits, (especially apples, occasionally peaches, pears and grapes,) potatoes, and root crops.

Corn grows everywhere. On the higher ridges and plateaus (three thousand feet and upwards) the northern varieties are required on account of the shortness of the seasons.

Wheat does well in Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, and in small portions of the other Counties.

Rye, buckwheat, oats and the grasses flourish everywhere, but especially in the more elevated regions of Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Yancey, &c. I am assured by intelligent farmers in this region that four tons per acre of hay is no uncommon yield. These grasses escape from cultivation and propagate themselves everywhere. I have seen a field near five thousand feet high that was seeded, some twenty years ago, with timothy, and has not been under fence in fifteen years, which has still a good "set" of grass. Oats grown at this place weighed forty-two pounds per bushel.

In the higher parts of the mountains, (above four thousand five hundred feet,) there are three species of perennial winter grass, which send up their new shoots, or stools, in November, and remain green all the year; so that cattle and sheep require little care even in winter, except in case of a deep fall of snow, which does not happen more than once in eight or ten years.

The new Japan clover, as it is called, (*Lespedeza striata*) has spread over the whole of this region. I have found it in a few cases on the tops of mountains four to five thousand feet high. Such facts as these, taken in connection with the exceed-

ing cheapness of land, (twenty-five cents to one dollar per acre,) and the proximity to the great markets of the country, will surely justify the opinion that the continent does not afford more favorable conditions for profitable cattle farming, wool-growing and cheese making.

The President of the Cheese Makers' Association of New York (Gov. Seymour) stated the other day in an address that the reason of their ability to compete successfully with the English cheese makers is to be found in the comparative *cheapness of land* in New York. The price of one acre of Governor Seymour's grass land will buy two or three hundred acres in this region.

Cheesemaking has recently been introduced here by a few intelligent and enterprising citizens of Buncombe and will no doubt soon establish itself as a leading industry of the mountain section.

It is inexplicable that no one has undertaken wool-growing on a large scale, as such an enterprise, judiciously conducted, could scarcely fail of success.

Apples.—Fruit growing must also prove very profitable, now that transportation is to be furnished. No part of the continent produces the apple in greater perfection, or with less cost and trouble. There is scarcely a county that has not several *accidental* seedlings of fine quality; and apples are frequently produced of twenty-two to twenty-three ounces weight; (and even much larger figures were reported to me, but as I had no means of verifying the statements, I do not venture to repeat them.)

Potatoes here are remarkably prolific, the yield being sometimes as high as six hundred bushels to the acre, and the quality unsurpassed.

Root Crops are abundant and of the best quality,—a fact worthy of note in connection with the subject of cattle raising.

The climate and agricultural characteristics of the piedmont region are notably different. In these respects it much more nearly resembles the middle section of the State, (the hill country.) Corn and wheat are of course the staple products, and near the mountains, rye, &c. A large part of it is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, a plant not much cultivated here however. Fruits grow well every where, but particular localities have special adaptation to the growth of certain species. The apple flourishes especially along the foot of the Blue Ridge. On the Brushy Mountains also, in Wilkes County a fruit is produced of peculiar excellence. Both its orchards and vineyards are famous. Lincoln County originated the grape of that name, (called also the "Hart," "Lenoir" and "Davis" grape,) and Buncombe claims the Catawba. Cherry Mountain in Rutherford is noted for its extensive cherry orchards and the unequalled flavor of the fruit. It also produces a rare quality of wheat. The Japan clover has taken possession of this whole piedmont section within a few years, occupying the road sides, fence corners and old fields, and seems likely to exterminate the pestiferous broom grass. This plant is an annual, of comparatively recent introduction, which seems destined to play an important role in the future agriculture of the State. Notwithstanding the differences of opinion among farmers in the regions which it has invaded, it is unquestionable that it has valuable qualities both for pasturage and as an improver of the soil.

Water power is abundant every where, as will be evident from the topography of the country already given in outline, taken in connection with the annual rainfall of forty-two to forty-four inches. The Catawba and Yadkin descend seven hundred feet in a course of sixty miles across the piedmont section from the base of the Blue Ridge: and the thousand tributaries (many of which are themselves respectable rivers) have a much more rapid descent. Beyond the Blue Ridge

the case is still stronger. Here is a score of large rivers which precipitate their vast volumes of water from these elevated plateaus through more than a thousand feet of descent in a course of thirty to forty miles, developing an amount of force which is beyond all estimate. The power developed by the Falls of Niagara is estimated to be thirty times as great as the whole amount of utilized water and steam power of Great Britain. The water power of North Carolina is ample for a continent.

Change of Climate.—It has been long known that there is a certain established relation between forests and climate, such that a change in one inevitably affects the other. The amount of rainfall, the humidity and the electrical state of the atmosphere of a region depend immediately upon the extent of its forests. This is so well understood that in some of the prairie States, as well as in various countries of Europe and in Egypt, systematic efforts have been made (not without success) to meliorate the aridity of the climate by the encouragement of forest cultivation by statutory enactments and by the direct interference and agency of government.

Although there is a vast amount of forest surface in the mountain region, the destruction of so considerable bodies along the valleys and slopes of some of the plateaus has already begun to tell upon the climate. Of this there are several indications. The streams in some sections have notably contracted their usual volume, while they are more subject to excessive floods than formerly. The forest fruits—the mast of the oaks, beech and especially the chestnut,—have become much more precarious and uncertain. The leaves of the chestnut tree show indications of change and disease. And in the piedmont this tree has perished within the last generation, except on the higher spurs and slopes of the mountains. I was informed by the oldest settlers that in localities where buckwheat yielded thirty bushels to the acre a generation ago, not more than half that product can be obtained from the same

class of land. And so of other crops. On the other hand, in several Counties in which wheat could not be profitably cultivated a decade or two ago, it has now become a principal crop.

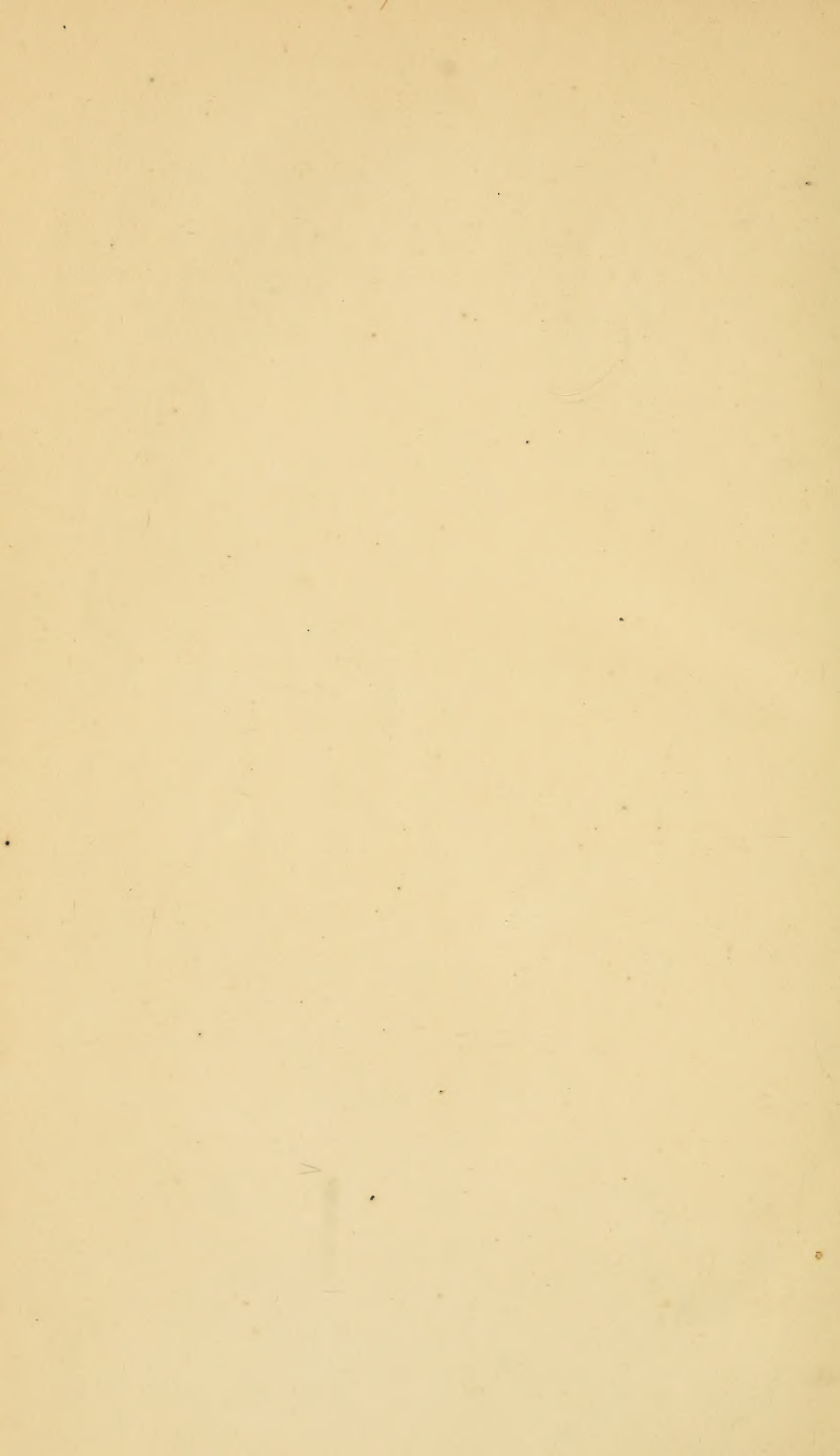
Our people have carried their method of farming, (which consists chiefly in the manufacture of "old fields,") beyond the Blue Ridge, and already these glorious mountain landscapes have been extensively marred and scarred by large tracts of these favorite mementoes of our agriculture (ehou!)—North Carolina Farmer, His Mark. Some of the finest lands on the continent utterly denuded of forest, and of soil in half a dozen years, and reduced to bare rocky cliffs and stone heaps and steep glaring gullies,—a monument, a beacon and a frowning curse! No wonder these bald declivities, thus plundered and outraged, send down their destroying floods to ravage the plains. Nature will be avenged on man some way.

I am for levying a special tax on all "old fields," as heavy as the Constitution will permit. Indeed they ought to revert and to be declared *ipso facto* forfeit to the State. He who takes an acre of virgin soil which the Almighty has employed all the forces of his universe some thousands of years to embellish and enrich, his sun and rain and frost and successive tribes of animals and plants and chemistry of the stars, to make it "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" for the use and enjoyment of his children—he who takes *that* and converts it into a blight and a devastation in the shape of an *old field*,—what is he but a criminal? No man, no generation of men has an absolute title to the soil in any such sense that he may innocently destroy it. It belongs to mankind, and the reversionary right of posterity to it is indefeasible and inalienable, and no individual or generation has, or can acquire any other than a usufructuary property in it. He who creates an "old field," therefore, and so "makes a desolation" worse than even war can effect, perpetrates a robbery upon mankind, commits a grand larceny against his own children, "an iniquity to be punished by the judges."

Antiquities.—This is a subject to which almost no attention has been given in our latitude, and which would be considered by most as very unpromising. But I risk nothing in saying that there is here a wide and inviting field for the antiquarian. From the Indian Oyster banks and Mussel beds, the kitchen middens, of the Albemarle Country to the huge burial mounds of Macon and Cherokee, there are mementoes of the aboriginal races in almost every County. Recent freshets in the Catawba, the Yadkin and the Dan have exhumed from the soil of the level “bottoms,” (the favorite cemeteries of the Indian,) thousands of relics of curious interest, skeletons, burial urns, various implements and utensils of stone, pottery and *copper*, and weapons and personal ornaments. But a more remarkable fact is the existence of ancient mines in different parts of the mountain region, to the date and origin and purpose of which history gives no clue. Two of these are worthy of special mention, one in Cherokee, the other in Mitchell. The former, on Valley River, consists of a vertical shaft about one hundred feet deep, regularly timbered in a workmanlike manner, and a tunnel driven in to meet it from the foot of the hill at a distance of several hundred yards (this last point I did not verify by personal observation.) The shaft was evidently sunk with a view to strike a heavy quartz vein near it, containing hematitic iron. From this shaft were obtained chestnut shingles of a former roof, and an iron crank. Who are the authors? The “oldest inhabitants” can give no account of it. And they could learn nothing from the Indians. Not the Indians themselves certainly, for they did not know the use of iron, nor understand mining, or smelting of metals. Every one suggests *De Soto*; but according to the best accounts, he did not stop to mine and even had no implements for the purpose, and moreover did not touch the territory of North Carolina. There must have been other similar Spanish expeditions of which no account has been preserved.

The other locality is near Bakersville, Mitchell County. The work here is of a different and ruder character. There

are a dozen or more open pits, forty to fifty feet wide by seventy-five to one hundred long, and filled up to fifteen or twenty feet of depth, disposed along the sloping crest of a long terminal ridge or spur of a neighboring mountain. The excavated earth was piled in huge heaps about the margin of the pits, and the whole is overgrown with the heaviest forest trees, oak and chestnut, some of them three feet in diameter, and some of the largest belonging to a former generation of forest growth, fallen and decayed; facts which indicate a minimum of about three hundred years. There is no appearance of a mineral vein and no clue to the object of these extensives works, unless it was to obtain the large plates of mica, or crystals of kyanite, both of which abound in the coarse granite rock. Or, as is more probable, they may have been dug ignorantly and vainly in the hope of finding something which had no existence, as in the case of so many later minings for copper and silver in the same region.



Page 25 of 26

...

...

...

...

...

...

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC
TREASURY.

*To the Honorable, the Senate and House of
Representatives of the General Assembly of N. C.:*

The Joint Committee, appointed by authority of a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of this General Assembly to investigate certain charges against the State Treasurer, have discharged their duty and respectfully report:

That they have carefully investigated the charges impeaching the official acts of the State Treasurer, and are of the opinion that he acted in the matters referred to with prudence and caution, and in the faithful discharge of his duty.

It has been charged that the Treasurer, in July and August last, while refusing to pay members of the General Assembly their per diem and mileage, paid to D. J. Pruyn the amounts due on certificates which he purchased from members at a discount.

Your Committee examined Pruyn under oath relative to this matter. He stated that some members informed him that they were out of money, and about to be turned off from their boarding houses, and on account of the scarcity of money in the Treasury they could only get about one hundred dollars each.

The General Assembly had passed no act fixing the amount of their *per diem* and mileage, and as the Treasurer had not then been authorized to negotiate a loan, he concluded to advance to each member only one hundred dollars on account.

Pruyn stated that on the seventeenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, according to his memorandum book, he received from the Treasurer one thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$1,419.25,) for drafts he had taken up from members. His statement agreed with the evidence and vouchers in the Treasurer's office.

In explanation of this subject, the Treasurer says:

"Some members, whose necessities required more than that amount, drew drafts on the Treasury and had them discounted, some by Mr. Pruyn, some by the Raleigh National Bank. Afterwards I borrowed one hundred thousand dollars, and was able to pay the members and officers of the General Assembly in full, *and then, and not until then, were Mr. Pruyn and the Bank paid.* Neither had the slightest advantage over any member. Neither they or any other person have ever received money from the Treasury when the demands of others were not paid on presentation."

It was shown conclusively by the evidence that the Treasurer did not pay Pruyn the money for the drafts he had taken up from the members, until he was satisfied the money was due them, and after he had negotiated a temporary loan from the Bank.

Pruyn stated that he only charged the members five per cent. discount on the drafts he took up. This was a matter entirely between themselves, and the Treasurer had nothing at all to do with it. It was some little accommodation to some of the members, and was of course no loss to the State on that account.

Your Committee, therefore, consider this transaction as entirely too small and frivolous to require any further notice.

It has been charged that the Treasurer delivered Peniten-

tiary bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars without authority of law.

This allegation is unjust, as the law and the evidence will conclusively show.

The following are true copies of the original orders of the Penitentiary Committee upon the Treasurer in regard to the bonds:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
RALEIGH, November 10th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *State Treasurer*:

DEAR SIR: You will please pay to the order of J. M. Heck fifty-six thousand (\$56,000) in State Bonds (at par) to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the twenty-fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed,)

C. L. HARRIS,
Chairman and Sup't Public Works,
R. W. LASSITER,
HUGH DOWNING,
JOHN A. HYMAN,
J. H. RENFROW,
Committee.

There is no substantial reason why the Treasurer should be blamed for his action upon this subject.

By "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the twenty-fourth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the Public Treasurer was authorized and required, when requested by the Committee or the Board named in said act, to sell for not less than par, bonds of the State, not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes mentioned.

It is well known that all the bonds issued by this State since eighteen hundred and fifty-six, on account of all our public works, have been taken *at par*, by the company or corporation authorized to receive them, and then sold in the market for what they would bring.

The bonds were dated October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as authorized by the act, and delivered to John G. Williams, as attorney for J. M. Heck, November twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The accrued interest on said bonds up to the date of their delivery by the Treasurer to the persons authorized to receive them, was three hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, which the Treasurer claimed and received for the use of the State from the persons to whom he delivered the bonds.

The following is a true copy of the other order drawn on the State Treasurer by the Penitentiary Committee for the balance of the one hundred thousand dollars :

[COPY.]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
RALEIGH, November 10th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *State Treasurer* :

DEAR SIR: You will please pay to the order of D. J. Pruyn forty-four thousand dollars, (\$44,000,) in State Bonds, (at par,) to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the twenty-fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed)

C. L. HARRIS,
Chairman and Sup't of Pub. Works.

R. W. LASSITER.

HUGH DOWNING,

JOHN A. HYMAN,

J. H. RENFROW,

Committee.

(ENDORSEMENT.)

Approved in accordance with section ten of "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary."

(Signed,)

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

The accrued interest on the above mentioned bonds, from their date, October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to the date they were delivered to D. J. Pruyn, November twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, was three hundred and seventy four dollars, which he paid into the Treasury.

If the Treasurer had refused to obey the lawful orders of the Committee upon this subject, he might have been culpable for a dereliction of his duty.

It has been also charged that the Treasurer accepted an unstamped mortgage from the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company, and one unregistered as well as unstamped mortgage from the Chatham Rail Road Company.

Your Committee examined on oath D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, in the Treasury Department, relative to all the matters of bonds, mortgages and stamps, and his evidence was entirely satisfactory that the Treasurer acted with prudence and care in issuing three hundred thousand dollars in State bonds to the Williamston and Tarboro' Rail Road Company.

On the ninth of November, the President of said Company certified that said Road had been placed under contract.

On the tenth, he filed his obligation with the State Treasurer to pay for three hundred dollars revenue stamps, to place on the mortgage conveying said Road and all its property and effects to the State, whenever the question was decided as to whether the mortgage required revenue stamps.

On the eleventh of November, the Treasurer delivered to Jesse R. Stubbs, President of said Company, three hundred thousand dollars in State bonds.

This is a brief and true statement of the facts relative to those bonds.

It has been also charged that the Chatham Rail Road mortgage, securing two hundred thousand dollars of Company bonds, was accepted by the Treasurer prematurely and improperly, inasmuch as there was no property conveyed, without requiring the same to be stamped, and without seeing that it was first actually registered in the office of the Secretary of State.

A plain and impartial statement of the truth, and nothing but the truth, will be a sufficient vindication of the Treasurer for what he did in regard to said Road.

The following correspondence will speak for itself:

[A. No. 1. COPY.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, December 30th, 1868.

DR. H. J. MENNINGER, *Secretary of State*:

SIR: I am directed by the Public Treasurer to deliver to you the enclosed mortgage of the Chatham Rail Road Company, and request its registration.

Your attention is directed to the enclosed copies of correspondence between the Public Treasurer and the Attorney General.

Very respectfully,

D. W. BAIN,

Chief Clerk.

[A. No. 2. Copy.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA;
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November 28th, 1868.

HON. WM. M. COLEMAN, *Attorney General*:

SIR: A question has arisen whether the bonds delivered by the Chatham Rail Road Company to the State, received by mortgage on the Road, require United States revenue stamps to make them valid.

I understood you to say that the mortgage could be registered without being stamped; is that still your opinion?

Similar questions arise in regard to bonds and mortgages executed by other Rail Road Companies.

The exchange with the Chatham Rail Road Company was made under an ordinance to amend the charter of the Company, ratified the eleventh of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and an act to amend the same, ratified the fifteenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

An opinion in writing is solicited at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)

D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

[A. No. 3. Copy.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, November 28th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *Public Treasurer*:

SIR: In my opinion the bonds of the Chatham Rail Road Company delivered to the State do not require stamps, also the

mortgage made to the State by said Road does not require revenue stamps.

(Signed,)

Respectfully,

W. M. COLEMAN,
Attorney General.

The Constitution of North Carolina, (section fourteen, article three,) provides that "the Attorney General shall be *ex officio* the legal adviser of the Executive Department."

It was therefore the constitutional duty of the Treasurer to consult the Attorney General on doubtful legal questions relating to the execution of his duties. Had he failed to do so on those "doubtful legal questions" presented for his decision, he might have exposed himself to captious criticism and censure. Had he acted otherwise, he might have been deemed obnoxious to the imputation of presumption.

About the twentieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President of the Chatham Rail Road Company, deposited in the Treasury eight hundred and eighty-two dollars revenue stamps, to place on the first mortgage on the Chatham Rail Road Company, for the one million two hundred thousand dollars first appropriated on account of that improvement.

The second mortgage on that Road and all its property and effects was delivered in the Treasurer's office September twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

The first mortgage on the Chatham Rail Road was registered in the Counties of Wake and Chatham as required by law.

The second mortgage on said Road was registered in Wake County by the Register of Deeds.

On the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the second mortgage on the Chatham Rail Road was delivered in the State Treasurer's office.

Whereupon D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk in the Treasury, immediately delivered said mortgage in the office of the Secre-

tary of State for registration, and was informed by the Secretary's Chief Clerk that it would be ready in half an hour.

This was done before the Treasurer delivered any of the two millions of dollars in State bonds to Dr. Hawkins, President of the Chatham Rail Road Company.

At the expiration of about twenty-nine days from the day the mortgage on said Road was delivered for registration in the office of the Secretary of State, the Secretary returned it to the Treasurer unregistered, after the Treasurer had repeatedly inquired for it.

Your Committee have thoroughly investigated all the charges and imputations against the Treasurer relative to the issue of State bonds, mortgages and United States revenue stamps, and are entirely satisfied that he acted in all those matters according to law.

In conclusion, your Committee take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity, integrity and ability with which the Treasurer has thus far discharged his important and responsible duties.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

CURTIS H. BROGDEN,
WILLIE D. JONES,
JOSHUA BARNES,
W. G. CANDLER,
R. D. WHITLEY,
GEO. W. GAHAGAN.

